

Ontario Workman.

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

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Communication.

THE TAILORS' STRIKE.

We insert with pleasure the following communication which has been handed us for publication:—

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

SIR,—At this early stage of our trade difficulty with the master tailors of Toronto, it is my duty as a friend of humanity to make an effort to check an evil before it becomes greater. We have made a demand for an increase on our present bill of prices, and have submitted it to our respective employers, for their consideration. We ask to be paid at the rate of 18 cents an hour; we receive at present 15 cents per hour. In St. Catharines, the prices paid in first-class shops are considerably above what Toronto pays. I speak in reference to the four first-class shops here that have locked out their workmen; and, let me ask, for what? for asking an increase in their wages in a respectful way.

In St. Catharines, tailors are paid 15 and 20 cents per hour. I am quoting from their bill of prices which I have before me as I am writing this letter, and which came into operation on the 1st of May, 1873. The employers in St. Catharines have signed that bill, and their signatures can be seen attached. If they can afford to pay from 15c to 20c an hour to their workmen, surely it is not an extraordinary demand to ask 18c per hour in Toronto. Unless we ask an increase of wages in our busy time, there is not a shadow of a chance of getting it in the slack seasons. I do admit that in the view the employers take, appearances are somewhat against us in making our present demand. Two years ago our grievances were before the public, and it may appear that we are hard to please; but when I give a fair explanation, it may give our present grievances a different complexion. Two years ago the four employers that the men on strike worked for, agreed to meet, and did meet, a committee which our society appointed, to mutually settle the difficulty; but in the details of our bill of prices they shirked our demands so closely, that to my knowledge, it did not give the satisfaction that we hoped it would.

In regard to the large wages we are said to earn in busy times, I hope my explanation will give satisfaction. We have two busy seasons in the year, one commencing early in September and ending early in January, the other commencing early in March, and ending early in July. Now, if men do not work hard in these busy seasons, they cannot earn much in the slack times intervening between. Some men, as it is well known, can work faster than others. I know, to my knowledge, men that work where I do, and who, in busy times, eat their dinners in the workshop, and often their suppers also, and who work till 12 o'clock at night, and sometimes till morning. Now, what is the cause of that? Simply, the rush of work, and the scarcity—at that season—of workmen. Gentlemen wanting their garments for the winter will have them, if possible, before January, and in like manner gentlemen requiring summer garments, will have them, if possible, before the end of June; and is it not too bad to use the agency of the public press to lead the public astray in regard to the wages the tailors earn in their busy seasons, while they make no mention at all of the amount earned in the slack times. Now, in regard to our slack seasons, without fear of contradiction, I say during the last ten years I have not averaged more than \$5 a week, and this for four months in the year. So much for the large wages that tailors can earn.

The employers in their communication with us—their workmen—said we should not trouble them, they are so busy with their fall business, but if we would wait until their busy season was over, they would have more leisure to attend to our demands. Who ever heard of workmen getting an increase of wages in slack times? Why, sir, they would laugh at our demands. I think you will agree with me that it would be a great stretch of generosity on their part to increase our wages in slack times.

Then their complaint of the want of sufficient time to consider the scale of prices submitted by the workmen to their employers is merely a subterfuge and a sham. Surely three day's consideration of a tailor's demand for an advance of wages in very dear and expensive times, ought to be quite sufficient for men of intelligence, and would be, had they

only the inclination or desire to honestly meet our just demands. In conclusion I may say that I alone am responsible for this communication, hoping that it will be received in a friendly spirit—the spirit in which it is written—believing that it may help a little to bring about an early settlement. Oh! if that golden rule that was brought down from Heaven by the Son of God—of doing to others as we would wish that they should do unto us—was more generally observed through the world, in all the large centres of trade, there would not be so many strikes as we hear of in our day.

Hoping, sir, that you will award me space in your widely circulated journal, I sign myself—Your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH BONDIER.

Toronto, Sept. 30th, 1873.

BANQUET IN THE TRADES' ASSEMBLY HALL.

The banquet in connection with the Canadian Labor Congress took place on Wednesday evening, 24th inst., in the Trades' Assembly Hall, which was appropriately decorated. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. W. Carter, President, and the vice-chairs by Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, of Ottawa, and Mr. Magness, of St. Catharines. Over one hundred were in attendance. After full justice had been done to the bounteous supply of edibles, furnished by Mr. Raffignone, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were drunk and responded to.

The Chairman proposed the toast of "The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales and Royal Family," in a few terse remarks, stating that he believed there were no men more loyal to Her Gracious Majesty than the Workingmen of Canada. The sentiment was received with applause and the toast drunk with enthusiasm.

After the next toast, "The Governor-General and the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces,"

Mr. Macduff favored the company with a song, which was well applauded.

The toast, "The Canadian Volunteers," brought Mr. A. McCormick, of the Queen's Own, to his feet, who responded in fitting terms on behalf of the "brave boys."

Mr. Wm. Magness, of St. Catharines, rendered, in capital style, the beautiful poem, "Bingen on the Rhine."

The Chairman then proposed the toast of "The Visiting Brethren," which was received with loud applause.

Brief and interesting responses were made by Mr. Craig, of Hamilton; Mr. Bridge, of London; Mr. Robertson, of Ottawa; Mr. Edwards, of Seaforth; Mr. York, of St. Catharines; Mr. Dunsheath, of Bowmanville; and Mr. Hunter, of Cobourg.

The Chairman then, in some well-timed remarks, gave the toast of "The Press," especially connecting therewith the **ONTARIO WORKMAN** and **Leader**. Those two journals more particularly advocated the interests of their class in a spirit of fair play; and he considered the **WORKMAN** should be part of every workman's weekly outlay.

Mr. J. S. Williams, of the **ONTARIO WORKMAN**, spoke of the pleasure it afforded him to reach home in time to be present at their gathering. He had long advocated the holding of such a Congress and was exceedingly gratified that the scheme for inaugurating a Canadian Labor League had become a reality. They might justly claim that so far as matters had gone their most sanguine expectations had been exceeded. He hoped that the League would take up some vital question relating to labor and carry their views to a successful conclusion. They should not have too many irons in the fire at once, but stick to some particular object until it was effected. The press was the great means through which the agitation necessary to secure their rights must be carried on. He urged upon the delegates present the necessity of disseminating the principles of unionism by means of the press.

The other representatives of the press also responded.

Mr. Rouse sang in a very humorous manner, "Think of your head."

The Chairman then proposed the Presi-

dents, Secretaries and Officers of Unions all over the Dominion.

Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, of Ottawa, President of Ottawa Typographical Union, responded in a very effective speech. After alluding to the labors and objects of the Congress, he remarked that however small in comparison, their numbers might be at present, yet the time would soon come when those who had taken part as pioneers in this grand movement, would regard with feelings of pride, the fact that they were thus associated with its earliest inception.

Mr. Hewitt replied to the toast of the "Canadian Labor Union." He reviewed the efforts of the Trades Union men of Toronto for organization. It was three years since the Trades' Assembly was organized and now it was sought to widen their sphere of action by uniting the workmen of Canada in a central organization. The isolation of the working classes was the great cause of their depressed condition. Their design was to establish labor organizations in every town and village in Canada. The animus of the *Globe* towards the workman was manifested in a contemptible manner by the fact that that paper had omitted to publish any notice whatever of the Congress. (A voice, "Under the name of Reform.") He deprecated anything in the way of hard feeling or bitterness. A contemptible and criminal letter had lately appeared in the *Seaforth Expositor*, threatening an employer of labor that if he did not discharge his men who belonged to a union his shop would be burned to the ground. Had a union man been the author of such a threat it would have been quoted from one end of the country to the other as a proof of the intimidating tendencies of unionism.

Mr. Levesley replied to the toast of Organization of Labor in the United States. He adverted to the benefits accruing from Trades Unions. Those branches of labor which were most thoroughly organized were those which worked fewest hours and got the highest pay. A proper system of organization would prevent the overcrowding of certain trades, by the admission of too large a number of apprentices. Referring to the progress that was made by the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union in the States, he stated that that association was growing at the rate of two unions a week.

The speeches throughout were interspersed with songs and sentiment, and after a number of volunteer toasts were given and happily responded to, the company sang "God Save the Queen," and then separated, all highly pleased with the entire proceeding of the first Banquet of the Canadian Labor Congress.

THE MINK

The mink is an expert fisherman, and wo to the eel that is unfortunate enough to attract his sharp eyes! When a brook is low, this little animal can often be tracked for long distance by the dead eels, pickeral, shiners, and sometimes trout left lying a long the bank; the mink only sucking the blood, and leaving the fish unutilized. One autumn some small shiners, meant for bait in pickeral fishing through the ice, were kept in an old tub set in a spring near a brook; and in one night all these fish were killed by a mink, who left them laid in a row on the ground. They looked precisely as if some person had so arranged them. But through the back of each fish, near the head, were four tooth-marks that told who had been there—this being frequently the only mark the mink makes on his victim.

A PUZZLE

A couple of scientific Frenchmen (of course) have been posing themselves and each other with the question as to where a man who, travelling west from any place at the rate of a thousand miles an hour, would find Monday pass into Tuesday. If he started at noon on Monday the sun would always be in the meridian, because he would journey with equal rapidity with the earth's motion, and the sun would, therefore, be at rest so far as he would be concerned. It would, therefore, be always Monday noon to him, but when he completed his journey it would be Tuesday noon. These unhappy individuals cannot find out where Monday night occurs to the traveller.

Labor Notes.

On Friday evening Sept. 12th., a general meeting of the Amalgamated Engineers of all classes of the London district was held at their committee rooms, Southwark, for the purpose of inaugurating a general movement for a rise of wages among all departments of the engineering trade.

The riveters and finishers employed in the Leeds boot and shoe trade struck work on Tuesday, Sept. 9th., owing to the masters submitting a new scale of prices by which the men allege their wages will be reduced 20 per cent. They complain that it is a great hardship, as they surrendered only a few weeks ago to the employers' terms, after being idle several weeks.

A demonstration of the various South London branches of the Labor Protection League and the unskilled laborers of the waterside, in support of the principles and objects of the League, was held on Saturday, Sept. 13th., in Bermondsey Square. About 6,000 persons were present, and these consisted of stevedores, wharf laborers, dock porters, riggers, shipping laborers, corn porters, and general laborers.

The arbitration in the recent threatened lock-out of the Manchester engineers, which was to have commenced on Monday Sept. 8th., in private before Mr. J. A. Russell, Q. C., judge of the Manchester County Court has been postponed indefinitely in consequence of the basis of the inquiry having been widened. The rates in the tool department, and this enlargement of the scope of the proceedings has necessitated the collection of further facts upon which the arbitrator's decision may be based.

The moulders employed by the various foundry masters in and about Manchester are agitating for an advance of 2s. upon their present wages, which now stand at 36s. per week. Notices have been sent in by all the men, some of which have already expired. The strike affects something like 500 men, but no definite action has yet been resolved upon by the masters, although there is some intention to resist the demand of the men. It is, however, probable that the 2s. will be conceded, and that the number of hands employed will be lessened as much as possible.

On the 7th of Sept. a body of workingmen delegates started from Rome to visit the Vienna exhibition. Their expenses were paid by the municipality of the city, who voted £400 for this purpose. Twenty two workmen started on this interesting journey. They had been freely elected by their respective trade corporation, the municipality having wisely refrained from attempting to influence this election. The delegates are to stay at least twenty days at Vienna, and they have the option of remaining thirty days if their funds are found to suffice for such a prolongation.

On Saturday, Sept. 6th., an aggregate meeting of the London, (Eng.) laborers mostly of the building trade, was held in Trafalgar-square in favor of an immediate strike unless the concession of 6d. an hour should be at once made by the employers. Several speakers held that if the concession should not be given by next Saturday the strike should be on this day week; others maintained that it should commence at once. There evidently was a strong feeling in favor of immediate action. The grounds on which the rise was demanded were that the artisans in the building trade had their rise, and that the heightened prices of things could not be met with the present pay.

Monday evening, Sept. 8th., the adjourned meeting of the delegates of the London house decorators and painters was held at the Three Doves, Berwick-street, Soho, Mr. Myerson in the chair. Mr. Skipton, the secretary, reported from the committee that, with a few very insignificant exceptions, the whole of the West-end employers were now paying the advance wages of 8½ per hour. This advance had been gained without any strike, and the

whole expense attending the movement, including the expenses of the committee and delegation, had been under £13. Last year, to obtain the advance of 8d. per hour, there were several strikes, and the cost had been nearly £700. This was a most favorable contrast, showing the power of union and organization.

THE LONDON TRADES DELEGATES.—The quarterly meeting of the delegates of the trade societies appointed by the London Trades' council was held on Wednesday evening Sept. 10th., at the Rose tavern, Old Bailey; Mr. Warren in the chair. In opening the proceedings, the Chairman stated that unless Government did justice to the trade unionists by repealing or amending the existing penal class legislation against them, a demonstration upon a much larger scale would take place next year, and the unionists would vote against every candidate at the next election who upheld the present unjust system. Since the last meeting, the amalgamated tailors, cane dressers, portmanteau makers, and postal and telegraph servants, had become affiliated to the council. The reports of seventeen committees were then presented, and the delegates proceeded to consider a proposal emanating from the Sheffield Trades' council, for a federation of all the trades councils throughout the kingdom; and eventually it was agreed that the question should be adjourned until the next meeting, and that in the meantime it should be considered and reported upon by the council.

THE DIRECT REPRESENTATION OF LABOR IN PARLIAMENT.—At a meeting of representative workmen held on Friday at the offices of the Labor Representation League a proposed plan of action for the coming autumn and winter was submitted, and formed the principal topic of discussion. The committee recommended that active steps be at once taken wherever the efforts of the league may seem likely to be successful in procuring the direct representation of labor, especially at Blackburn, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Wenlock, Whitehaven, Bolton, Hartlepool, and Salford. Local committees should be left to choose their respective candidates, and in various towns public meetings during the ensuing winter was recommended. The report was adopted, subject to the assent of the Council of the League. In the course of the discussion a question was mooted as to what the league should do in the case of a candidate who, though not a working man, was known to be an earnest friend of working men. The general opinion was that, in cases where the return of such a candidate would not interfere with the promotion of the working men's interests, he should be supported, provided, of course, he could be reckoned upon as a friend of the working classes.

INTERESTING.

A scientific writer has recently collected a group of facts illustrative of the effect of oscillation on powerful bodies when not frequently broken by vibration. In crossing large suspension bridges it is esteemed necessary that processions should break step in order to insure safety; and it is told, in illustration, that when the first suspension bridge was building in England, a fiddler offered to demolish it with his fiddle. Striking one note after another, he eventually hit the vibrating note, or fundamental tone, and threw the structure into extraordinary vibrations.

Only recently a bridge went down in France under the tread of a regiment of infantry who neglected to break step on entering it. Three hundred persons were drowned. The experiment of breaking a tumbler or other small glass vessel, by frequent repetitions of some particular note of the human voice, belongs to the same class of phenomena.

"Your honor," said a lawyer to a judge, every man who knows me, knows that I am incapable of lending my aid to a mean cause." "That is so," said his opponent, "the learned gentleman never lends himself to a mean cause, he always gets cash down."

Poetry.

IDLENESS.

BY WM. R. SHAW.

The listless idler with his impassioned life
And veriest pride, failing to accomplish
The purposes of manhood's true earnestness,
Sees not the false stand; a blind, vicious
Infatuation interposes all fair progress
To obstruct in his daily path; estimates
Not by good reasoning, that indifference to
time
Is a crime against God's wise providence;
Heeds not the improvement, each fleeting mo-
ment
Would confer on him, and, by reflex on so-
ciety,
When rightly employed, as legitimate aid.
Whilst onward struggling in the social scale—
Unmindful, through lethargic ease of efforts,
Worth and trust, (inevitable resultants
Of smallest efforts and unceasing labor.)
He, imperceptibly, but as surely robs time,
Of its beauty, fullness, power as he enforces
A corrupt teaching, which degrades the mind,
Stupifies each prerogative of humanity;
Perpetrates a grave, irremedial evil
On the society his province is to improve,
And which, at length, enforces his punish-
ment.
At this stage, hoary old time with records
Of past misdeeds and power of conviction
Starts across the idler's path—his false career
To impugn—whilst memory, with wizard
hand
Breaks the reveries. Apathetic minds dream
away
Useful, substantial and precious existence.
Loss of time is a dire calamity; no subse-
quent
Effort can e'er replace it in humanity's sphere.
A fire or flood may sweep o'er our fair cities
With destroying hand, but phoenix like, they
rise,
Renewed with double force to cheer and beau-
tify.
Not so with time misspent, the mausoleum
Hides it forever, and feeble regrets, or sterile
Efforts at reclamation be vain, useless; nay,
worse—
For past idleness in lethargic minds, a lever-
age
Becomes, and weight added to crime, crushing
man
In the graduated scale—still lower in intelli-
gence
Until the idler sinks deeper from the brilliant
paths.
Gifts, and cycles of time, unknown, dis-
honored,
And regretted by all provident intelligencies.
—L. E. Journal.

Tales and Sketches.

ALICE LINLY.

CHAPTER I.

"And so Alice is going to town, Mrs. Linly?" asked Susan Brown, the village seamstress, and a bit of a gossip withal.
"For this winter," was the quiet reply of her lady-like employer.
"Well I never!" pursued Susan, letting her work drop on her lap, and lifting her hands; "I did hear you were about to send the girl away, but I said to myself, I won't believe any such nonsense till I hear it from herself."
"And why nonsense, Susan?"
"Why to think of letting such a young, pretty, hair-brained thing, go among all kinds of wickedness, away from her mother and her comfortable home, to learn new manners, and catch a husband, who will never let her come back to her simple home! Why you might just as well bid good-bye to her at once."
"Not so, Susan. Alice is simply going to her aunt, to stay six months in the closer retirement than she lives in even here; and to pursue her studies under more competent instructor than Brookfield affords. I hope to see my darling Alice return, if changed at all, for the better," and a tear glistened in the mother's eye.
The Linlys were a small and happy family; Dr. Linly was a physician—the only one the village boasted. They lived unostentatiously and quietly; but the gentle tastes of the mother and Alice threw around and over the house the sunshine of simple refinement.
At the time our story commences, Alice Linly was seventeen, radiant with health, beauty, and happiness—drinking joy from every source, gathering honey from every flower. Her character was an uncommon one, combining many fine characteristics with others which made her person, especially her mother, watch over her with deep solicitude. Sensitive, tender, and true; generous, elevated, and courageous in her actions; enterprising, visionary, and excitable in the highest degree—Mrs. Linly saw how hard the pathway of life would be, unless Alice attained that self-control in which she was wanting, and which it had been the mother's aim from her infancy to instill in her daughter. And Alice strove hard for it. Hitherto she had experienced none but childish troubles, and with those she had sometimes failed. Time alone would prove whether in deeper joy or sorrow the presence of the child would govern her life.
After Alice came a sister, their brother

There was another brother, some years older than our heroine, but he was in town, engaged in business in a mercantile house of celebrity. How the girl had wept, when two years ago Harry had gone away; but now her eyes danced joyously in anticipation of a meeting, and she flung her arms in a transport of joy around little Willie's neck.
"Why I dare say you thought I was Harry!" exclaimed the boy, so soon as he could extricate himself from her embrace—peering roguishly up into her large, brown eyes, shaded by lashes tipped with gold—maybe from the sunlight ever streaming from the orbs beneath, as Harry had once said half-playfully, half-earnestly.

CHAPTER II.

And Alice went away from her childhood's home to the great, bustling city. Sad were the tears she shed as she nestled in her parent's arms, and sad for a time her meditations after the parting. But the girl was a genuine honey-gatherer, and so the light shone again beneath the bright curtains of her eyes, and the color overspread again her oval cheek.
The fair girl wrote often, and spoke gratefully and affectionately of her aunt, and rapturous of her brother, who she affirmed, was "just the same dear, merry fellow, and his bright, black curls the same as ever!" It seemed so natural to run her fingers through the shining masses. "And dear mother," she wrote, "I could not help thinking what a splendid soldier Harry would make! It is such a pity he is not one!"
Then the girl went on to speak of her studies in the same glad strain; but every few moments she reverted again to "dear, handsome Harry!"
Alice had been nearly six months in town, and was about returning home, when she went, one evening, to the elegant mansion of Mrs. Horton, an intimate and fashionable friend of her aunt, who had seen the secluded beauty, and felt a romantic disposition to "patronize" her.
The guests, with the exception of some half-dozen, were complete strangers to our heroine. Her hostess introduced, and introduced, and doubtless intended to make her acquainted with all, but probably became weary, or forgot some in the endless throng; and so it was that the noblest star stewart the giddy circle remained unacquainted and unaware of her presence. For Alice shrank from observation, and remained in one of the reception rooms; and the complete realization of her "ideal" scarcely stirred from the corner, in the other room, where were gathered around him an admiring crowd, listening to his strange eloquence.
"Harry, do tell me who is that gentleman by the piano?"
"What the one with light hair?"
"Oh, no! the one with those splendid eyes! Can't you see how their light seems to fall on those around him? Now he is talking to Madame L—"
"I do not know him, sister mine, but as you seem 'clean daff' on the subject, I will make inquiries." Mrs. Horton, turning to that lady, and disregarding with a mischievous smile the effort Alice made to keep him back—
"Mrs. Horton, Ally wants to know who that superb cavalier in black is? There, in the other room!"
"What! enchanted, my beauty?" playfully tapping her under the chin with her fan; "that is Mr. Conrad Etherington! Wait a moment, and I will introduce him. It was a strange oversight in me not to make the 'lion' acquainted with the 'lioness'" moving away as she spoke.
"Oh, pray don't!" cried the alarmed girl, springing after and detaining her.
"Why not?—but I will!" said Mrs. Horton, laughing at the girl's consternation.
"Oh, do not, do not!" pleaded Alice. "You forget that I am but a simple child, unlearned in the ways of the city; indeed I would much rather not! The knowledge of its being a premeditated thing would make me awkward and confused. Pray, do not; I am very happy as I am, and you would not destroy all my enjoyment!" said Alice, looking up with coaxing eyes.
"You are a silly girl, but if you would really rather not be introduced, I suppose I must indulge you, though it is such a sacrifice that I hardly know how to forgive you," looking admiringly down at the deep bloom on the agitated girl's face.
"Thank you, thank you!" exclaimed Alice, sinking back upon a couch with a look of relief.
Yet that evening, whenever Alice Linly was free for a moment from the admiring throng, did she follow with her intense and earnest gaze the noble form of Conrad Etherington, who, with his quiet, almost saintly brow, his full dark eyes and firm, proud mouth, fixed himself, although unconsciously, not the less securely, in the fond memory of the young and ardent girl. She had not expected to meet him, and silently retreating to a corner of the room, listened for a long time with clasped hands, and parted, breathless lips, to the stream of melody which issued from the noble form, and carried away the heart of Alice Linly.
"Gone, gone!" murmured the girl to herself, as she paced her apartment that night, and pressed with her small, slender fingers, her cold bosom, which gave back no throb from its marble depths. "Gone from me, and in a few short hours I shall be far away!

My heart! Oh! why did I leave my happy home!"

CHAPTER III.

"Alice! Alice!" shouted Willie Linly, as a carriage stopped at the door—"Alice?" flinging wide open the hall door, and receiving the first caress of the impatient girl as she sprang eagerly from the steps. And then her mother came and folded her as of old in a close embrace—gazing the while with tears upon the glowing face of her darling. And soon Alice was seated as of old, the centre of an admiring home circle, describing, with all force of her warm and vivid imagination, the life of the last six months.
"Ally," said her father, as she wound her arms around his neck before retiring, "thank Heaven that thou has come back unchanged! and pray that thou mayest long continue to be our love, and hope, and comfort—as now thou art."
"Not changed did he say? And I must pray to continue so!" murmured the girl to herself when alone. "Oh, but I am not the same! I will pray Heaven that I may go back to where I stood in thought and feeling but a few short weeks ago!"
Alice Linly was changed! Not outwardly as yet, but within, the deep, well-springing waters of affection lay roused and troubled.
Mrs. Linly saw this quickly. Her temperament so resembled her daughter's that a breath could not ruffle the calm of her darling's life, and she not perceive it. If Alice was wakeful at night, though her apartment was far from her mother's, so surely would sleep fly her to her daughter's pillow to calm her unquiet girl.
Alice Linly was young yet—but a child—scarce eighteen. We have said she was enthusiastic and visionary. She was so—and she deemed it in her ignorance a light thing to throw out the full tide of her affection on a romantic object. It accorded precisely with her unformed and unreal ideal. She knew not till the deed was done how hard it is to draw back the heart to a home it no longer values. Foolish girl! was it for an affection which received no encouragement she had cast away happiness? At first she vaguely dreamed her love might find return. What thought Conrad knew her not! She hoped he might. In all her favorite romances "things had turned out right" at last, and Alice firmly believed they were pictures of real life (she would not think otherwise), and fancied that she at last should win her gerdon; still months rolled away, and she found health, and strength, and spirits failing before her heart's struggles. Then despair suddenly seized her. She ceased to hope, and pined swiftly and surely! A few months longer and Alice Linly had been at rest, had not a sad event occurred which roused and bore away her thoughts, called up the self-control so long forgotten, and changed her whole character for life. That event was the sudden decease of Dr. Linly by an apoplectic fit.
Susan Brown had her usual complement of gossip on the subject; but now no one heeded her, for the "doctor" was universally loved and respected. He was borne away to his last earthly abode before Mrs. Linly recovered from the despairing stupor into which she had fallen on his death.
When at last she comprehended that he whom she loved she should never see no more, her grief was heart-rending! For a while she shed no tear. "Oh, if she could only weep!" exclaimed one of the sympathizing women, who had taken upon themselves the charge of affairs. At that moment Alice appeared.
"Don't let Alice go near her," whispered Susan Brown, to a kind-hearted creature, who with tears in her eyes, beckoned her to approach, "it will only make her feel worse to see the shadow of a daughter, who will go next."
The mother heard the cruel words; she glanced at the pale face of her child.
"Alice, Alice! you must not die!" and she stretched out her yearning arms.
"I shall not, mother! weep here on this bosom."
And like a child the enfeebled woman poured out her griefs upon the light form of her darling. It did her good! Another day and though still sorrowing deeply, she was calm and composed, and able to attend to all necessary arrangements for their removal to town, whither, by the advice of her son and best friends, it was thought best to go. There was but little left for the family. But Harry had obtained a small share in the business with which he was concerned; and Alice expressed her intention of turning her education to account as daily governess—a situation offering most opportunely, which could be easily procured—and then Dora and Willie would have the benefit of good schooling, and so enabled, in their turn, to cast in their mites.
When once a change was determined upon, Mrs. Linly was not long in carrying it into operation; and in a short time the family was quietly settled in the city. Then came a time of bitter trial for Alice! How she struggled for mastery over self! Grief for her father's loss had at once incited her to action for others, and paralyzed her selfish feelings—while amid the bustle of the funeral and removal, leisure had not been afforded her to indulge them; but now the usual routine had resumed their sway in their orderly household, rendered more serious than ever by their late affliction. The weight of years sat on the

mother's brow, and hushed were the merry voices of the children—at least in the family circle. And Alice, as every morning rose, and she returned to her arduous duties among a set of riotous, thoughtless children, felt her very soul sink at the prospect of the long, long day, few minutes of which were hers, either bodily or mentally.
When her pupils gathered round her, then she must cast thought behind her, and attend to their studies; and when school labors were over there were others at home, numerous and varied, which fully occupied hand and head, if not heart.
To soothe the aching brow of the drooping widow was hers; to force the tongue to speak which would fain have been silent, and strive, by gentle, cheerful conversation and reading, to draw her mother's mind away from her loss; to answer the thousand questions of Willie, whose active mind was ever on the alert; to attend to the studies of her sister Dora; to strive to make home the pleasantest place for her merry brother Harry; and to forget the worm at the root of her own happiness—were duties neither few nor light for Alice, and brave was the spirit required to perform them. Where gained she the spirit and the strength? Morning and evening beheld the sweet face of her so lately a happy, thoughtless child, bowed in prayer before her Maker, her small fair hands clasped upon that "best of books," which was her daily study. She had learned that—
If ever life shall seem
To thee a toilsome way,
And goodness cease to beam
Upon its clouded day;
If, like the wearied dove,
O'er shoreless ocean driven,
Raise thou thine eye above—
There's rest for thee in Heaven!
(To be Continued.)

DIVORCED.

"He'll go to the dogs now."
"Of course he will."
"By all means. Only see how he acted when his wife lived with him; now that she has left him, and all restraint is removed, he'll go the rest of the downward way in no time."
"I'll give him just one year to be buried."
"Pshaw! half that time will finish him."
"Well; I pity him, too, but I pity her more. He brought the misery on both."
Such was the talk of half a dozen villagers, who stood in front of one of the principal stores one summer evening, while the subject of their remarks went staggering along on the opposite side of the street.
It was evident that he was trying to walk straight, but such endeavors always seem to make a drunken man walk more crooked. However, it proved he was not lost to all sense of shame, and still retained an aversion to be ridiculed and despised.
But Harry Rogers had carried on at a fearful rate for a year or two past. He had just one vice—drink; but that was enough. He had married a worthy farmer's daughter, Nettie Ray, only a few years previous, but such had been his conduct during more than a year past that she been obliged to cut him loose to pursue his profligate course alone, and a legal separation had just been effected.
Harry's home was on a little farm a mile from town. He owned it; but then it was heavily mortgaged, and in another year foreclosure was certain. It was not likely his creditors would spare him when he made no effort to meet his obligations.
A week passed after that summer evening on which all had agreed in predicting his early ruin—two weeks—a month or two. What a mystery is here? To the utter bewilderment of the prophesying sages, Harry discontinued visiting taverns and was rarely seen in the village. When he did come to the store he speedily transacted his business and then went home—sober.
Wonders never cease when they get a start. His farm was reported as actually working on his farm. Had but one man told this in the village he would have been marked as lacking veracity, but as several ladies vouched for the fact it was worthy of credence.
The little farm began to look healthier as summer wore on. The fences straightened up, the weeds disappeared, the animals looked fatter and happier, the little cottage looked neater.
Time wore on, the great change was more remarkable every day. Harry's charitable creditors called in and told him he might have his own time to pay off the mortgage.
The fall came and the farm yielded an abundance of crops, and Harry found himself beginning to drift along with the tide of prosperity.
Nettie had begun to live her young girlhood over again, as it were, under her father's roof; but somehow it was not like happy, joyous girlhood of memory. It was sober and quiet now, and she fell in a train of musing; and every now and then there passed through her mind a certain thought—she was neither maid nor wife.
She avoided the vicinity of her late home, nor had she once seen Harry since the separation; but she heard of him occasionally—knew that he was a changed man. Still this knowledge brought her but a melancholy satisfaction. The reform had come too late. There was a wide gulf between them now.
But one evening in the golden October, Nettie was obliged to pass Harry's farm. It lay between her father's house and the village. On the evening in question, however, she had

been detained in the village until it was nearly dark, and she determined to hazard the near-est road home. It would be fully dark when she would pass his house, and the chances were that he would not see her. She wouldn't have him see her for the world.
When she arrived, opposite the house, she perceived a light in the sitting-room. Her first impulse was to hurry by; but some powerful impulse prompted her to stop. She did so, and stood timidly at the other side of the road, gazing longingly at the house that had once been her home—first of happiness then of misery. By and by she felt an irresistible yearning to look at the interior once more. He was evidently within, and there was no danger that he would see her. She walked hurriedly across the road, opened the gate, and softly stepped into the lawn. Another minute she was at the window looking in. What singular behavior. But she could not help it.
The little room was as neat as when she herself had watched over it. A cheerful fire was burning in the grate, although the night was not cold. A lighted lamp stood on the table. He held in his hand a book from his scanty library.
She recognized it at once; but he was not reading now. Was he asleep, or was he buried in a sad reverie? Nettie thought the latter was the case, and her heart was touched.
"I wish I had borne with him," she said. But a moment later her heart was touched when she saw a tear roll down his cheek and drop upon the book. The lonely man was not asleep—he was crying.
She could not help it. All the woman in her was aroused, and she was at the door in a moment. No ceremony—she burst into the sitting-room, and was at his side.
"Oh, Harry!"
"Her voice quivered with emotion.
"Why, Nettie!" he exclaimed trying to hide his tears—men are ashamed of tears—"is it you?"
"Yes Harry, I was passing, I looked in, I saw you were sitting here so lonely, and couldn't help coming in. I thought of the time we were happy here, and—"
Then her womanly tears could be suppressed no longer. There was no use trying to hide them. Besides, her voice broke down and she could say no more at that moment.
He rose and took both her hand from her face, and held them in his own. "I thought that you had blotted me out from your memory."
"No, no, Harry," she sobbed. "I could not do that. I could not help leaving you, but I left you loving you more than ever. Oh, I have been unhappy."
"Nettie, you have heard that I—"
"Yes. I have heard that you have changed, that you do not drink any more, that again you are manly and industrious as you used to be, but how lonely you must be here," and the tears gushed forth anew as her heart felt what her lips spoke.
"Yes, I am lonely, Nettie—more than you may think; but I have deserved this punishment for the way I have acted. I had no discouragement—I had nothing to make me do so. It was only a passion for drink that seemed impossible for me to overcome worse than ever. Only a day or two after you left me I was in town drunk and I heard some village people—they thought I could not hear them across the road—passing all sorts of remarks upon me, saying I was a doomed man, and that destruction was near. Although intoxicated, it startled me, and for the first time I felt the full force of my separation, and realized that destruction stared me in the face. I had a bottle of whisky in my pocket at the same time; when out of town I smashed it and washed my face in the dam by the roadside, and resolved never to touch liquor again. It was hard to keep my resolve for the first week or two, but I stood it, and soon my taste for drink disappeared. I care nothing for it now and would not touch it if it ran in streams. Now, Nettie, if you love me as ever, and God knows I love you the same—let us get married over again, and the bitter experience of the last few years will only enhance our happiness. Nettie dear what do you say?"
She could not answer; she was crying as if her heart would break, and her head was pillowed upon his breast. It was a more eloquent "yes" than the tongue could speak.
The moon was rising as he walked home with Nettie to her father's.
So Harry Rogers and Nettie Ray were married again, and there is no divorce that can part them now.

SHAKING HANDS.

There are many ways of shaking hands, and most of them are disagreeable ones. There is the fishy way, the snubbing way, the pumping way, and, worst of all, the hearty way. When a friend is so glad to see you that he crushes your hand in his joy, and renders you incapable of manual labor for eleven years, it is nearly time that friendship should become a lost sentiment. This is what happened to a poor fellow in New Hampshire, whose sad case should serve as a warning to the American people—the most inveterate and unreasonable hand-shakers in the world.
"An attorney, about to finish a bill of costs, was requested by his client, a baker, 'to make it as light as he could.' 'Ah!' replied the attorney, 'that's what you say to your foreman, but it's not the way I make my bread.'"

THE CANADIAN LABOR CONGRESS.

FIRST DAY.

On Tuesday afternoon of last week, the Canadian Labor Congress commenced its labors in the Trades' Assembly Hall. The Committee of Management had been active in making preparations for the reception of the delegates, who were received in the Hall, which had put on a gala appearance for the occasion, — the banners and mottoes giving a pleasing effect. After the usual preliminaries, Mr. J. W. Carter, President of the Toronto Trades' Assembly, delivered the following able

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

GENTLEMEN, — In the name, and on behalf of the Toronto Trades, I rise formally to open the proceedings of this Congress, and in doing so, with their desire, extend to you the right hand of fellowship, and welcome you, to this, the Queen City of the West. You meet to-day to inaugurate one of the grandest events, in connection with the Labor Movement, that has ever taken place in the Dominion of Canada; its significance may be gathered from the fact, that from all the centres of Industries in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the working classes have determined to centralize their energies, to promote the adoption of those laws and regulations, which must be established for the good and protection of the laborer. The time has come when questions affecting the interests of Labor must be taken hold of, and by the working men dealt with, in a prompt and systematic manner; when the many problems, touching the moral and social position of the masses must be solved. You meet here to speak as with the voice of one, what is your opinion upon the great future of the working man, both as to his connexion with himself, his fellow, and his country. It is true we have much to be thankful for in the past, still there is a far more important future before us, and this day, in this Dominion, the hearts of the working classes are filled with joyous expectation, and I venture to say, that the result of your deliberations at this Congress shall tend to influence the great ruling powers, and make them to feel, that your efforts, though apparently unimportant, are of a magnitude which cannot be over estimated. The future greatness of this country depends, to a very large extent, upon the identity of relationship between Capital and Labor, and I think I speak your sentiments and feelings when I say, that you do not meet with a view of infusing a spirit of discontent and dissatisfaction, you do not meet to create an agitation for supremacy or power, nor to create hostilities between Capital and Labor — but you do meet for the purpose of disseminating the true principles of Unionism; to foster a spirit of common brotherhood throughout the Dominion; to seek the promotion of those laws which shall make no distinction of man as man. To this end, and with these objects, you are called upon in the first place, to establish a Canadian Labor Union. Its necessity is beyond doubt. There are three great ruling powers which help to make up life, viz: — politics, commerce, and religion. Now I know, that as far as Trades' Unions are concerned, politics is a very delicate question, and as far as discussion is concerned, a prohibited question; but I look around in the political world and see a thorough system of organization, by which means communities are enabled to send the favorites to Parliament; and even in the Halls of Legislature I find a perfect unanimity prevailing, and as a natural consequence, certain individuals are put, and kept in power; but wherever there is disorganization, so there will be corresponding failures; and I say, if it is necessary for the constitution of Parliament, and the establishment of Governments, to have organizations among working men, so that they might raise themselves into a good moral position, and enjoy the rights and privileges of citizenship. Again, look into the commercial world, and any casual observer will find that a perfect understanding runs through the whole, the money markets, the business transactions of the world carried on to the wonder and astonishment of everybody, and all through following out the simplest of principles that of unity; and I say that if it is necessary for national and personal prosperity, for commercial success, to have a perfect understanding, so it is highly necessary, both in a monetary and social aspect that the working men should understand one another. Again, look into the religious world, and note wonders of united action, the success of missionary enterprises, the uprooting and destroying systems of barbarity and cruelty, the establishment of charitable and benevolent institutions, the emancipation of slavery, and the education of the masses in principles of honesty and integrity; and I say if unity of action is essential to carry out this wonderful work, so much more is it necessary, that the working classes should unite, and place themselves in a good and happy state, so as to enjoy life while they have it; I say then that the necessity for a Canadian Labor League is beyond doubt — its importance is beyond estimation, it is impossible at the commencement of so great a movement to predict the grand result that must follow a wise and judicious management of the Canadian Labor League. It is said of St. Peter's at Rome, that

one cannot fully grasp the splendor and magnificence of the structure till after repeated visits. So I look upon this great movement, so comprehensive in its character, and so noble in its purposes, that I am at a loss fully to realize its importance; but if the past is anything to go by, we may form some idea of its results. Note the changes of time. There was a period in the history of this country, when Canada abounded in negatives, and not in positives, when the men of Canada had no gardens, no orchards, no corn fields, no books, no churches, no palaces, no ships, when mental darkness covered the land, and cruelty and superstition prevailed; but time in her onward progress bids us regard Canada in the sunshine, as well as in the shade. Centuries have rolled on civilizing and evangelizing our forefathers, expanding their minds, enlarging their store of knowledge, implanting a love for the arts and sciences, and also the social duties of life; time has urged her sons to cultivate the arts of peace, and to foster a true and noble brotherhood, and if such great things can be said of the past, how can we fully estimate the importance of this Canadian Labor League, where the whole body thinks and acts as one. It occurs to me that we were planting a standard this day, the influence of which would be felt by the working men all their life; and the mottoes inscribed on this unfurled banner, shall be an incentive to generations yet to come. Workingmen were beginning to realize the fact, that they were possessed of power, power to think, power to act, and with increased knowledge would come increased power. And the time is not far distant, when the great men of the land would find it was absolutely necessary to consult with the working men in the matters of legislation, both political and commercial. In conclusion, I urge upon you the necessity of being wise and moderate in your deliberations and enactments, and let those who are watching your movements at this, the first Canadian Labor Congress, be compelled to admit, that we are honest, earnest, and prudent workers.

At the conclusion of his admirable address, Mr. Carter was loudly cheered by the delegates.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

The following were appointed a committee on credentials:—J. C. MacMillan, Trades' Assembly, Toronto; Mr. Coleman, Tailors, Ottawa; Mr. McCracken, Iron Moulders, Hamilton; Mr. Bridge, Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, London, Ont; John Hewitt, Trades' Assembly, Toronto.

A short recess was taken to enable the Committee on Credentials to examine credentials, and the following delegates were credited:—J. W. Carter, J. C. MacMillan, and John Hewitt, of the Toronto Trades' Assembly; James McMillan, Amalgamated Engineers, Toronto; G. W. York, Coopers, No. 13 of Ontario, St. Catharines; W. O. Edwards, Coopers, No. 8, Seaford; Thos. McGregor, Iron Moulders, No. 26, Hamilton; Mr. Dunneath, Coopers' Union, No. 17, Bowmanville; William Joyce, C. A. Harcourt, and W. P. Bonsall, Toronto Typographical Union; John Stewart, Toronto Bakers' Union; William Magness, Grand Sober K. O. S. C., St. Catharines; J. Holt, K. O. S. C., 316, Toronto; M. Derham, A. Lloyd, R. Stark, K. O. S. C. 159, Toronto; W. Hunter, Iron Moulders, 189, Cobourg; Alex. McClinchy, Coopers, No. 3 of Toronto; T. Bridge, Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, London; A. McCormick and Thomas McDuff, Bricklayers and Masons' Union, Toronto; John Calvert, K. O. S. C. Lodge No. 212, Hamilton; James Walter Levesley, Machinists and Blacksmiths, No. 1 of Ontario; Samuel Gregson, Bricklayers and Masons, Ottawa; D. J. Coleman, Tailors' Union, Ottawa; John Stephenson and John Templeman, Carpenters and Joiners, Toronto; D. J. O'Donoghue, Typographical Union 102, Ottawa; John Carroll, Tailors Union, St. Catharines; Jas. Bondidier and John Kelly, Operative Tailors, Toronto; D. Robertson, Free Stone Cutters, Ottawa; Martin Laughlin, Maurice O'Connell and John Wilson, Longshoremen's Union, Toronto; John Dodd, Limestone Cutters, Ottawa; Joseph Lane, Painters' Union, Toronto; Isaac Hodgins, M. and B. Union, No. 2, Hamilton; Wm. Phillips, K. O. S. C., No. 242, London; D. Craig and Wm. McDougall, Amalgamated Engineers, Hamilton; Wm. Gibson and Wm. Brown, Iron Moulders, No. 28 Toronto.

TEMPORARY OFFICERS.

On the motion of Mr. Wm. Gibson, seconded by Mr. Lane, of Toronto, Mr. J. C. Carter was unanimously elected President.

A vote was then taken between Messrs. Magness, Hewitt and Levesley, and subsequently Messrs. Hewitt and Magness, respecting the Secretaryship. The voting stood—Hewitt, 20; Magness, 18.

Mr. Hewitt was declared elected accordingly. The Congress then proceeded to the appointment of Committees on various matters, and resulted as follows:—

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION.

Messrs. O'Donoghue, Levesley, Robinson and Craig.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Messrs. Dodd, Dunneath, Derham, O'Connell and Bonsall.

PRISON LABOR.

Messrs. Hodgins, McClinchy, Kelly, Gregson and York.

IMPORTED AND CHEAT LABOR.

Messrs. Coleman, McCormack, Edwards, Wilson and Calvert.

ARBITRATION. Messrs. Craig, Philips, Bondidier, Stevens and McMillan. HOURS OF LABOR. Messrs. Levesley, Bridge, Lloyd, McDuff and Templeman. PRINTING. Messrs. O'Donoghue, Stewart, Brown, Joyce and Magness. ORGANIZATION. Messrs. McDougall, Stark, Harcourt, Gregson and Carroll. LEGISLATION AND LABOR BUREAU. Messrs. Coleman, Hewitt, Holt, Gibson and Lane. ORDER OF BUSINESS. It was moved by Mr. Hewitt, and carried unanimously, that the following order of business be followed:—Roll call, reading the minutes, reports of officers, reports of standing committees, reports of special committees, unfinished business, new business, adjournment.

ADMISSION DURING THE SESSION. It was moved, seconded and unanimously carried, to admit the members of the Press during the session, and visitors by permission of the chairman. The Congress shortly afterwards adjourned till 8 o'clock next morning.

SECOND DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

Pursuant to adjournment the Congress assembled at 8 o'clock, the President, pro tem, in the chair.

The minutes of previous session were read and approved.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

The Committee on Credentials recommended Mr. W. S. Nixon, of the Typographical Union of Hamilton, to take his seat in the congress. Adopted.

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION.

The Committee on Constitution presented their report, and the Congress proceeded, in committee of the whole, Mr. D. O'Donoghue, of Ottawa, in the chair, to the discussion of the Articles seriatim. The first four articles were thus adopted, when the committee rose, and reported; and their report was adopted as follows:—

ARTICLE I.

Sec. 1.—This body shall be known and designated as the Canadian Labor Union.

Sec. 2.—Its objects shall be to agitate such questions as may be for the benefit of the working classes in order that we may obtain the enactment of such measures by the Dominion and Local Legislatures as will be beneficial to us and the repeal of all oppressive laws which now exist.

Sec. 3.—To use all means consistent with honor and integrity to so correct the abuses under which the working classes are laboring, as to insure to them just rights and privileges.

Sec. 4.—To use our utmost endeavors to impress upon the labouring classes of this country the necessity of a close and thorough organization, and of forming themselves into subordinate unions wherever practicable.

ARTICLE II.—MEMBERSHIP.

Sec. 1.—The Congress of this Union shall be composed of delegates who shall derive their election directly from labor organizations that now exist or may hereafter exist, and that the said delegation shall be elected annually.

Sec. 2.—All Trade Unions and other protective organizations in the Dominion of Canada, shall be entitled to one delegate for the first one hundred or fraction of one hundred, two hundred or less, two delegates; upwards of two hundred, three, and no Union shall be entitled to more than three delegates.

Sec. 3.—All delegates before taking their seats in the Convention, shall present credentials signed by the proper officers of the Union or other labor organization they claim to represent.

ARTICLE III.—MEETINGS.

Sec. 1.—The Congress or the League shall meet annually on the first Tuesday in August, at such place in the Dominion of Canada, as a majority of the representations present at a regular meeting of the Congress shall decide.

Sec. 2.—Delegates from fifteen working men's organizations shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 3.—Special meetings shall be called by the President, at the request of fifteen workingmen's organizations representing five trades, announcing the time and place of holding such meeting, for which at least one month's notice shall be given.

ARTICLE IV.—OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES.

Sec. 1.—The officers of the Union shall be a President, first, second and third Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, Treasurer and Warden.

Sec. 2.—It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Congress and preserve order therein. He shall appoint all committees not otherwise provided for, sign all orders on the Treasurer, authorize drafts of money, report at each annual meeting the workings of the League, and all his official acts he shall cause to be issued at least two months previous to a meeting of the League in a circular notifying each subordinate organization sending a delegate. (He shall also have power to grant charters and furnish all necessary documents for the opening of subordinate Leagues, on proper application. He shall, immediately after the opening of the session, appoint the following committees, and

other committees not otherwise provided for—on Finance; on President's Report; on Treasurer's Report; on Ways and Means; on Constitution; and on the Welfare of the Organization. The President shall appoint a Standing Committee of one from each county represented, and perform such other duties that of right appertain to his office.

Sec. 3.—It shall be the duty of the Vice-Presidents to perform the duties of the President in case of his absence or resignation—in their proper order—and give the President such assistance in the discharge of his duties as he may call for.

Sec. 4.—It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a correct record of the proceedings of the Union; forward to the Treasurer all orders on him authorizing drafts of money, and issue all calls that may be ordered by the President. All expenses he may incur in his official capacity shall be paid by the Union, and he shall receive such amount for the faithful discharge of his duties as the Union may determine at its regular sessions.

Sec. 5.—It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and take charge of all moneys belonging to the Union, pay all orders regularly drawn upon him and signed by the President—as required by the Constitution—or special direction of the Union, and none others. He shall report to the President of the Union monthly the amount of receipts and disbursements, by item; from whom received and to whom paid, together with the amount on hand. He shall also keep a Dr. and Cr. account between this Union and each subordinate League under its jurisdiction, and all other Unions in connection with this Union. He shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, give security in such sum as the Union may determine, that he will at the expiration of his term of office, or sooner, if required by the Trustees, pay and deliver up to his successor in office or such person as may be designated by the Union, or during recess, by a majority of the Trustees, all moneys, evidences of debt, books, papers, accounts and property of the Union pertaining to his office. He shall receive for his services such remuneration as the Union may from time to time determine.

Sec. 6.—It shall be the duty of the Warden to take charge of the door during the sessions of the Union, and to admit none but delegates unless otherwise ordered.

Sec. 7.—The Vice-President shall constitute a Board of Trustees of which the first in order shall be chairman, who shall receive from the Treasurer elect before entering upon the duties of his office, a bond for the security required by the Union, which shall be signed by at least two securities and should the amount in the Treasurer's hands ever exceed that for which his bond is drawn, the trustees shall deposit such excess in such bank or trust company as the Union may direct, and no money shall be drawn therefrom without the order of the Union, the cheques to be signed by the President, Treasurer and a majority of the Trustees. The bank book shall be kept in the hands of the President of the Union.

Sec. 8.—It shall be the duty of the Standing Committee of one from each county to organize subordinate Leagues of skilled and unskilled laborers in the towns and villages of their respective counties, open reading rooms wherever practicable, and keep themselves informed of the progress of the organization of their county and report to the President at least once in three months.

The Secretary intimated that he had received a letter from Mr. J. G. Hodgins, LL.D., Deputy Superintendent of Education, inviting the members of the Congress to visit the Normal School. The communication was received, and the following resolution offered:—

Moved by Mr. J. C. MacMillan, seconded by Mr. W. J. Levesley, and passed unanimously, "That the thanks of the Canadian Labor Congress are tendered to Mr. J. G. Hodgins, D.D., LL.D., Deputy Superintendent of Education for Ontario, for his kind invitation to visit the Museum of the Normal and Model School, and that we attend and see the Museum."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the members returned from visiting the Normal School, the Congress went into session and proceeded to

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

President—J. W. Carter, Toronto Trades' Assembly. 1st Vice-President—D. J. O'Donoghue, Typographical Union, Ottawa. 2nd Vice-President—Wm. Magness, K. O. S. C., St. Catharines. 3rd Vice-President—Isaac Hodgins, Machinists and Blacksmiths Union, Hamilton. Secretary—John Hewitt, Toronto Trades' Assembly. Treasurer—J. C. MacMillan, Toronto Trades' Assembly.

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Organization presented their report as follows:— "That having taken the matter entrusted to them into consideration we beg leave to suggest, that whilst seeking to organize the different Unions already in existence, we should not lose sight of the fact that a large proportion of the labor of Canada is still unorganized. For the purpose of thoroughly organizing the labor of the Dominion, we would suggest that printed circulars, setting forth the advantages to be derived from union, be issued to the committeemen for each county, to be distributed by them to the best advantage, in localities where no organization at present exists, and requesting those that are willing

to, or that have already organized, to communicate with this Canadian Labor Union, with a view to solidification and concentration of power, by sending their delegates to represent them in this body. We would further recommend that in places where the number engaged at one trade or calling is too small to form a distinctive Union of any one trade, that workmen should be urged to unite in forming a protective body, composed of those working at all trades in such places, such body to be called an Amalgamated Labor Union, or some other appropriate name, and that such Unions be entitled to representation in this Union in the same ratio as is provided for in the case of regularly organized Unions. We would, however, strongly deprecate the encouragement or allowance of men joining such organizations that referred to in any place where there is already a society of the trade to which they belong, or where there are sufficient numbers of any one trade to form a separate Union.

"In places where there are already organized trade societies, who have not been yet represented in this Congress, your Committee would recommend that a copy of the Constitution be sent to them, with a recommendation to join us, and setting forth the advantages to be derived from such connection.

"We would also recommend that party politics be kept out of this Union, as there is nothing that so tends to divide and separate workmen as the introduction of party opinions within their circles, and request that each delegate will also impress upon their Union the necessity of inculcating harmony within themselves, as the surest bond of unity and success."

WM. MACDOUGALL, C. A. HARCOURT, B. STARK, S. GREGSON, M. O'CARROLL.

After some discussion had taken place upon some points of the report,—

Mr. J. C. MacMillan moved, seconded by Mr. Craig, the adoption of the report, which was passed unanimously.

ARBITRATION.

The following report of the Committee on Arbitration was submitted and agreed to:—

"That as there is so little to advance on this question owing to the want of its application to disputes in this country, but considering the favor with which it is received in other countries, and particularly in England, your committee would therefore urgently recommend the settlement of all trades' disputes by arbitration where practicable."

J. McMILLAN, Chairman, DAVID CRAIG, Secretary, WILLIAM PHILLIPS, JOSEPH BONDIDIER, JOHN STEVENSON.

THE HOURS OF LABOR.

The Committee on the Hours of Labor reported as follows:—

"That having duly considered the subject, they found a reduction in the hours of labor was always followed by a corresponding advancement in the social and moral condition of the producing classes, and a great increase of the inventions of labor saving machines, as in the instance of the reduction of working hours to ten per diem; they therefore were of opinion that a further reduction to nine hours per day would be followed by still greater advancement in the mental and moral condition of the working classes.

"A reduction in working would also help to regulate the fluctuation of manufacturers, and be a remedy against a great amount of suffering arising from periodical depressions in trade.

"It is the common right of man to have a portion of the day at his disposal, to spend in recreation and mental improvement; and your committee fully believe that it would be to the interests of all classes to reduce the usual hours of business to such a limit as would enable all workers to enjoy a relaxation from it.

"In addition to cessation from labor on Sunday, we are of opinion there should be half a holiday each week, and we have a decided objection to overtime, as being calculated to defeat the benefits accruing from short hours."

J. W. CARTER, T. BRIDGE, A. LLOYD, J. TEMPLEMAN, T. MACDUFF.

A motion for the adoption of the report having been stated from the chair.

Mr. Hewitt said he would take exception to the number of hours mentioned in the report, believing it should rather be eight instead of nine hours. He alluded to the agitation that was going on in the United States, and thought that in so far as we were concerned the short-time movement would be fought out for us not on this but the other side of the lakes, and therefore he contended we should do all in our power to strengthen the hands of those who would bear the brunt of the war,— if we have a certain point to be obtained, we should state it definitely, and if we cannot achieve it at once, (as he was not sanguine we should,) still the principle would be before us, and if we did not achieve success, our successors would have to do it after us. He would therefore move, in amendment, that the report be referred back to the Committee, with instructions to change the hours from nine to eight.

Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, in seconding the amendment, fully endorsed the previous speaker's remarks. "He contended that workingmen have a perfect right to fight for their status, and they should take every opportunity they could if bettering their condition. He fully believed that eight hours was a reasonable limit.

Mr. CRAIG, Hamilton, differed from the last speaker, and did not wish it to go out from that Congress that they were agitating for eight hours. Their position was quite different from that of their fellow workmen in Great Britain. They had a floating population to deal with, and it was extremely difficult to even get them organized. If they had out for eight hours they would have the capital of the country arrayed against them. (Hear, hear.) He had no doubt but it would

be alleged that the report was adopted after the banquet. (Laughter.) After the manner had been thoroughly discussed pro and con:—

The President put the amendment and on a vote being taken it was found that there were 15 for and 17 against. The original motion was then put and carried.

THIRD DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

The chair was taken by Mr. J. W. Carter, President, at 8 o'clock and the vice chair by Mr. O'Donoghue.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A number of very important communications were read. The President of the Industrial Congress of the United States addressed the following letter to the Congress:

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 17, 1873.

To the Trades' Congress of the Dominion of Canada.

Gentlemen,—Having been informed of your meeting, I take the liberty of addressing you for the purpose of correcting several false impressions which seem to prevail in the Dominion of Canada, concerning the Industrial Congress of the United States.

Resolved,—That we request all trades unions to discontinue their connection with foreign trades unions, and join organizations whose jurisdiction extends over the continent of North America, and that all trades unions be urged to adopt the reciprocity plan, now in force between the Iron Molders International Union and Friendly Society of Iron Founders of the United Kingdom.

The plan adopted by the Iron Molders' International Union, and the Friendly Society is substantially as follows: No molder emigrating from the jurisdiction of one Society to that of the other is permitted to contract his services for a certain time.

Some feeling has also been manifested in the Dominion, because the workmen of Canada were not invited to participate in the deliberations of the Industrial Congress; but I can assure you that this feeling is entirely unfounded.

Hoping that you will succeed in inaugurating a movement that will unite all the workmen of the Dominion under one head, that the most friendly relations may exist between the body formed by you and the Industrial Congress of the United States, and assuring you of our deep sympathy, I remain,

Yours, in the cause of labor's redemption, ROBERT SCHILLING, Pres. Ind. Congress, U. S.

Communications were also received.—From W. H. Little, Chronicle office, Quebec, relative to the convention of the Congress, and regretting that Typographical Union, No. 160, Quebec, was unable to send a delegate, owing to a lack of pecuniary resources.

From Chas. M. King, K. O. S. C. Barrie, to a similar effect.

From the Secretary of Typographical Union, 145, Montreal, expressing approval of the Convention and willingness to send a delegate.

A number of other communications from different unions in the Dominion were read, all expressing approval of the objects sought to be gained by the Congress.

From John Hague, Romain Buildings, Toronto, suggesting the establishment of workmen's clubs.

From John Hague, Romain Buildings, Toronto, suggesting the establishment of workmen's clubs.

view, it is the opinion of this Congress that a workman's platform should be put before the industrial classes of the country, and that the President do appoint a committee to draw up such platform.

In moving the foregoing resolution, Mr. Joyce said that the one great question in his mind was, how shall the social and moral elevation of the working classes be best accomplished? True, a ready answer may be given by securing the united action of all branches of industry, skilled and unskilled, on this great issue. But that was the great sticking point. Were the working masses as united as either of the great political Parties of the day, then success would be certain.

Mr. O'Donoghue, who supported the resolution, dwelt at some length upon the importance of having a workman's platform independent of Party politics.

After further discussion, the resolution was referred to the committee on Legislation.

PRISON LABOR.

The Committee on Prison Labor brought up a partial report on the question as follows:

"In undertaking to prepare a report on a question of such vast magnitude as that of Prison Labor, your Committee found that the time at their disposal would not admit of their entering as fully into the question as they would desire. We would therefore beg leave to present to your Honorable Body, a few of the most glaring evils arising out of this most iniquitous system, namely the contract system.

The report was received, and time granted the Committee to complete it.

CHEAP AND IMPORTED LABOR.

The Committee appointed to consider this question reported as follows:

"Whereas the agricultural and national prosperity of a country depends upon the following conditions—the freedom of its citizens, a proper appreciation of the comforts of life, and a disposition to secure a portion of the same; and whereas any attempt made by monopoly or capital to lower the condition of man in the social scale by depriving him of a fair proportion and equitable share of the product of his labor; engenders in the mind of the workman a natural spirit of enmity to those who by first diminishing and then destroying his limited means of support, compel him to relinquish those simple but necessary enjoyments which are always found co-existent with intelligence and refinement, your Committee would recommend that this Congress condemn the practice of importing labor into this country, that is to say, making a contract in a foreign country for less wages than are actually paid here; and your Committee also condemn the practice of the Government in paying a premium to persons so engaged; therefore, be it resolved, that the workmen in Congress assembled call on their representatives to use their utmost endeavors to remedy these evils, of which we complain."

The report was received.

THE CONSTITUTION. The Congress went into Committee of the Whole on the continuation of the report of the Committee on the Constitution and Rules, and adopted the following articles, in addition to those published above.

ARTICLE V.—REVENUE.

SEC. 1. The Revenue of the Union shall be derived as follows:—For issuing charters to subordinate unions, \$5 each. Each subordinate union shall pay a quarterly assessment of five cents for each member on their books at the end of the term, such assessment to be paid to the Treasurer of the Union upon the presentation of the quarterly account.

SEC. 2. Other Unions represented at the annual Congress shall pay three cents per member per annum.

SEC. 3. All moneys sent as revenue, or for special purposes to the Union shall be sent by draft, express or post office order, in the legal currency of the country.

ART. VI.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS.

SEC. 1.—Whenever the President of the Union has been officially notified of the existence of a difficulty between labor and capital, which has resulted in a strike or lockout, and has evidence that the labor interest has endeavored, by arbitration, to settle such difficulty, it shall be his duty, if assistance be required, to lay the facts by circular before the subordinate unions and various trades unions of the Dominion, calling upon them for pecuniary assistance sufficient to sustain the labor so striking or on lock-out.

The Convention adjourned till two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the Congress re-assembling at two o'clock, the matter of discussing the articles of Constitution was again taken up, and the following adopted:—

ART. VII.—SUBORDINATE UNIONS.

SEC. 1. Any union composed of at least thirteen workmen, who are not under expulsion, rejection, or suspension in any existing labor organization, and have no existing chartered organization in their respective trades or calling, who may organize for mutual protection and benefit, and acknowledging the jurisdiction of this Union, shall be entitled to a charter for the same upon application being made through their respective District Committee, upon payment of the usual charter fee.

All members of this Union shall take this obligation—"I, —, of my own free will and accord, upon my honor and truthfulness as a man, do solemnly assert that it is of my own free choice and desire to become a member of this Labor Union of Canada, and I further declare upon my honor that I am not rejected, expelled from, or suspended by any existing trades' organization, and that I will do all in my power to advance the aims and objects of this Union, in advancing the interests and elevating the condition of labor, and that I will use every means in my power, consistent with honor and integrity, to spread this Union and make its influence felt, throughout the Dominion of Canada."

SEC. 2. Any subordinate unions failing to pay their assessments or to send delegates for two annual sessions, shall have their charters declared null and void by the President of the Labor Union.

SEC. 3. A subordinate union having a grievance in any branch of labor represented in such Union shall try every honorable means to settle the difficulty between the employed and employer peacefully, and if that cannot be effected to forthwith report the case with evidence connected therewith to the President of the Canadian Labor Union, who shall take immediate steps to render pecuniary aid where aid is called for, in compliance with the constitution.

SEC. 4. The subordinate unions of the League shall be designated by numbers to take precedence by majority.

SEC. 5. All revenue derived from whatever source shall be held subject, first, to the payment of all dues to the Dominion Union; second, to the payment of the current expenses of the subordinate union; third, to the payment of relief and benefits.

SEC. 6. Strict adherence to Constitution, laws and usages prescribed by the Canadian Labor League shall be exacted by the President throughout the entire organization.

SEC. 7. Subordinate Unions shall have the power to adopt further rules and regulations so long as they do not conflict with this constitution.

SEC. 8. All subordinate Leagues may adopt or reject the benefit features, except that they shall guarantee to each and every member a respectable funeral in case of death.

ART. VIII.—AMENDMENT.

SEC. 1. No alteration or amendments shall be made to the constitution except at a regular annual session of the Canadian Labor Union, and then only by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

The eight articles of the Constitution were then adopted as a whole.

ASSISTED EMIGRATION.

Mr. Hewitt, in referring to the report of the Committee on "Imported and Cheap Labor," presented in the morning, moved that it be referred back to the Committee, with instructions to amend it by adding a strong condemnation of the system pursued by the Local and Dominion Governments of voting large sums of money for the purpose of bringing out emigrants to this country.

Mr. McDuff thought that the views of the previous speakers were most selfish. There were many worthy persons in the old country who could not pay their own passage out.

Mr. McCormick said that more of the money voted for emigration purposes went into the pockets of the emigration agents and shippers, and hence the great amount of wrong information given to the workman of the old country. One emigration agent stated in a public speech that railway laborers received in Canada fourteen shillings a day. (Laughter.)

A Voice—York shillings? Mr. McCormick said that pamphlets were also published in England at the present time quoting prices of wood, and provisions that obtained here ten years ago.

Mr. Hewitt thought that every emigrant should work out his own salvation without Government assistance. He objected strongly to paying a tax of forty cents to bring out labor to compete with him.

Mr. McDuff said he still contended that Mr. Hewitt's views were selfish. He begged to move in amendment that the report be adopted.

The question was then put to the vote, and Mr. McDuff's amendment declared carried. The report was accordingly adopted unamended.

PRISON LABOR.

The Committee on Prison Labor brought up the conclusion of their report. In referring to the agreement between the Ontario Government and the Canada Car Company relative to the enjoyment of convict labor, they considered it to be unjust to give any Company or Corporation power to employ prison labor as injurious to small manufacturers, traders, and mechanics.

The Committee on Legislation and Labor Bureaus presented their report, which was as follows:—

"Your Committee beg leave to report that they have considered the subject matter submitted to them, and would report as follows: That they would recommend that this Congress call for the repeal of that obnoxious appendage to a measure in itself good (the Trades' Union Bill), and known as the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

"Your Committee would also recommend that the influence of this Congress be brought to bear on the Dominion and Local Legislatures of this country for the purpose of bringing about the enactment of a more stringent Apprenticeship law, so as to secure to the master the services of the youths whom he undertakes to instruct for a reasonable length of time, so that such apprentice may be turned upon the world a finished workman, and therefore a credit and benefit to the country at large.

"Your Committee would also urge that the whole united power and influence of the labor of this country be brought to bear on our lawmakers to bring about the abrogation of the contract system in connection with the management of our Dominion and Provincial prisons.

"Your Committee, also, would strongly urge that measures be taken to secure a measure for the prevention of the employment of children under ten years of age in factories, mills, and other manufacturing establishments where machinery is used. Also, that efforts be used to bring about the enactments of a just and equitable lien law.

"In conclusion, your Committee would recommend that the Dominion Legislature be petitioned to create a Bureau of Labor and Statistics, as your Committee believe it would be of incalculable value to the labor of the Dominion."

The report was adopted.

WAYS AND MEANS.

We, your Committee on Ways, Means and Finance, beg leave to report as follows:—

We find that the expenses of the present Congress will amount to about \$60, or nearly \$1.50 per delegate from each subordinate union or branch. We would, therefore, recommend that a tax of \$1.50 per delegate to this Congress be levied to meet the current expenses of the same.

With regard to the payment of officers of the present session of the Labor Union, we, your committee, would respectfully recommend that no sum of money be paid to or set apart for such officers—not that we do it because we think they are undeserving of it, but seeing this is, as we hope, the inauguration of a great labor benefit in Canada, and to make the same a success, we respectfully suggest that this Congress economize in every way possible."

OFFICIAL ORGAN.

Moved by Wm. Magness, seconded by Mr. J. Hewitt and resolved:— "That the ONTARIO WORKMAN be recognized as the official organ of the Canadian Labor Union."

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS.

A vote of thanks was passed to the representatives of the press. The Leader was specially mentioned for the full and correct report it gave of the proceedings.

THANKS TO MR. TRIGANNE.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Z. R. Triganne, of the Academy of Music, for a kind invitation to visit his establishment on the evening of the close of their labors.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

It was decided to call a second meeting of the Congress at Ottawa, on the 2nd Tuesday in August next.

THANKS TO THE MANAGING COMMITTEE.

The following was handed in by the visiting Delegates:—

"Toronto, Sept. 25, 1873.

"To the Managing Committee Toronto Trades Assembly.

"GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned, delegates to the First Canadian Labor Congress, cannot allow the opportunity to pass without in a special manner testifying their very great pleasure and appreciation of the great pains taken by you to make our stay in Toronto as agreeable as possible, and hereby beg to return our sincere thanks, on behalf both of ourselves and our respective unions, to the members of the Toronto Trades Assembly, as well as the citizens of Toronto at large, with whom we have come in contact during this, our very agreeable sojourn in the Queen City of the West, for their very successful efforts in making our stay happy and agreeable.

Wishing them, individually and collectively, every prosperity,

"We remain,

"In fraternity yours,

"D. J. O'Donoghue, David Coleman, Donald Robertson, John Dodd, Samuel Gregson, Ottawa; Jno. Carroll, St. Catharines; George W. York, St. Catharines; Isaac Hodgins, Hamilton; Thos. McGregor, Hamilton; Wm. Hunter, Cobourg; Wm. O. Edwards, Seaford; John Calvert, Hamilton; John Dunsheath, Bowmanville; Wm. Magness, St. Catharines; Thomas Brady, London; D. Craig, Hamilton; Wm. McDougall, Hamilton."

THE GENERAL UNION OF CARPENTERS.

We take the following from last month's report.

An arrangement has been made with the builders of Darwin, and the carpenters and joiners, that 49 hours shall be considered a week's working time, payment to be at the rate of 7½d. an hour, to commence the first week in October, 1873.

The strike at Belfast has been settled by arrangement, that the carpenters and joiners shall be paid at the rate of 7½d. an hour, any further alterations can be made at the end of six months, by either side giving three months' notice. An umpire to act in any future difficulty.

The carpenters and joiners of Blackburn have obtained an advance of 2s. a week, making the average wages £1 10s. 7d. for a week of 49 hours, in other words the advance now makes the wages 7½d. an hour.

In future the average wages of the carpenters and joiners of Lancaster, will be £1 7s. for a week of 54 hours, being an advance of 1s. a week in wages and 1½ hours less time.

At Stockport the carpenters and joiners have succeeded in obtaining an advance of half an hour in the rate of wages which will be £1 12s. 11d. for a week of 54½ hours.

THE AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS.

The following appears in the last monthly report, which will be read with interest by all friends of the society:—

FELLOW MEMBERS.—It is highly gratifying to find from the branch returns that the state of trade continues very satisfactory throughout the society. There is but little alteration in the number of members in receipt of sick benefit.

During the past month we have opened a new branch in Canada, and the number of our members has increased considerably. In September, 1871, we had 9,673 members; in September, 1872, our number was 10,788. We have now 12,514 members, and we may therefore regard the steady progress the society is making as highly satisfactory.

We trust that in the present season of prosperity our members will not forget the time of depression which we have experienced in the past. We then practically tested the value of our organization; let us now do our best to spread the principles of unity, by practising them in our daily intercourse with our fellow-workmen. Let us teach non-society men that our society possesses an inherent strength, not merely in accumulated funds, but also in the unity of purpose, the intelligence, and good feeling which characterize its members.

By order of the Council, JOHN THOMPSON, Chairman. JOHN D. PRION, General Secretary. General Office: 53 Grosvenor-st., Charlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, Sept. 4th, 1873.

In reply to a letter complaining of the provision of the Trade Unions Act, by which proceedings can only be taken out in the district where the registered office of the union is situated, Mr. Lowe undertakes that the question shall be considered.

NOTICE.

We shall be pleased to receive items of interest relating to Trade Societies from all parts of the Dominion for publication. Officers of Trades Unions, Secretaries of Leagues, etc., are invited to send us news relating to their organizations, condition of trade, etc.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

INvariably in Advance.)

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Each insertion, ten cents per line.

Contract Advertisements at the following rates

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" " "	35 00
" " "	25 00
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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.

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.
- Painters, 1st and 3rd Monday.
- Amalgamated Carpenters, 2nd and 4th Monday.
- Cochmakers, 2nd and 4th Monday.
- Crispins, (159), every Tuesday.
- Tinsmiths, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
- Laborers, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
- Iron Moulders, every Thursday.
- Trades Assembly, 1st and 3rd Friday.
- Bricklayers, 1st and 3rd Friday.
- Coopers, 2nd and 4th Friday.
- Printers, 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 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, (Rove's Block,) Rideau street, in the following order:—

- Free-stone Cutters, 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
- Lime-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.

Messrs. LANCEFIELD BROTHERS, Newsdealers, No. 6 Market square, Hamilton, are agents for the WORKMAN in that vicinity.

Mr. D. W. TERNANT, Niagara Street, St. Catharines, will receive subscriptions and give receipts for the WORKMAN. Parties calling on Mr. Ternant will please state if they wish the paper continued.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

City subscribers not receiving their papers regularly, will oblige the proprietors by giving notice of such irregularity at the Office, 124 Bay street.

The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCT. 2, 1873.

THE CANADIAN LABOR UNION.

We publish in extenso the proceedings of the first congress of the Canadian Labor Union, and we feel that the workingmen of the Dominion cannot but be proud of their representatives, who, upon so short a notice, opened up a new principle to the Canadian workingmen, and laid down a platform broad enough and strong enough to contain the productive labor of this country, whereon they can take counsel intelligently, unitedly, and effectively upon all questions that concern their class. Too long have the organized industries of Canada been isolated. The iron moulders, the machinists and black-

smiths, the coopers, and various other organized trades, though being part of a trade fraternity of which the members of those crafts might be justly proud, yet beyond their own trade fraternity it would appear they had no active interest; but now the time has come, when, through the Labor Union of Canada, the printer, the cooper, the moulder, and all other International labor organizations will throw their united power and influence together upon all questions that affect the interests of the operative classes in this great and rising country. Outside of the International Unions, again, were numbers of isolated Trades Unions, whose influence and power for good were confined to the city, town, or locality in which they existed; and not unfrequently their very existence was entirely unknown to members of their own craft in localities ten or twenty miles distant. Now this was not as it should be; and the Canadian Labor Union has incorporated a plank in its platform that will enable all those Unions, that have so long existed unseem and unknown, to meet upon one common platform for the purpose of promoting feelings of fraternity among themselves, and throwing in their weight in helping along the movement of labor reform. This class of Unions, by becoming chartered under the Canadian Labor Union, will form the nucleus of the organization. Then, outside and beyond the influence of the above-named classes, are the unorganized rural districts—the towns and villages—in which there are not enough of any one trade or calling to form a trades union; but the five or six of the different trades or callings thus situated, by coming together, could do much to improve themselves by forming large and influential labor organizations that could have under their own control, club houses and reading rooms, and thus they could keep themselves so well informed as regards the labor movement in the larger centres of industry that the labor of the whole country might be able to move in union and harmony upon all questions concerning its interests.

As one result from the labor of the Congress that has past terminated, we have little hesitation in saying that, at the next Congress of the Canadian Labor Union to be held in the city of Ottawa in August next, there will be a large number of chartered labor organizations under its jurisdiction, and with the progress of education among the working classes and, with it, the growing feeling of the identity of labor, it is hard to say to what extent the power and influence for good to the working classes, if honestly and wisely managed, this organization may not attain. In conclusion, as the official organ of the Union, we will spare no pains to do our whole duty in connection therewith, and hope we shall receive the hearty co-operation and assistance of all interested in the well-being of the operative classes.

TAILORS' STRIKE.

A large number of the operative Tailors of this city are out on strike. The cause of dispute is, that the employees submitted a new "time statement" for the consideration of the employers, but the latter replied that they considered the time allowed them to look over the revised "log," was altogether too short, and intimated they would be prepared to meet the operatives "when the busy time was over," and arrange a satisfactory tariff for next season. The men replied to this note by saying that if their time statement was taken as a basis, they would be willing to accept modifications of it; but this the employers would not concede to, and so the strike resulted. The Mail, in referring to the strike, has the following:—

"We fear it must be said that in the present case the men have put themselves very much in the wrong. Two years ago the operative tailors of the city came to an agreement with their employers, which gave them an average increase of wages of about 12 1/2 per cent. The merchant tailors at the time declaring that they would be ready, whenever

a request to the effect was made, to consider any complaint which the employees might have to advance. Instead of such a request, the employees demand pemporarily an advance which the employers allege is equal to 35 per cent., and they give only three days for an affirmative or negative answer. And these men earn, we are assured, on an average, from \$16 to \$25 a week."

Were these statements in strict accordance with truth, there might be room for the comment that "the men have put themselves very much in the wrong." There is no doubt, however, that by the circulation of these remarks the case of the tailors has been prejudged by the public, and a verdict rendered accordingly. But one story is good till another is told, and the reply that has been made to the article, signed by the President and Secretary of the Tailors' Association, puts the matter in a different light. The reply is as follows:—

"Our employers complain of the shortness of time allowed them for the consideration of the 'Time Statement' submitted. We beg to inform you that the circumstances of the trade do not admit of longer notice being given, as at certain seasons of the year they can easily dispense with our labors altogether; and as the busy season is the only time we can expect to have any chance of success, we naturally look to the busy season as the time more likely to be advantageous to ourselves.

"Two years ago, you say, that the operative tailors came to an agreement with their employers which gave them an average increase of wages about 12 1/2 per cent. This we most emphatically deny, and challenge the employers to prove the assertion, as the advance at that time was only from five to seven per cent.

"With regard to the thirty-five per cent. advanced, as alleged by the employers, we deny that it is anything like that in amount. We justify ourselves; however, in an increased percentage, by the advance per hour from 15c. to 18c., and also from extras on garments being charged that formerly were now enjoying from 16c. per hour. Surely we cannot be blamed for increasing our rate of wages to 18c. per hour.

"You are assured we earn from \$16 to \$25 per week. Now what are the facts? Amongst workingmen, generally, ten hours is the recognized day's work, which at 15c. per hour is \$1.50 per day, or \$9 per week. Now, sir, that virtually is a tailor's wages. To oblige our employers, we have at busy seasons in the year given all our time, excepting that required for rest, &c.; in fact it is known that some have even worked all night, and then no such wages as that mentioned have been made. We assure you that with all the extra time we give our employers, the average weekly wages during the year does not exceed \$8 or \$8.50."

This tersely put, is the "other side" of the story, and if the "extras on garment" which it is now desired to charge that formerly were not paid for, are only in the same proportion as the advance sought per hour from 15c. to 18c., surely the demands made by the men cannot be considered in the least degree exorbitant, or even beyond the bounds of justice.

THE RAVINGS OF A COWARD.

We transfer the following effusion, *verbatim et liberatim*, to our columns from the *Seaforth Expositor*, as a fair sample of the sentiment that too often actuates the feelings of non-union men:—

"Seaforth, Sept. 8, '73. To Mr. Volmer. Dear sir: This is to notify you to sack every man that belongs to the Unions: we will burn your coopershop and Factory to the ground if you do not sack them. Unionism is strung in this town and we are determined to put a stop to it. We have no spite against you Mr. Volmer but we want to put you on your guard so take warning if you fail to obey these orders mark the consequence. It is an oppression to any man to belong to the union besides the headmen on the other side are pocketing the money that poor men are laboring for and they will tell them that they are working for them. but Mr. Volmer we would advise you to pay attention to this letter. we consider we have you fair warning you must abide by the result but so sure as you do not sack the most of the union men we will burn your property to the ground. we want you to sack Edwards first and then the single men next and if you find the married men will not give up being union men why sack them too but I don't like to see married men thrown out of work for it is the young men that are the strongest supporters, they can support it and not feel the oppression. but Edwards must be sacked right straight, he is the worst union man in the

place. we would earnestly advise you to pay attention to this letter for if you fail to do as it says just so sure as you breathe the breath of life we will burn you up for our minds is made up, we would not take the pains to write you if we were not determined, so take warning. Yours truly—A FRIEND.

The person to whom this note was addressed we have the pleasure to know is a gentleman in every respect. In his intercourse with those whom he employs he has always recognized the just claims of his men; and, as a result, has the respect and best wishes of every intelligent and worthy member of the craft in his neighborhood; and we feel safe in saying that Mr. Volmer's interests will be watchfully guarded by honorable and trustworthy men, did they require watching; but we believe that the craven cowards who would cloak themselves behind an anonymous letter, for the purpose of annoying and injuring their fellow-men, are destitute of sufficient courage to carry out their despicable threats. They might stab a man in the dark, if their personal security was beyond a doubt; but they will never risk their calfskin to carry into practical effect the evil machinations of a small and weak mind.

Such is the ideal non-union man where ever we have met him,—a mean coward, untruthful, and therefore unreliable to both employer and his fellow workman. This stamp of the *genus homo* is the cause of more trouble wherever employed than all other causes put together,—everlastingly dissatisfied and finding fault, until he has succeeded in leading others into difficulties, when he sneaks off, and leaves the more manly to fight through the difficulty he had been the stiring stick in bringing about. This is the element that make up non-union men, and our advice is "Men, look out for those things." Employers will find that their best interests are served by the man or body of men who will come out open and above board and demand what they believe to be their full rights. There is nothing to fear from such a class, you know what they are and what their demands are; and never, if they are met in a fair spirit, will they be guilty of any excess.

THE LONDON LABOR PROTECTION LEAGUE.

The above named Association has recently been making some popular demonstrations on the south bank of the river Thames. A meeting of some six thousand members, has been held at Bormondsey, and numerous processions through the streets, with banners waving, and bands playing, showed all kinds of unskilled labor shoulder to shoulder. The *Bee Hive* states that the processions were composed of stevedores, wharf laborers, dock porters, meat porters, riggers, shipping laborers, corn porters, and general laborers, whose only object is to better their condition by peaceable means. Two years ago when the League was formed, it was thought useless to attempt to organize the unskilled laborers, but wages have already been increased, hours shortened, and men treated with more respect by employers. But a short time since the League gained a victory for the stevedores, who obtained 6s. per day of nine hours, after a short strike of a few hours, and at a small cost.

CROWDED OUT.

We regret that the communication of "Amalgamated" has been left over, owing to the crowded state of our columns. It will appear in our next issue.

A letter from W. J. has also been crowded out and will appear next week.

THE HAMILTON UNIONS AND MR. ARCH.

The Union men of the "Ambitious City" entertained Joseph Arch at a dinner last evening. We regretted we were not able to accept their kind invitation to be present, but hope to receive from our friends a report of the proceedings for our next issue.

MARRIED.

On the 30th Sept. at Widder, by the Rev. Mr. McAlpine, Mr. W. Lovelock, Conductor, G. T. R., Toronto, to Miss Ella Bishop, of Stratford.

WATER COMMISSIONERS.

H. H. KILLALY.
This gentleman is in the field as candidate for Water Commissioner. His friends are sanguine of his election, as his qualifications fit him for the position.

MR. J. GREENLEES
is also a candidate for the office, and his practical experience would render him a useful member of the board.

Don't fail to call and see Eaton's magnificent stock of shawls.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO TAILORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Operative Tailors of the city of Toronto are now on Strike, and members of the trade are requested to govern themselves accordingly.

All communications in reference to the above to be addressed to Mr. MAIR, Secretary, No. 8 Bond Street, Toronto, Sept. 29, 1873. 77-4

QUEEN'S WHARF.
COAL AND WOOD YARD.

On hand and for sale at lowest rates, a full and complete assortment of all descriptions of

COAL AND WOOD,

SCRANTON or PITSTON, all sizes, delivered at

\$7 00 PER TON.

BEST HARD WOOD, BEECH AND MAPLE, uncut, delivered at

\$6 50 PER CORD.

BEST HARD WOOD, BEECH AND MAPLE, sawn and split, delivered at

\$7 50 PER CORD.

The public are invited to call and see my stock before laying in their winter supply.

P. BURNS.

Office and Yard, corner Bathurst and Front Streets. 77-4

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE WESTERN DIVISION OF THE CITY OF TORONTO.

Your vote and interest are respectfully requested for

JOHN GREENLEES,

AS WATER COMMISSIONER.

Election takes place on Monday, October 6th, 1873. 77-4

TO THE Citizens of Western Toronto.

GENTLEMEN,—

With much regret, I learn, that owing to severe illness, Mr. Worthington has been obliged to resign his seat in the Board of Water Commissioners. The City of Toronto is thus deprived of the benefits and valuable services which his practical knowledge so well enabled him to render.

Several parties deeply interested in the welfare of the City, have requested me to allow my name to be put forward as an applicant for the situation.

Under these circumstances, and flattering myself that my long and practical connection with public works of every description, qualify me to fill the office adequately, and my whole time being disposable to it, should you see fit, by your votes, to intrust me with the important duties involved in it, I will perform them conscientiously and to the best of my abilities.

Your obedient servant,

H. H. KILLALY.

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.

SALEROOMS:

45 and 46 Jarvis, Corner of King St. East

Furniture Bought, Sold, or Exchanged. 53-16

EATON'S

NEW

SHAWLS.

600 Shawls to choose from, pretty, new, cheap.

COME AND SEE THEM TO-DAY.

CORNER YONGE & QUEEN STREETS, 55-16



RED RIVER ROUTE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Department of Public Works will cease to forward Passengers and Freight over this Route from and after the 10th October next.

By order,

F. BRAUN,

Secretary Department Public Works, Ottawa, 14th September, 1873. 77-6

The Home Circle.

THE MOTHER'S DREAM.

She lay on her pillow, and sobbed aloud,
As she thought of her infant child;
In her saddened heart fond memories crowd,
Of the silvery tones of his laugh so loud,
That had many an hour beguiled.

But alas! his little heart is still,
And her boy is away from her now;
And 'tis in her eyes the hot tears fill,
She strives to yield to her Father's will,
And in meek submission to bow.

And now she has turned on her couch of rest,
And in silence is seen to weep,
Till the last tear-drop from her eyelid is pressed
And 'mid her long lashes has found a nest,
And her eyes are closed in sleep.

But they open again in a dream of the night,
And she feels as if walled away
By an angel guide, all robed in light,
Where the glory shed on her dazzled sight
Seemed the dawn of eternal day.

And while she was gazing, in calm delight,
On the heavenly scenes around,
An infant band glided past in her sight,
Their angelic forms were in robes of white,
As if bathed in a glory profound.

The holiest music was wafted along,
And sweet incense floated by,
For their infant voice were swelling strong,
As they joined their Hosannas in heavenly song
And they waved their torches on high.

With a mother's anxious look she gazed,
To see if her boy was there;
But not 'mid the voices in anthems raised,
Nor amid the torches of incense that blazed,
Could she see her boy so fair.

And now the procession is nearly done,
When another look she cast,
And then with a joyful heart she has run,
With a mother's fond clasp has embraced her son,
For he came—the very last.

But she started back, and a sigh she raised
As she looked on her angel boy,
For his torch was dark, while the others
blazed—
No heavenly songs, while the others praised,
Did his infant lips employ.

With a troubled voice, she asked him why?
And she listened with anxious ears;
He calmly looked up, with a calm reply,
"How can I sing, or my torch burn high,
When 'tis wet with a mother's tears?"

She awoke, and now she felt all resigned,
The dream had been sent by God;
And she fervently thanked him that love so
kind
Had assuaged her grief, and had freed her mind
From sorrow's unbearable load.

SELF CONTROL.

We can all preach upon self-control—can lecture by the hour upon its being an essential virtue, without which none can attain to grace of manner or expression—but when we come down to the level of facts,—
"Where is ours?"

Now this is a pregnant question to which few mortals possess the requisite knowledge to "make reply." For the most of us are but slaves to circumstances which in some instances become too strong for us, and our boasted self-control takes to itself wings, and leaves us to the mercy of our anger, scorn, etc.

Socrates seemed to possess this attribute in an astonishing degree—and yet we doubt not that there were seasons in his daily life when Kantippe could have told us that he was not invulnerable, and that she knew his weaknesses, even if he were not aware of them.

There are times and seasons which come to all of us, when our will is not completely fashioned to our hands; and the restless passions of the mind hold us in sway—seasons when all of us do and say things which are unbecoming, unseemly, and which lower and debase us in the opinion of others, and also of ourselves. We believe, however, that self-control is a virtue which will become ours if we cultivate it properly; if we strive right manfully for its possession; fight a bitter warfare against irritability, nervousness, jealousy, hatred, and all unkindness of heart and soul.

It has been said that self-control is a physical impossibility to some persons, especially when they have not been educated to it. The first clause of the statement we emphatically deny—but the latter we fully affirm; and as we have stated above—it must be cultivated properly. One exercise of it will not bring us victory—but we must pile them mountain high before we can reach the highest which will bring repose—which will enable us to say to the raging waves of passion, "thus far canst thou come, and no farther."

It is most vexatious to be tormented without any reason by those who profess to love us—to be neglected by those who owe us attention, or to be imposed upon by those who have received many benefits at our hands. And some one may ask—well, why not let the irritation have its way for a few moments? why not fret and fume, and scold and snap, and then let your mind settle down to repose?

Ah! friend, give way to the irritability of the moment, scold and snap, and where will you stop? You will say things you do not feel; unkind words which would cut keener than a knife; perhaps you will trample rough-shod upon the hearts of your children, your husband or wife, or your friends or servants, those whom you have sworn to cherish—to whom you owe the most sacred duties—whose example you should be. They may forgive and forget it all, or thoughts of it may rankle in their breasts while their hearts continue to beat.

And have you obtained peace of mind? Are you contented with yourself? No, indeed, you are bitterly ashamed of it, and if you are a sensible, right-minded person you will beg the pardon of those upon whom you have poured out the vials of your wrath. You have not obtained the composure which you might expect from easing your mind, but have exhibited an irritable, excitable, ugly temper, have made a childish show of yourself, and you are not excusable for so doing by either physical suffering or nervous irritability.

Self-control is within the reach of you and me. All of us can obtain it by prayerful watchfulness over the "little foxes that devour the grapes," and ruin the fair prospect of fragment and delicious fruit. Little sins, little derelictions from duty, a little giving way to pass on will surely lead to great results. We must be faithful to ourselves; faithful in our watch and ward over tongue, eyes, and hands, for

"When headstrong passion gets the reins of reason,
The force of nature, like too strong a gale,
For want of ballast, oversets the vessel."

And we are at the mercy of any one who chooses to put us in a rage, while even the brain may give way, and reason totter on its throne if we do not strive for the mastery of the sins which so easily beset us.

Let us therefore strive with prayer to One who was tempted as we are, who knows our sorrows and has borne our griefs, and is ever ready to guard, guide and aid us in every right endeavor to win an immortal, never-fading crown.

HOME LOVE.

Some men may sneer at family affection if the sentiment be paramount to all earthly considerations—if business losses or gains are forgotten in seasons of family affliction or rejoicing. But men like these are not among earth's noblest sons—they are simply money-making automatons, whose places can be filled an hour after they have vacated them; men who live only in the middle of their kinsmen—not in their hearts. The great lever by which the world is moved should be called love; it is the basis of all true excellence—of all exalted thoughts. When a family of children are taught from childhood to be kind and loving one to another, and see the daily exhibition of like kindness and love between the parents, and from the parents to them, there we see strong manhood and noble womanhood. Affection does not beget weakness, nor is it effeminate for a brother to be tenderly attached to his sisters. That boy will make the noblest and bravest man. Under the protection of men who cherish mother and sisters with tender care, women are always safe. That young man who was accustomed to kiss his sweet, innocent, loving sister night and morning as they met, shows its influence upon him, and he will never forget it; and when he shall take some one to his heart for a wife, she shall reap the golden fruit thereof. The young man who was in the habit of giving his arm to his sister as they walked to and from the church, will never leave his wife to find her way as best she can. The young man who has been taught to see that his sister had a seat before he sought his, will never mortify a neglected wife in the presence of strangers. And that man who always handed to his sister his chair at the table, will never have cause to blush as he sees some gentleman extend to his wife the courtesy she knows is due from him.

A LEAF FROM LIFE.

BY MARIAN.

Daylight had nearly faded, one winter afternoon, and night was fast closing down over our great city. As I sat by my window, and looked into the gathering gloom, thoughts, faster than I could pen them, came crowding through my brain. Memory carried me back to other days, when, with heart free from sorrow or care, I loved to anticipate this twilight hour, and wished for its approach. But I was not then alone; a fond mother sat by my side, and into her listening ear I would pour my complaints and troubles, always receiving in return her kind sympathy and advice. Happy days, gone, never to return.

I would willingly have left those sad recollections, and turned my thoughts in other channels; but no; relentless memory was not yet satisfied. She brought before my mind's eye another and later picture. 'Twas again night—a dark, gloomy night—and, in a dimly-lighted room, by a low couch, with strained eye and bated breath I sat, watching and longing for one more look, one parting word, from my darling, dying mother. At last she moved; the pale lips unclosed; a murmured blessing on me, her only child, a last fond look, and all was over. And I—O cruel fate! to sever the last tie that bound me to earth, and leave me,

broken-hearted, to wander on alone. In imagination I lived over again those days of lonely misery that followed, and again that feeling of utter despair crept over me.

Just at that moment the bell rang, and I was obliged to cast away my troubles for the time, and answer its summons.

"No father, no mother, no friend!"
"No, madam, my father and mother are both dead, and in all this wide world I have not one friend. My poor mother was buried yesterday, and to-day, because I could not pay the rent, I was turned into the street, and what few things we had were taken to help to cancel the debt."

Such was the answer I received to my question of surprise, as, upon opening the door, I beheld a young woman of apparently my own age, her dress indicated the most absolute poverty; but her face was one of those which, once seeing, you can never forget. I cannot describe it—I can only say it was beautiful. It was sad, yet wore such a look of resigned submission, that, in gazing at it, I forgot my own sorrow in pity for hers.

"Come in," I said. "I am thoughtless to keep you standing out here in the cold, when we can so much better talk inside. Besides, you must be tired and hungry."

She obeyed with a look of gratitude that went to my heart, and, weak from exposure and want of proper nourishment, sank down by my warm fire, completely exhausted. Nothing more was said until we had partaken of our evening meal, when, feeling much refreshed, she expressed herself as willing to give me more of her history, which I was very anxious to learn. I need not repeat it here; it was the old story of a once happy home made wretched by an intemperate father, with poverty, suffering and death the result.

When she had finished, I sat as one in a dream; a new train of thought was awakened in my breast; and, long after her weary eyes were closed in slumber for the night, did I lay awake and think. What was I doing what had I done, since deprived of my dear parent, but sit and murmur at my Heavenly Father's will. Surrounded by the comforts of a home, and sympathizing friends, I had forgotten to be thankful for the many blessings I still enjoyed—forgot everything I should have remembered—and I nursed my own sorrow in selfish abandonment. Here was a young woman, no older than myself, meeting with the same parental loss, yet, in every other respect, how different her lot from mine! No pleasant home to cheer her loneliness, friendless and alone. What wonder that my eyes were opened to my own wretched ingratitude? Ah, reader, penitential tears flowed that night; prayers were offered that have been answered resolutions formed that I trust have been kept.

Years have passed by. That young woman is now happily married, and living not far from my home. I see her very often, but I never look into her sweet face without remembering that night; and bless the Providence that sent her, an angel of light, to my door.

A BEAUTIFUL ANSWER.

A French infidel, who was, as is usually the case with infidels, a man of some learning, was crossing a desert in Africa, the Great Sahara, in company with an Arab guide. He noticed with a sneer that at certain times the guide, whatever obstacles might arise, put them all aside, and, kneeling on the burning sands, called on his God. Day after day passed, and still the Arab never failed to do this; till at last, one evening, as he arose from his knees, the would-be philosopher asked him, with a contemptuous smile, "How do you know there is a God?" The guide fixed his eyes upon the scoffer for a moment in wonder, and then said, solemnly, "How do I know that a man, and not a camel, passed my hut last night in the darkness? Was it not by the print of his feet? Even so," said he, pointing to the sun, whose last rays were flashing over the lonely desert, "that footprint is not of man."

BOY LOST.

Here is a beautiful, tender thought, amplified with all the feeling of genuine originality, indeed, so pure and effortless that we feel it a duty to send it broadcast for the culture of the mind—

"He had black eyes, with long lashes, red cheeks, and hair almost black and curly. He wore a crimson plaid jacket, with full trousers buttoned on; had a habit of whistling, and liked to ask questions; was accompanied by a small, black dog. It is a long while now since he disappeared. I have a very pleasant house, and much company. My guests say,—
"Ah! it is pleasant to be here. Everything has such an orderly, put-away look—nothing about under foot, no dirt."

"But my eyes are aching for the sight of whittlings and cut paper on the floor; of tumbling-down card houses; of wooden sheep and cattle; of pop-guns, bows and arrows, whips, tops, go-carts, blocks of trumpery. I want to see boats a-rigging, and kites a-making. I want to see crumbles on the carpet, and paste spilt on the kitchen table. I want to see the chair and tables turned the wrong way about. I want to see candy-making and cori-popping, and to find jack-knives and fish-hooks among my muslins. Yet these things used to fret me once. They say,—

"How quiet you are here. Ah! one here may settle his brains and be at peace."

"But my ears are aching for the pattering of little feet, for a hearty shout, a shrill whistle, a gay tra-la-la, for the crack of little whips, for the noise of drums, fifes and tin trumpets. Yet these things made me nervous once."

"A manly figure stands before me now. He is taller than I, has thick whiskers, wears a frock coat, a bosomed shirt and cravat. He has just come from college. He brings Latin and Greek in his countenance, and busts of the old philosophers for the sitting-room. He calls me mother, but I am rather unwilling to own him. He avers that he is my boy, and says that he can prove it. He brings his little boat to show the red stripe on the sail, (it was the end of the piece) and the name on the stern, Lucy Lowe, a little girl of our neighbor, who, because of her long curls and pretty round face was the chosen favorite of my boy. The curls were long since cut off, and she has grown a tall, handsome girl. How his face reddens as he shows me the name on the boat! Oh, I see it all as plain as if it were written in a book! My little boy is lost, and my big boy will soon be. Oh! I wish he were a little, tired boy, in a long white night-gown, lying in his crib, holding his hand in mine, pushing the curls back from his forehead, watching his eyelids droop and listening to his deep breathing. If I only had my little boy again, how patient I would be! How much I would bear, and how little I would fret and scold. I can never have him back again. But there are still mothers who have not yet lost their little boys. I wonder if they know that they are living their very best days—that now is the time to really enjoy their children? I think if I had been more to my little boy, I might now be more to my grown-up one."

A SCENE FROM LIFE.

A young man entered the bar-room of a village tavern and called for a drink.

"No," said the landlord. "You have had to much already. You have had the delirium tremens once, and I cannot sell you any more."

He stepped aside to make room for a couple of young men who had just entered, and the landlord waited upon them very politely. The other stood by sullen, and when they had finished he walked up to the landlord and said,—

"Six years ago at their age, I stood where those young men now are. I was a man with fair prospect. Now, at the age of twenty-eight, I am a wreck, body and mind. You led me to drink. In this room I formed the habit that has been my ruin. Now sell me a few more glasses, and your work will be done! I will be done! I will soon be out of the way; there is no hope for me. But they can be saved; they may be men again. Do not sell it to them. Sell it to me and let me die, and the world will be rid of me; but for Heaven's sake don't sell any more to them."

The landlord listened, pale and trembling. Setting down his decanter, he exclaimed,—
"God helping me, that is the last drop I will ever sell to any one!"
He kept his word.

TITTLE-TATTLE.

The disposition to pry into the privacy of domestic life is, unfortunately, very common, and is always dishonorable. The appetite for such knowledge is to be regarded as morbid, and the indulgence of it disgraceful. A family have a sacred right to privacy. In guarding the delicate relations of the household, secrecy becomes a virtue.

If by chance the private affairs are laid open to a stranger, honor would require him to turn from them, and if a knowledge of them were forced upon him, they should be locked in a sacred silence. A double obligation of silence and secrecy rests upon one who is a guest in a family. The turpitude of a betrayal of family history by a visitor is far greater than theft could be. It is a thing so scandalous that it should degrade a person and put him out of society. To betray the secrets of the household is not only an odious immorality, but it is a sin and a shame to be on good terms with those who are known to commit such outrages. They put themselves out of the pale of decent society. They should be treated as moral outlaws.

These hungry-eyed wretches, who sit in the unsuspecting circle of parents and children, treasuring their words, spying their weaknesses, misinterpreting the innocent liberties of the household, and then run from house to house with their shameless news, are worse than poisoners of wells, or burners of houses. They poison the faith of man in man. Make no terms with such people. Tale bearers have no rights. They are common enemies of good men. Hunt, harry, and hound them out of society. They are the worst of pests save one, and that is the listener of the tale-bearer. There could be no tattling if there was no one to hear. It takes an ear and a tongue to make scandal. Greedy listening is as dishonorable as nimble tattling. The ear is the open market where the tongue sets its ill-gotten wares. Some there are that will not repeat again what they hear, but they are willing to listen to it. They will not trade in contraband goods, but they will buy enough of the smugler for family use. These respectable listeners are the patrons of tattlers. It is the ready market that keeps tale-bearing brisk.

It is a shame to listen ill of your neighbor. Christian benevolence demands that you do not love ill news. A clear heart and a true honor rejoice in kindly things. It should be a pain and sorrow to know of anything that degrades your neighbor in your eyes, even if he is your enemy; and how much more if he is your friend?

The scriptures say:—"Thou shalt not go up and down as a tale-bearer among thy people." "A tale-bearer revealeth secrets; but he that is of faithful (honorable) spirit concealeth the matter." "The words of the tale-bearer, are as words that go down into the innermost parts of the belly." The Hebrews thought that the affections had their seat in the bowels; and by the phrase, "go down into the innermost parts of the belly," they signify how sharp and exasperating to the deepest feelings of our nature are the cruel offices of a common tattler. "Where no wood is the fire goeth out; so where there is no tale-bearer the strife ceaseth." As if he had said that so much of the strife of society arises from tattling that, if that were cured, there would hardly be any cause of quarrel left. Commend us to that religion which makes a man humane with his tongue, and honorable with his ear.

WITH YOUR MIGHT.

You cannot pay too careful attention to business if you want to succeed, that is. It is the result of practical, everyday experience that steady attention to matters of detail lies at the root of human progress, and that diligence, above all, it is the mother of good luck. Accuracy, also, is of much importance, and an invariable mark of good training in a man—accuracy in observation, accuracy in transaction of affairs. What is done in business must be well done, for it is better to accomplish a small amount of work than to half do ten times as much. Yet in business affairs, it is the manner in which even small matters are transacted that often decides men for or against you. With virtue, capacity, and good conduct in other respects, the person who is habitually inaccurate cannot be trusted; his work has to be gone over again, and he thus causes endless annoyance, vexation and trouble.

DRESS PLAINLY.

Some one has given the following reasons why people should dress plainly on Sunday. These reasons are as valid any other day in the week:—

It would lessen the burden of many who now find it hard to maintain their place in society.

It would lessen the force of temptations which often lead men to barter honesty and honor for display.

If there was less strife in dress at church, people in moderate circumstances would be more inclined to attend.

Universal moderation in dress at church, would improve the worship by the removal of many wandering thoughts.

It would enable all classes of people to attend church in unfavorable weather.

It would lessen on the part of the rich the temptation to vanity.

It would lessen on the part of the poor the temptation to be envious and malicious.

It would save valuable time on the Sabbath.

It would relieve our means from a serious pressure, and thus enable us to do more for good enterprises.

IF YOU PLEASE.

Boys, do you ever think how much real courtesy will do for you? Some of the greatest men were ever cautious in this respect. When the Duke of Wellington was sick, the last he took was a little tea. On his servant's handing it to him in a saucer, and asking if he would have it, the Duke replied,—
"Yes, if you please."

These were his last words. How much kindness and courtesy are expressed by them? He who had commanded great armies, and was long accustomed to the tone of authority did not overlook the small courtesies of life. Ah, how many boys do? What a rude tone of command they often use to their little brothers and sisters, and sometimes to their mothers. They order so. That is ill-bred, and shows, to say the least, a want of thought. In all your home talk remember "If you please." To all that wait upon or serve you, believe that "if you please" will make you better served than all the words in the whole dictionary. Do not forget three little words—"If you please."

SUNSHINE.

"Sunshine is beautiful and joy-inspiring always. All things animate and inanimate take on a new life in its presence. Not a flower but gratefully recognizes it, not a song-bird but carols the sweeter under its touch. How the rhylets flash and the broad waters shimmer to its glance, while the valley atmosphere is goldenly a-haze, and the grand old woods and mountains are all aflame with its kisses. Earth, that under the cloud and the night shade, seemed like one stricken with a mighty sorrow, now trends her round of space like a new-crowned queen. Who amid the gushing sunshine can think of aught but life, health, joy, music, beauty and splendor?"

ENTRANCE INTO LIFE.

It is doing a service to mankind to destroy the prejudices which generally obtained that youth is educated when some care has been taken of their infancy.

REMEMBER THEIR INFIRMITY.

Deal gently with the peculiarities of old people; they have their own troubles to bear, and not least among them is a sense of their own uselessness and inability to keep pace with the times.

COAL!

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and Coal Mining Company, have on hand and are constantly mining their Celebrated Scranton and Pittston Coal, which will be sold at lowest cash price.

NO. COAL STORED UNTIL PAID FOR.

Coal delivered in either Carts or Waggon to suit purchasers.

TERMS CASH. BIG COAL HOUSE, OFFICE:

45

YONGE STREET.

Wm. MYLES & SON.



SALE BY AUCTION.

PORT DOVER HARBOR, ONTARIO.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Harbor at Port Dover, on Lake Erie, County of Norfolk, Ontario, together with the Flats, Approaches, and other works connected therewith, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Town Hall, at Port Dover, on Friday, the Tenth day of October next, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon.

For Conditions of Sale apply to JAMES RIDDELL, Esq., Port Dover.

By Direction, F. BRAUN, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 11th September, 1873.



PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, Ottawa, 29th August, 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General, on the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Inland Revenue, and under the provisions of the 1st Section of the Act passed in the last Session of the Parliament of Canada, entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate and to Extend to the whole Dominion of Canada the Laws respecting the Inspection of certain staple articles of Canadian Produce," has, by Order in Council of this date, been pleased to designate the following Cities, that is to say: Quebec and Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton, London and Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario; St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, and Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, as cities of assay, which it is expedient to appoint Inspectors of the following articles of Canadian produce, viz.:

- Flour and Meal; Wheat and other Grains; Beef and Pork; Potatoes and Peas; Pickled Fish and Fish Oil; Butter; Leather and Raw Hides and Petroloum.

W. A. HINSWORTH, Clerk Privy Council.

September 4th, 1873.

Musical Instruments.

CABINET ORGANS!

FROM 40 DOLS. At the MUSICAL HALL, 177 YONGE ST. Any Mechanic can buy one. TERMS OF PAYMENT EASY. 56-oh J. F. DAVIS

JOHN JACKSON & CO.,

(Successors to McLEOD, WOOD & Co.,)

ORGAN & MELODEON MANUFACTURERS.

Having now been established in the manufacture of Musical Instruments for several years, we must acknowledge our appreciation of the kindness and justness of the people which has tended to prosper and increase our business and reputation far above our expectation.

Our trade mark, "Cromona and Celesto Organ," is placed upon the nameboard or key slip of all Organs manufactured by us, and having been registered for our sole use, all parties are cautioned not to infringe on the said trade mark.

We claim special attention to our Vox Celesto Organs, No. 27 and No. 34. The Vox Celesto Reeds were first introduced in Canada by us in 1860, in a 6 reed organ, which took the first prize at the Provincial Fair held that year in London.

We manufacture the most popular styles, and introduce all the latest improvements.

ALL INSTRUMENTS FULLY WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

JOHN JACKSON & CO., GUELPH, ONT.

57-oh

1873] [1873

AS USUAL, COMPLETE SUCCESS!

Ten First Prizes at Two Exhibitions

W. BELL & COMPANY,

GUELPH, ONT.,

Received every First Prize for

ORGANS AND MELODEONS

At the Provincial Exhibition, Hamilton, and Central Exhibition, Guelph.

This grand success, in addition to last year's record of a Silver Medal, 3 Diplomas, and 12 First Prizes, prove that our Instruments in the opinion of competent judges are incomparably superior to all others.

Sole Proprietors of the ORGANETTE, containing Scribner's Patent Qualifying Tubes, acknowledged by all to be the greatest improvement yet introduced. Their superiority is conceded by other makers, from the fact that at Guelph they withdrew from competition, thus acknowledging their inability to compete with them.

Every instrument fully warranted for five years. Send for catalogue containing fifty different styles of instruments.

W. BELL & CO.

SOLE AGENT FOR TORONTO:

THOMAS CLAXTON, 197 YONGE ST.

57-oh

Organettes and Organs.

W. BELL & CO.'S

CELEBRATED PRIZE MEDAL.

Cabinet Organs, Melodeons & Organettes

EVERY INSTRUMENT FULLY WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Prices from \$85 00 Upwards.

Sole Agent for Toronto.

THOMAS CLAXTON,

197 YONGE STREET.

N.B.—Second-hand Melodeons and Organs taken in exchange. 28-oh

Miscellaneous.

IN PRESS:

To be Published in November, 1873:

LOVELL'S GAZETEER 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 fifteen hundred Lakes and Rivers, with 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, \$2.00; Price in Full Call, \$2.75. Agents wanted to canvass for the work.

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher. Montreal, 9th August, 1873.

TO MECHANICS.

S. C. JORY, PHOTOGRAPHER,

75 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

his is the place for Mechanics to get cheap pictures. All work done in the best style of the art.

WILLIAM BURKE,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

Manufacturer of Doors, Sash, Blinds, Flooring, Shooting, Packing Boxes, &c., &c.

CORNER BRIMFIELD AND RICHMOND STREETS, TORONTO.

227 Planing, Sawing, &c., done to order. 56-oh



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 SATURDAY, the EIGHTEENTH day of OCTOBER next, for the construction of Fourteen Locks and fourteen regulating Weirs, a number of Bridge Abutments and Piers—the excavation of the Lock and Weir Flats—the intervening Reaches, Race-ways, etc., on the new portion of the WELLAND CANAL, between Thorold and Port Dalhousie.

The work will be let in sections, six of which, numbered respectively 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, are situated between Port Dalhousie and St. Catharines Cemetery, and three (numbered 12, 13 and 14) extend from the northern side of the Great Western Railway to near Brown's Cement Kilns.

Tenders will also be received for the enlargement and deepening of the prism of the present Canal between Port Robinson and the Aqueduct at Welland; work to be let in sections, each about a mile in length.

Tenders are also invited for the completion of the deepening and enlargement of the Harbor at Port Colborne.

Maps of the several localities, together with Plans and Specifications of the work, can be seen at this Office, on and after THURSDAY, the TWENTY-FIFTH day of SEPTEMBER instant, where printed forms of Tender will be furnished. A like class of information relative to the works north of Thorold, may be obtained at the Resident Engineer's Office, Thorold; and for works at and above Port Robinson, Plans, &c., may be seen at the Resident Engineer's Office, Welland.

All Tenders must be made on the printed forms supplied, 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, 4th Sept., 1873. 74-r

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.

MUSICAL HALL,

177 YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

VIOLINS AND VIOLIN STRINGS.

The Best and Cheapest in the City.

J. F. DAVIS,

The well-known Violinist

56-oh

Jewellery.

J. SEGSWORTH,

Importer of Watches, Clocks, and Fancy Goods, and Manufacturer of Gold and Silver Jewellery. Masonic Emblems made to order.

113 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

227 Spectacles to Suit every Sight. 57-oh



THE RUSSELL WATCH

Is made in all sizes suitable for Ladies and Gents, both in gold and silver. But the accompanying cut represents in proper proportions THE \$25 RUSSELL HUNTING LEVER WATCH.

In sterling silver case and gold points, full jewelled, warranted for five years— together with a gold-plated Albert chain—which will be sent to any part of Canada on receipt of \$25, or C. O. D., per express.

W. E. CORNELL

Watch Importer, 83 King Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

Miscellaneous.

JOHN RAYMOND

Begs to inform the inhabitants of Toronto and its vicinity that he has purchased the business lately carried on by

Mr. JAMES WEEKES,

AT

247 and 249 Yonge Street

And trusts by strict attention, combined with the lowest possible charges, to merit a share of the patronage that has been so liberally bestowed upon his predecessors. 63-4c

DR WOOD,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

OTTAWA CANCER CURE,

SPARKS ST. AND MARIA ST., OTTAWA, ONT.

Cancers Cur'd by a New, but Certain, Speedy, and nearly Painless Process, and without the Use of the Knife.

The Cure will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay is required until the Cure is complete. The moment a Cancer is discovered, it should be cured, as it will cost less and is more speedily cured than when of longer standing—and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose, by delay. What now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neck, eyelid or elsewhere, or small wart or sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of disease. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the Cure is complete. 63-oh



FIRE! FIRE!

We beg to inform our patrons and the public generally that we have RESUMED BUSINESS, after the late fire, and we will now clear out,

AT A VERY GREAT SACRIFICE!

The Entire Stock of Damaged

Silk, Felt, Straw Hats, Silk and Cloth Caps, &c.

HATS THAT ARE HATS

55 KING STREET EAST,

OPPOSITE TORONTO STRAW.

COLEMAN & CO.

For first-class Book and Job Printing go to the office of the ONTARIO WORKMAN, 124 Bay Street.

Miscellaneous.

To the Mechanics of Toronto AND VICINITY.

W. J. GRAHAM & CO.,

157 KING STREET WEST,

Having opened the NEW FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, as above, beg to invite the attention of the Mechanics of Toronto and vicinity to their well-assorted stock of

BLACK WALNUT BED ROOM SUITS, DRAWING ROOM SUITS, DINING ROOM FURNITURE, OFFICE FURNITURE

Cornices, Curtains, Window Blinds, Poles and Fringes, &c., &c.

CARPETS MADE AND LAID

All kinds of Furniture Repaired. 65-1c

ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM

THE BEST IN THE CITY.

A. RAFFIGNON

Begs leave to inform the public, and his customers generally, that he has refitted his place, No. 107 King Street West, with an elegant new Soda Water Fountain, with the latest improvements, made by Oliver Parker, Toronto, and which will be kept constantly running during the summer season. Also, an elegant Ice Cream Parlor, fitted up to suit the most fastidious taste.

Remember the address—

NO. 107 KING STREET.

Near the Royal Lyceum

R. MACKENZIE,

364 1-2 Yonge Street,

NEWSDEALER, STATIONER,

AND DEALER IN TOYS AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS.

Special attention given to the delivery of the Evening Papers throughout the Wards of St. John and St. James. CK40-oh

BAIRD'S INDUSTRIAL, PRACTICAL, & SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS.

A further supply just received at

Piddington's "Mammoth Book Store,"

248 & 250 YONGE ST.

Artizans call for a copy of Catalogue 46-1



PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That conformably to the clauses of the Act 36 Vict., cap 9, the following timber limits will be offered for sale at public auction at the House of Parliament, in this city, on the 21st day of October next, subject to the conditions below, namely:

Comprising 565 square miles in the county of Gaspé, 956 in that of Rimouski, 25 in that of Saguenay, and 64 in the county of Temiscouata.

Those situate in the three counties first mentioned are at an average distance of 5 miles from the coast of the river and Gulf Saint Lawrence, and watered by good floatable streams, viz: the Dartmouth, Malbaie, Sainte Anne, Cap Chat, Grand Matane, Petit Matane, Metis, Blanche and Tartigon, &c., &c.

Those situate in the county of Temiscouata, are watered by the Cabano, tributary of Lake Temiscouata, and the Blue River tributary of Saint Francis, both flowing into the Saint John's.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The above timber limits at their estimated area, more or less, to be offered at the upset price of four dollars per square mile, for the Gaspé, Rimouski and Saguenay agencies, and six dollars per square mile for the Grand-ville agency.

The timber limits to be adjudged to the party bidding the highest amount of bonus.

The bonus and first year's rent of two dollars per square mile to be paid in each case before the sale is over.

These timber limits to be subject to the provisions of all timber regulations now in force and which may be enacted hereafter.

Plans exhibiting these timber limits will be open for inspection at the Department of Crown Lands, in this city, and at the Agents' Office for those localities, from this day to the day of sale.

P. FORTIN,

Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,

Woods and Forests.

Quebec, 12th August, 1873. 74-c



PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES intending to make application to

Parliament for Private Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers to commercial or other purposes of profit, or for doing any thing tending to affect the right or property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required by the Rules of the two Houses of Parliament, (which are published in full in the Canada Gazette), to give TWO MONTHS' NOTICE of the application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object, in the Canada Gazette, and also in a newspaper published in the County or union of Counties affected, sending copies of the Papers containing the first and last of such notice to the Private Bill Office of each House.

All Petitions for Private Bills must be presented within the first three weeks of the Session.

ROBERT LAMOINE,

Clerk of the Senate.

ALFRED PATRICK, Clerk of the House of Commons. 76-1

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

The Trades Unionists of the Old World are evidently determined to allow no opportunity pass that can be made a means of furthering the purposes they have in view.

That this Council is pleased to learn that the Liberal Working Men's Association have resolved, under certain conditions, to support, at least, one of the Labor candidates about to be brought forward by the trades in connection with the Council, subject to the approval of the whole of the trade societies in Liverpool, but regret that such intention was not embodied in a resolution.

NUMBER ONE.

In the year 1723 there lived in Pesh, the capital of Hungary, Karol Kowates, a shoemaker whose ingenuity in cutting and carving on wood, &c., brought him into contact with Count Andrassy, ancestor to the present Prime Minister of Austria, with whom he became a favorite.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, Saturday, 16th August, 1873.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Inland Revenue, and under the provisions of the first Section of the Act 31 Victoria, Cap. 51, intitled, "An Act for better securing the payment of duty imposed on Tobacco manufactured in Canada."

W. A. HIMSWORTH, Clerk Privy Council.

PRIVY COUNCIL CHAMBER,

8th day of July, 1873.

Notice is hereby given, that by Order in Council of this day's date, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to order and direct that the Honourable the Minister of Inland Revenue be charged with the Administration of the Act passed during the present Session of the Parliament of Canada, intitled, "An Act to amend and consolidate, and to extend to the whole Dominion of Canada, the laws respecting the Inspection of certain staple articles of Canadian produce," and that the management of all matters and things connected with the said Act be attached to the Department of Inland Revenue.

W. A. HIMSWORTH, Clerk Privy Council.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, Saturday, 30th August, 1873.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Inland Revenue, and under the provisions of the 1st Section of the Act 31st Victoria, Chap. 51, intitled "An Act for better securing the payment of the Duty imposed on tobacco manufactured in Canada."

W. A. HIMSWORTH, Clerk Privy Council.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TORONTO POST OFFICE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Heating New Post Office, Toronto," will be received at this office until Thursday, the 11th day of September next at noon, for heating apparatus, required for the New Post Office, now being erected.

Specifications, Plans, etc., can be seen at this Office, also at the office of Henry Langley, Esq., Architect, Jordan Street, Toronto, on and after Friday, the 5th instant, where all necessary information can be obtained.

The signatures of two solvent and responsible parties willing to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the work, to be attached to each tender.

The Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 2nd September, 1873.

City Directory.

Our readers will find it to their advantage to patronize the following firms.

Auctioneers.

JAMES BANKS, AUCTIONEER, AND APPRAISER. Salesrooms, 45 Jarvis Street, corner of King Street East. Second-hand Furniture bought and sold.

Barristers, &c.

REEVE & PLATT, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, Solicitors, &c. Office—18 King St. East, Toronto. J. McPHERSON REEVE, SAMUEL PLATT.

LAUDER & PROCTOR, BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office—Masonic Hall, 20 Toronto Street.

HARRY E. CASTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. Office—48 Adelaide Street, opposite the Court House, Toronto.

HENRY O'BRIEN, BARRISTER, Attorney and Solicitor, &c., Notary Public, &c. Office—68 Church Street.

Dentists.

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

G. W. HALE, DENTIST, No. 6 TEMPERANCE STREET, first house off Yonge Street, north side.

D. R. J. BRANSTON WILMOTT, DENTIST, Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College. Office—Corner of King and Church streets, Toronto.

F. G. CALLENDER, DENTIST, Office—Corner of King and Jordan streets, Toronto.

W. C. ADAMS, DENTIST, 95 KING Street East, Toronto, has given attention to his profession in all its parts.

J. A. TROUTMAN, L.D.S., DENTIST, Office and Residence—127 Church Street, Toronto, opposite Metropolitan Church. Makes the preservation of the natural teeth a speciality.

R. G. TROTTER, DENTIST, 63 King Street East, Toronto, opposite Teront Street. Residence—172 Jarvis Street.

Groceries.

CHARLES HUNTER, DEALER IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS, 68 Queen Street West, corner Terauley Street, Toronto, Ont.

Physicians.

N. AGNEW, M.D. (SUCCESSOR to his brother, the late Dr. Agnew), corner of Bay and Richmond Streets, Toronto.

Shoe Dealer.

S. McCABE, FASHIONABLE AND Cheap Boot and Shoe Emporium, 59 Queen Street West, sign of "THE BIG BLUE BOOT."

Cinware, &c.

J. & T. IREDALE, MANUFACTURERS of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copperware, dealers in Baths, Water Coolers, Refrigerators, &c., No 57 Queen Street West, first door West of Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.

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.

Miscellaneous.

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

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 great care. First-class Furniture Varnish always on hand. 32-0

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." 34-hr

BALLS AND SUPPERS ATTENDED TO,

BY WILLIAM COULTER, On the 1st of 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. 33-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



Society Seal Presses, RIBBON AND DATE STAMPS. CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, &C. ENGRAVED ON HAND STAMPS. CHAS. A. SCADDING, 83 Bay Street, Toronto.

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.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, July 31st, 1873.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 14 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner

D. HEWITT'S West End Hardware Establishment, 365 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO. CUTLERY, SHELF GOODS, CARPENTERS' TOOL 34-oh

Gold and Silver Platers.

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. W. MILLICHAMP, Gold and Silver Plater in all its branches. MANUFACTURER OF Nickel Silvers and Wood Show Cases and Window Bars, 14 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. 32-hr

Coal and Wood.

GREY & BRUCE WOOD YARD, BAY STREET, (Opposite Fire Hall.) Beech, Maple, Mixed, and Pine Wood constantly on hand. ALL KINDS OF CUT AND SPLIT WOOD IN STOCK.

HARD AND SOFT COAL

Of every description, promptly delivered, at lowest prices. Best Beech and Maple... \$6 50 per Cord. Mixed Wood... 7 50. Best Pine... 5 00. Slabs... 4 00. Note the Address— OPPOSITE BAY STREET FIRE HALL. WM. BULMAN, PROPRIETOR. 43-1a

EASTERN COAL HOUSE,

On Wharf, foot of Sherbourne street. Order Office, Corner Sherbourne and Queen Streets. On hand all kinds of

HARD & SOFT COAL,

FOR STEAM AND DOMESTIC USE, Which we will sell at the lowest remunerative prices, and guarantee 2,000 lbs to the ton. Also, BLOSSBURG AND LEHIGH COAL, The very best imported. Retail and by the car load WOOD, Cut and Split by Steam, always on hand. PINE WOOD, \$4 per cord for summer use. Obtain our prices before ordering elsewhere. MUTTON, HUTCHINSON & CO. 42-1a

Dry Goods and Clothing.

CHOICE STOCK OF Ready-Made Clothing, FOR SPRING WEAR.

THE QUEEN CITY CLOTHING STORE, 332 Queen Street West (OPPOSITE W. M. CHURCH.) H. J. SAUNDERS Practical Tailor and Cutter, Begs to inform the numerous readers of the ONTARIO WORKMAN that he will do his utmost to make his establishment one of the best Clothing Houses in the Western part of the city, and hopes by attention to business to merit a large share of public patronage. Gentlemen's own materials made up to order. 49-1c

SPRING GOODS.

N. McEAUREN, MERCHANT TAILOR, &C. 191 Yonge Street, Has just received a large and good assortment of SPRING GOODS for Ordered Work. 52-oh

JOHN KELZ, MERCHANT TAILOR

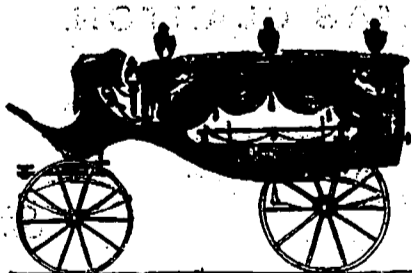
358 YONGE STREET, Has just received a large and good assortment of SPRING GOODS for Ordered Work. A Cheap Stock of Ready-Made Clothing on hand 30-oh

CHARLES TOYE, MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

72 QUEEN STREET WEST. A large and extensive stock on hand. A good fit guaranteed. 9-hr

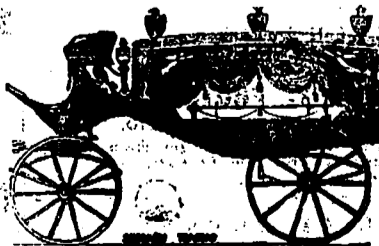
Undertaking.

J. YOUNG,



UNDERTAKER, 361 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. Funerals Furnished with every Requisite. AGENT FOR FISK'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES. 51-oh

H. STONE, UNDERTAKER.



337 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. Funerals furnished to order. Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases always on hand. REFRIGERATOR CORPSES supplied when required. Book and Job Printing neatly and cheaply executed at the ONTARIO WORKMAN Office, 124 Bay Street.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

BARGAINS FOR MECHANICS! WM. WRIGHT, DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS, FRUIT, OYSTERS, &c., &c. 277 Yonge Street, Toronto. 45-1a

F. PEIRCE, DEALER IN

Provisions, Cured Meats, Butter, POULTRY, ETC., 265 Yonge Street, Toronto, (Opposite Louisa Street.)

Hams, Bacon, Pork, Sausages, Rolled Ham, and Rolled Beef, Lard, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Vegetables, &c., always on hand. 46-1a

Queen City Grocery & Provision Store.

320 Queen Street West.

WM. F. ROBERTSON,

DEALER IN GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., In addition to his SUGARS, that have been before the public so long, has received his SUMMER LIQUORS: Cook Port Wine... \$1 00 per gal. Old Port... 2 50. Unsurpassed Old Port... 3 50. SHERRIES—Fine Old Sherry... 1 50. Extra do... 2 50. Splendid do... 4 50. Daws's Montreal Stock Ale and Porter... 1 25 per doz. Goods sent to all parts of the city. 55-oh

MECHANICS!

GO TO 186 YONGE STREET, FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS AND COFFEES.

WE HAVE ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF SUGARS! All grades, specially suitable for PRESERVING.

Goods sent to all parts of the city and suburbs ON TIME. WM. ADAMSON & CO., (Late Toronto Tea Co.) 186 YONGE STREET, 5th door North of Queen street. 65-1a

Boots and Shoes.

SIGN OF THE "GOLDEN BOOT." WM. WEST & CO. 200 YONGE STREET. OUR SPRING STOCK Is now Complete in all the LATEST STYLES!

From the VERY BEST TO THE LOWEST QUALITY. We follow the good old motto—"Small Profits and Quick Returns." Call and see for yourselves. No trouble to show our Goods. WM. WEST & CO., 200 Yonge Street 51-oh

R. MERRYFIELD,

Boot and Shoe Maker, 190 YONGE STREET. A large and well assorted Stock always on hand. 23-oh

P. MCGINNES,

181 YORK STREET. All who wish to have good, neat, and comfortable BOOTS AND SHOES, CALL AT THE Workingmen's Shoe Depot, 40-hr

J. PRYKE,

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

SAVE A DOLLAR AND COSTS,

THE FARMERS' FRIEND, For Sore Shoulders, Saddle Galls, Cuts, etc., etc., on horses. IN HALF PINT BOTTLES, 25 CENTS. JOSEPH DAVIDS & CO., Chemists and Druggists, 171 King Street East, Toronto. 60-1a

G. ELLIS, WHOLESALE

dealer in HAIR and JUTE SWITCHES, Curis, Chignons, and Nets. The imitation goods are very fine, and cannot be detected from hair. Just received a large assortment of Hair Nets. All orders left at King Street must be called for at 179 Yonge Street, four doors above Queen Street, east side. 41-oh