

Ontario Workman

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

VOL. I.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1873

NO 49

STRAY NOTES FROM THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 18.

Most of the time of the Second Parliament, convened under the new constitution of the Dominion of Canada, has so far been occupied chiefly in considering election cases, in the discussion of the customary address from the Governor-General, and in the performance of work partaking more or less of a routine character. The warmest discussion concerning elections was that concerning the constituency of West Peterboro', where the Returning Officers, who alleged that Mr. Bertram failed to produce his declaration of qualification, had in consequence returned the other candidate Mr. Cluxton, although that gentleman polled but 700 votes, while his opponent polled 745.

Mr. Blake moved that the return in the case should be set aside, and that the seat for the constituency, which Mr. Cluxton had not taken, should at once by the House be given to Mr. Bertram. The discussion on this motion which involved the consideration of many points of importance, which a portion of the Canadian press have studiously ignored, was spirited, and drew in as it advanced, the ablest talents on both sides of the House. The leader of the Government argued that the real question for consideration was not whether the Returning Officer in this case acted legally, or illegally, or even which of the two candidates was *bona fide* the elect of the people of West Peterboro'; but it was whether cases of disputed election should go to a sworn committee of experts, partaking as nearly as possible of a judicial character, or whether they should be made the subject of party discussion, and party votes in the House, at the expense of the postponement of the legitimate business of the country. In England such cases have for many years been removed altogether from the arena of the House, and although this has not been invariably the case with us, there are many good men to whom the details of the contrary Canadian precedents are thoroughly familiar, who regard them as pitfalls to be shunned, than as paths to be followed.

As in the election of Speaker, so in the usual Address, the leaders of the Opposition deemed it politic not to oppose the course taken by the Government.

Mr. Tobin, the mover of the Address, is a young man of much promise. He has been three times Mayor of Halifax, and is of Irish parentage, Roman Catholic religion; and, although an eloquent speaker, does not belong to the professions, but follows the ordinary avocations of commercial life. His clear, ringing voice, and earnestness of manner, contributed no less than the quality of his discourse, in impressing the House of Commons very favorably on the occasion of his *debut*. The sixth paragraph of the Address brought out several of the young members of the House, most of whom were very kindly received, although very wide divergencies were made from the legitimate subject of discussion—the amendment of the Election Law. The criticisms of the Opposition—who, partly from a commendable wish to follow the custom now generally followed in England, and still more, perhaps, from weakness, failed to urge their threatened amendment—were in the main pointless and in some irrelevant. And no stronger proof could be given of the general fairness and soundness of the governmental programme than the failure of Mr. Mackenzie, with all his industry and mental acuteness, to show any capital sins of omission or commission in the ordinary formal foreshadowing of the measures to be introduced during the session.

A measure in favor of vote by ballot is the subject of much discussion, at least button-hole discussion, and the remarks of

one of the Hamilton members and, the inquiry of the other as to what course the Government will pursue in relation to a ballot bill, have helped to increase the interest already felt with regard to the subject. The recent rejection of this mode of voting in one of the maritime provinces is much talked about here, and although their system of voting was absolutely unprovided with checks against the introduction of abuses, to which the warmest friend of the ballot must admit this mode of voting to be liable, it is quite probable this rejection will be a source of much embarrassment to the attempt to carry such a measure here.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections are busily at work. Several of the Departmental Returns are before the House, and the usual *quantum* of petitions for all kinds of purposes—good, bad and indifferent—are pouring in with more than usual profusion. Amongst the latter, by far the more numerous for any one purpose, are these praying for restrictions to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. One of these presented yesterday, from Montreal, contained more than five thousand signatures.

Those of your readers who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, or who knew of his high reputation, will be as sorry as were his friends here, to learn of the sudden death of your late *confrere* of the Toronto press, Mr. Gregg, who died this morning, after a short illness, at the Russell House, in this city.

OBSERVER.

Communications.

TORONTO.

THE HAMILTON MASS MEETING.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

SIR,—It was with great pleasure I saw a letter from Mr. John Mowatt respecting the late mass meeting and its objects.

The meeting was due an apology from myself for non-attendance, owing to a misconception of the departure of cars and a delay caused by the great traffic on the railway. However, I can assure Mr. Mowatt that far from the agitation belonging to "Party" politics, any measure calculated to benefit or oppress the working classes, will be favored or opposed, irrespective of any party feeling whatever, and we always look at "measures, not men," in any question affecting the people.

Such was my feeling when I advocated the "Reform" cause among my fellow-workmen, and such is my feeling now; and no matter what party give us measures that are reforms, they will receive a hearty support; and all measures falling short of this will receive opposition. So much for myself, and my knowledge of the leaders among the masses warrants me to believe the same feeling animates the majority of them. In respect to the present Ontario Government receiving strictures, I hold they merit all the "severity" of any attack made upon them by the mass meetings at which their actions have been discussed.

Commencing with the Lien Law:—Though Mr. Mowatt was highly satisfied with its original form, the large mass meeting at Toronto did not manifest any approval of it, the vote being unanimously against it. It has been my impression that all legislation should be based upon justice, and I am prepared to defend this view; yet I can find no justice in fixing the amount recoverable, under the law, at fifty dollars. If fifty dollars can be justly collected, why not forty-nine, or any sum? leaving the cost of collection to fix the limit. And this brings us to another important feature in the same bill—Section 3, and line forty-one, reads: "The registrar shall register such claim, so that the same may appear as an incumbrance against the land therein described, upon payment of a fee of one dollar;" and why one dollar? Is justice to be bought? My opinion is that it should be free to all. Passing over the question that it was a one-sided measure, not calculated to benefit workingmen, who seldom have fifty dollars to collect, I wish

to point out the allusion of Mr. Mowatt that "the 'Tories' never have done anything for us;" for when I see the great prosperity of the country under the rule of the so-called "Tories," I am not so sure that they have never done anything for us. I have a vivid recollection of an obsolete law being put in force by THE Reformer, and the Tory of all Tories bringing in a bill stopping such tyrannical reform measures in future. Surely Mr. Mowatt will concede that then the Tories did something.

I don't care if the "Arbitration Bill is a *fac simile* of the one in England." It is a bill not much calculated to improve our position, and I would rather depend upon the justice of our cause to win than settle our difference in a manner that gives the employers all the chance of winning, and the workmen none. I opine the step in the right direction spoken of by Mr. Allen was that the question had been legislated upon, and some people think that a great deal.

As to the question of Convict Labor, (the question which fell to my lot, and no one is more grieved than myself at my non-attendance), I can speak with more confidence about. I can assure Mr. Mowatt that he would have been gratified to find that it was the *Contract system* and the *Contract system* alone that would have been attacked. I hold that the first duty of the Government in respect to criminals is their reformation. Above all other things this should have the preference.

I can find no other just cause why a prison should be built if not for this purpose. And I think most people will coincide that this view is the correct one. Upon the first rumour that the prison labor was about to be hired out to contractors by the Ontario Government, the Toronto Trades' Assembly had a long and earnest debate upon the question in its various bearings, and they in their wisdom appointed a deputation to wait upon the Government, and urge upon them an opinion that the contract system was detrimental to the prisoners, as well as to the State and the people. I communicated with the Hon. Adam Crooks, asking permission for the deputation to wait upon him. I received a note from the Hon. gentleman appointing an early hour for the interview, in fact the hour was so early that I could not get the deputation together. Under the circumstances I went alone and was received in such a manner that stamped the Hon. gentleman as a *gentleman*. He listened with the greatest attention to my statement, and then entered into a conversation respecting the effect the contract system would have upon the parties interested. At the close of our interview, I asked that the deputation should be received at some future time, when he assured me he would be always happy to receive such a deputation. Afterwards the deputation waited upon the Hon. O. Mowatt, and the Hon. Adam Crooks, when the question was as well ventilated as was possible in so short a time, the arguments of the deputation being the injury to the prisoners by the contract system and the injury to outside workmen by the botch workmen who would be continually discharged from the prison. *It was distinctly stated by the deputation that they had no objection to offer against the prisoners having a trade if the trade was learned thoroughly*, and that the only way to learn the prisoners a trade and reform them at the same time was by the Government taking sole charge of them, and whatever profit made from them would then help to pay for the administration of justice. The deputation was assured that the matter was settled, and the contract signed; though months after this the question was forced up in the House, and the Government then moved that the House grant permission to the Government to sign the contract. Comment is needless.

I am glad that the Kingston prison has been brought up, and I can say so far as the contract system applies to either that or any other prison, our objection is quite as pointed, and we do not object to the Reform party or any other party in this mat-

ter, but we earnestly object to the contract system as being most demoralizing to the prisoners hindering their reformation and often injuring their health, a loss to the Treasury and an injury to outside workmen, the whole of which in the future No. 5. I will with your permission prove.

I am, dear sir,
yours, etc.,
J. W. LEVESLEY.

Toronto, March 17, 1873.

CHARADES.

No. 1.

Sometimes I'm hard at others soft,
In various shapes you have seen me oft,
I'm round and square and oval too,
Or any pattern named by you;
Both large and small each size between,
In colors numerous I'm seen;
You tread on me when out you walk,
I'm sometimes near akin to chalk,
Men give to me a kind of grace,
In every town I have a place,
Wherever houses may be found,
But I'm not always on the ground;
I tower high above your head,
And yet I'm on the ocean's bed;
Oft am I thrown by girl or boy,
Much prized and valued as a toy,
A weight I am well known in trade,
In fruit I'm often found 'tis said,
Yet to be mineral I claim,
And ask you now to give my name.

C. T. C., Hamilton.

No. 2.

A river in England,
A state in America,
A colony of England,
A country in Europe,
A mountain in Scotland,
A river in America,
A city of Italy,
A river in Africa,
One of the quarters of the Globe.

My initials, read downwards, will give the name of a popular man in England.

J. T., St. Catharines.

Labor Notes.

The free-stone cutters of Ottawa have adopted and are now working 9 hours as a day's work.

The Labor Reform Party of Portland, Me, mean to have an independent candidate for Mayor.

William E. Henry, Labor Reform Candidate for Mayor of Joliet, was elected over Porter, Democratic nominee, by 580 majority.

The members of the Trade Coopers' Organization (Ireland) have notified their employers that an increase of pay will be expected.

A movement is on foot to secure an amalgamation of all branches of framework knitters of the Midland counties of England.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Jacob Bright has presented a petition from 10,000 women of Manchester in favor of female suffrage.

The joiners and carpenters of South Shields are agitating for an advance of wages. They want 4s. extra per week from the 17th of March, and suggest a committee of masters and men to be formed for making a new code of rules. The answer of the masters is not yet given.

The biennial conference of the Birkenhead Operative Painters' Union was recently held at the Crown Hotel, Conway street, Birkenhead. During the past year sixteen new societies had been formed in connection with the general union, several of them being in the neighborhood of Birmingham and the Potteries.

Jeany Collins, the Boston working-woman, having made a great success of Boffin's Bower, now proposes to establish a school near the city, for instruction in domestic arts, especially cooking. She proposes to open a house and take girls to teach, giving them fair wages, and disposing of the cooked victuals at cost price in workshops and manufactories, where the operatives "carry their dinners."

A mass meeting of Edinburgh joiners was held on Saturday, the 8th instant, in St. Mary's Hall, Lothian street, for the purpose of considering an overture received from a meeting of employers, requesting a conference with the men in regard to the demand for a rise of wages on the 1st of March. The meeting unanimously agreed to send several delegates to confer with the masters, and to report the result of the conference to a future meeting.

James Donahue, Superintendent of the Free Labor Bureau, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton Place, N. Y., makes the following report of business for the week ending Feb. 10: Applicants for employment, 711; of these there were 139 males and 582 females. Male help required, 112; female, 595. Situations procured for 96 males and 486 females. Whole number of situations procured for the week, 582.

The Locomotive Engineers of St. Louis are out on strike, and according to telegrams received, the strike assumed a serious character on Tuesday. It is stated that several locomotives have been thrown from the track, and that much property has been destroyed. If these reports be true, the strong arm of the law should be brought to bear, and the men guilty of such acts be punished to the utmost extent of the law.

THE SHIP-CARPENTERS AND CAULKERS.—The mechanics in this branch of business have recently had an evidence of the efficacy of union. A reduction of wages was attempted by the ship-builders, and the men refused to accept the proffered reduction. By this means the men preserved their wages and gained a triumph for the Union. But little time is made in this branch at present, owing to the amount of snow; but there is a good prospect of work and fair wages in the ensuing spring.—*Chicago Advocate*.

It is not often we have the pleasure of chronicling the fact of an employer recognizing the services of a worthy employee. But last week the old established firm of Heidelbach, Freidland & Co., clothing, presented Mr. J. H. Shufor who, for over twenty-four years, has been in the employ of the firm, with a magnificent silver water pitcher and goblets, and his fellow employees made him a present of a handsome china set. Mr. Shufor celebrated his silver wedding and entertained his guests in a right royal manner.—*Chicago Advocate*.

The demand for mechanics is increasing in spite of the cold weather, all trades except bricklayers. Plasterers and carpenters, joiners are usually engaged. The different car works are very busy, many of the hands working overtime to fill contracts. Moulders and machinists have plenty of work. Shipwrights and caulkers are in demand, and many more hands can employment at Gibraltar, and other points on the line of the river and lakes. \$3.50 per day seems to be the ruling price for good hands in the different ship yards. The prospects are promising for a busy season for all who are disposed to avail themselves of the privileges offered of steady work and fair wages.—*Chicago Advocate*.

THE SCOTCH COLLIERIES.—A conference of Scotch miners' delegates was held in Glasgow recently. It was stated that the men employed at Messrs. Merry and Caninehame's pits in Motherwell and Wishlaw had received an increase of 1s. per day. From the Glasgow district it was reported that some of the employers had promised the advance of 1s. on the 1st of March, and others had postponed it until the 17th, while the majority had refused to give a direct answer, but promised to consider the matter. A resolution was adopted to resist the employers' policy with regard to the special rules, and to send a memorial to the Home Secretary asking that a certificated manager should be resident at each colliery. It was also resolved that the men who had not received an increase of 1s. should again solicit their employers for it, and report the result at the next conference.

Poetry.

'Twill be all the same in a hundred years!

What a spell-word to conjure smiles and tears! Oh, how oft do I muse 'mid the thoughtless and gay,

Oh, the marvelous truths these words convey. And can it be so! Must the valiant and free Have their tenure of life on this frail tree?

Are the trophies they've reared and the glories they've won Only castles of frost-work confronting the sun?

And must all that's as joyous and brilliant to view As a midsummer dream, be as perishing, too?

Then have pity, ye proud ones—be gentle ye great,

Oh, remember how mercy besecmeth your state; For the rust that consumeth the sword of the brave

Is eating the chain of the manacled slave, And the conqueror's brows and his victim's tears

Will be all the same in a hundred years.

'Twill be all the same in a hundred years! What a spell-word to conjure smiles and tears!

How dark are our fortunes, ye sons of the soil, Whose heirloom is sorrow, whose birthright is toil!

Yet envy not those who have glory and gold, By the sweat of the poor and the blood of the bold;

For 'tis coming, how'er they may flout in their pride, The day when they'll molder to dust by your side.

Death smiteth the children of toil and of sloth, And the democrat reptiles carouse upon both;

For time, as he speeds on his viewless wings, Disenamels and withers all earthly things;

And the knight's white plume and the shepherd's crook, And the minstrel's pipe and the scholar's book,

And the emperor's crown, and his Cossacks' spears, Will be dust alike in a hundred years!

'Twill be all the same in a hundred years! O most magical fountain of smiles and tears!

To think that our hopes, like the flowers of June, Which we love so much, should be lost so soon!

Then what meaneth the chase after phantom joys? Or the breaking of human hearts for toys?

Or the veteran's pride in his crafty schemes? Or 'the passion of youth for his darling dreams?

Or the aiming at ends that we never can span? Or the deadly aversion of man for man?

What availeth it all? Oh, ye sages, say— Or the miser's joy in his brilliant clay?

Or the lover's zeal for his matchless prize— The enchanting maid, with the starry eyes?

Or the feverish conflict of hopes and fears, If 'tis all the same in a hundred years?

Ah! 'tis not the same in a hundred years, How clear soever the case appears!

For, far beyond, where the cedars wave On the Syrian mountains, or where the stars

Come glittering forth in their golden cars, There bloometh a land of perennial bliss,

Where we smile to think in the tears in this? And the pilgrim reaching that radiant shore,

Has the thought of death in his heart no more, But layeth his staff and sandals down,

For the victor's palm and the monarch's crown, And the mother meets, in that tranquil sphere,

The delightful child she had wept for here; And the warrior's sword that protects the right

Is bejeweled with stars of undying light; And we quaff of the same immortal cup,

While the orphan smiles, and the slaves look up!

So be glad, my heart, and forget thy tears, For 'tis not the same in a hundred years!

Tales and Sketches.

THE ENGINEER'S STORY.

Yes, sir, we sometimes have narrow escapes from death, and sometimes had accidents happen; not often, though, for the road is well managed, and we are very careful. It is rather a dangerous life, I admit—a little carelessness might send many a poor fellow to his long account; but still, I expect to spend my best days with my engine.

You see, sir, an engineer's life always had a peculiar fascination for me. There is an excitement in rushing through the darkness of night at a high rate of speed, the head-light illuminating the track so far ahead; every scene on the alert; the eye straining to catch the least sign of danger; the consciousness that a broken rail, a bridge not closed, an obstruction on the track, might precipitate me and the unconscious sleepers behind me into eternity, that harmonizes with my wild nature.

How long have you been on the road? Well, sir, an engineer and fireman, ever since I was thirteen years old, and I am twenty-five now. My first ride on an engine was the most exciting one in my life.

How was that? Well, sir, I don't mind telling you the story. There is some more wood, Jack, and keep a sharp look-out ahead.

You see, sir, I was only about twelve years old when they commenced building this road. My father owned a small farm near Ashland.

The country was not half so thickly settled as it is now, and, of course, the building of a railroad caused a great deal of excitement, and to no one more than to myself. I didn't like farming—there was not enough excitement in it for me. I always had a wild nature, delighting in dangerous adventures.

The road was finished when I was between twelve and thirteen, and they had hardly got to running on it when both my parents died, leaving my sister, who was about seven years older than I was, alone in the world. We sold the farm and moved into Ashland, where my sister opened a refreshment saloon at the depot; and as Ashland was quite a thriving place, and there began to be a good deal of travel, we did very well, though I am ashamed to say I did not help my sister very much, but spent most of my time at the workshop, looking at the engines and cars, and wishing that I could ride on them. I became acquainted with all the engineers and firemen, and was quite a pet with most of them, and could have had many a ride, but my sister would not consent to my going on either engine or cars.

I took a great fancy to one of the engineers, a tall, strong, manly-looking fellow, named Harry Merton—he ran the night express train. He soon learned all about my sister from me, and soon took to coming to the saloon quite often, making little purchases as an excuse; but I was sharp enough to know that it was my sister he came to see, and I soon saw that she liked him very much. There was another fellow that came to see my sister, too, but neither of us liked him. He was a brakesman on the noon train, a low-browed, swarthy-faced fellow, named David Griston—"Grisley Dave" he was called by his associates.

At last Harry and sister came to an understanding, for one evening he asked me how I would ask Harry for a brother, and while I looked at her with wondering eyes, she told me that he had asked her to be his wife, and that she had consented; also that on the next day we were both going to the city on Harry's train to see his old mother. I jumped for joy. I did not pay much attention when she said they were to be married next month—my thoughts were all on the ride to the city—at last my hopes were to be realized. I begged to be allowed to ride part of the way on the engine with Harry and black George, his fireman, and, to my joy, she at last consented, provided Harry was willing. Of that I had no fear.

As we sat in our little parlor there was a knock at the door. I opened it and admitted David Griston. He sat down, and I went out into the kitchen to finish my chores. When I had finished I sat down to let my thoughts dwell on the great pleasure in store for me. Suddenly I heard some loud angry words from the parlor and then the front door roughly shut. I ran into the parlor and found my sister very pale and deeply agitated. She told me that Griston had asked her to marry him, and on her telling him that she was to be Harry Merton's wife, he had flown into a violent passion and swore that it should never be, and left vowing revenge on them both. Sister was a good deal alarmed, but I finally quieted her fears. The next day when she told Harry of Griston's threats, he laughed at them, and assured her she need have no fear.

The noon train was waiting the signal to start, and I stood by the cars talking to a young friend, when some one touched me on the shoulder. I turned and beheld Griston. He had been drinking deeply, his face was red, his eyes bloodshot, and if ever a man looked devilishness, he did then.

Are yer going to the city with yer sister, on Merton's train this afternoon? he asked.

Yes, I responded, ungraciously. He laughed hoarsely. Ye'll never reach there alive, boy—neither you, yer pretty sister, nor Merton; curse him! curse you! all he added. You will ride to your own funerals! ho, ho! Tell yer sister Dave Griston has sworn revenge on her for jilting him, and he'll keep his word; and with a savage look which sent a chill through me, he turned and sprang on board of the train which was slowly moving out of the depot.

Time dragged slowly along, until at length the welcome hour for starting arrived, and Harry's engine backed slowly into the depot, and was coupled to the train. Harry assisted my sister into the cars, secured her a good seat, and then lifted me on to the engine. The conductor gave the signal and we started, slowly at first, but the puffs of the engine came quicker and quicker, and we were soon soon thundering along at what seemed to me a terrific rate of speed. I was rather frightened at first, but soon got over that, and then my delight at my novel situation knew no bounds. Soon I caught sight of the old homestead and the tears welled up into my eyes as I caught a glimpse of the two white tombstones with the weeping willow tree, which marked the burial place of my parents. Harry saw the tears and tried to cheer me by explaining to me the way the engine was managed. He showed me how to start the engine, how to shut off steam when the engine was to be stopped, how to reverse the engine; explained the use of the steam and water gauge, showed how to whistle, how to regulate the supply of water, and in short, told all about the engine that he thought I could understand, and well it was that he did so.

I thought I should never grow weary of the scenery as we dashed along, of seeing the bustle at the stations, the crowds of people, the passengers getting off and on; and as we would dash along, and the shrill shriek of the

whistle send the cows scampering off the track and cause the horses to kick up their heels and gallop off to the opposite side of the pastures, while occasionally as we rushed past a farm house, some dog would dart out and run alongside of the train as though racing with it, I would clap my hands and laugh and shout to the height of my excitement and glee.

Night soon came on, and when we stopped to take on wood and water, and to light the headlight, Harry thought I had better go into the car with my sister, but I begged so hard to stay, that he at length consented that I should remain on the engine until we reached the next station, which was however, a long distance off. Before we started, Harry told me that when about half way to the next station we would cross the bridge spanning the M—river, a narrow, but deep and rapid stream, which we recent rains had swollen into a torrent. We wore some behind time, and when we started Harry let on a full head of steam. We were beginning to move quite rapidly, when, as black George, the fireman, was standing on the tender arranging the wood more conveniently, a sharp report rang out from the edge of the woods a short distance ahead, and poor George sank down without a groan. Harry sprang to the tender to his assistance, but as he stooped to raise him, there was another flash and report, and then I caught an instant's view of the demoniac face of David Griston, shaking his clenched fist at the train as it dashed by. Henry uttered a sharp cry of agony, reached out his hand towards the lever, strove to reach it to shut off steam, recoiled, and then with a low moan of anguish, sank at my feet with the blood spouting from a wound in his breast. I stood motionless with horror. All this passed in far less time than I have taken to relate it. At one moment, Harry was standing beside me full of life and spirit, in the next, he was lying motionless and bleeding at my feet. I could not move, I could only stand and gaze, in a species of fascination at the ghastly sight. At length I availed myself and looked around; we were rushing through the darkness at a fearful rate of speed, the train rocked from side to side, objects appeared and disappeared almost in the glare of the headlight. My senses were still rather confused, and I hardly knew what to do, but stood clinging helplessly to the side of the engine, and looking ahead at the long line of track which seemed rushing toward the train as we tore along. As we rounded a curve in the road I saw a faint glare, growing every instant larger and larger. What could it be? Suddenly the truth flashed upon me, and I recoiled as if struck a blow. I remembered David Griston's threat of revenge against both Harry and my sister. I remembered his words at the depot, when he inquired if we were going to the city, he had said, "Ye'll never reach there alive, boy, neither you, yer pretty sister, nor Merton, curse him. Curse you all, you will ride to your own funerals." We had not yet passed the bridge, and could it be very far distant, that red glare was caused by the burning bridge. Griston had jumped out of his train when they had slipped off before crossing the bridge; he had fired the bridge, came back to near where he knew we would have to stop for wood and water, had concealed himself in the woods near enough to the station to insure our not passing at so rapid a rate as to spoil his aim, had shot Henry and black George, so that there then being no one who would notice the burning bridge in time to stop the train before it would be on the bridge; by that time the bridge would be so much destroyed that the train would be precipitated into the torrent beneath and all would perish. As the whole fearful truth flashed across my mind, I gasped for breath, I strove to cry out, but my throat was dry and parched, my tongue clove to my mouth, I could not utter a word. There was I a boy of twelve, the only living person, as I thought, upon the engine; which was rushing towards the bridge with terrific velocity, the first time too that I had been upon an engine. Oh, how fearful that red glare looked, growing broader and broader as we rushed nearer and nearer. My poor sister, I thought of her danger more than of my own peril; all those people on board the train too, most of them calmly sleeping, unconscious of their frightful peril. I grew sick and faint with horror. Was there no way to save them? Must Griston's hellish plot succeed and so many souls be hurled unprepared into eternity? Suddenly I remembered that poor Harry had shown me how to stop the train, why had not I thought of it before, could I do it in time? As I made a dash towards the lever we dashed around another curve, and the burning bridge came plainly in sight. I grasped the lever with both hands, shut off steam, reversed the engine, and then seizing the string, whistled "down brakes." The shrill scream of the whistle sounding out on the night air, startled me, and I gave a shriek of horror and fright, but never for an instant did I withdraw my gaze from the fearful sight ahead, nor did my hands relax their grasp of the lever and whistle-cord. On we went, nearer and nearer to the mass of fire. Oh, would we never stop? I did not notice that we were going slower and slower, I only saw that we were drawing nearer and nearer to the flames. The roar of the torrent, the cracking and hissing of the flames as they seemed to leap towards the train, and the continual shriek of the whistle sounded in my ears. I heard other sounds behind me, the hoarse shouts of men, and the shrill screams of terrified women and children. The heat

was terrible, the brass work on the engine glowed red and hot, the bloody forms of Harry and black George looked lurid and ghastly in the fierce glow; my face was blistered, my eyes were protruding from their sockets, I felt as if my brain was on fire, my hand relaxed its hold on the whistle cord, but I still grasped the lever. At last, when within about fifty yards from the bridge the engine stopped. I seized the cord, whistled "off brakes," and then as we commenced backing away from that terrible heat I knew that we were saved, I grow faint and weak. I saw the conductor come running towards the engine, I saw his look of horror as he climbed up and saw the gory forms of Harry and black George, and then I saw no more.

When I came to, my head was supported on my sister's lap, while she bathed my burning face with throbbing temples with such delicious cool water. Near by lay Harry, supported by the conductor, his face was pale, his clothing bloody, but he was not dead; he was looking anxiously towards me, and as my eyes met his a faint smile passed over his features, and his lips moved, but the hoarse roar of the escaping steam drowned his voice. I raised up and glanced around; we were some distance from the burning bridge, the light glare from which still lighted up the horizon. As soon as the conductor saw that I was conscious he arose, and the noise of the escaping steam being hushed, he questioned me as to the occurrence of the past hour. I told him all, and as I concluded, a low, deep murmur of wrath and indignation arose among the backwoodsman present, which gradually swelled into a shout of vengeance, which boded no good to Griston. Henry was tenderly lifted on to the cars, the first followed, and we backed down to Hickory Station, the place where we had stopped for wood and water. As we reached there, the door of the Station house opened and three men appeared. The first was the Station master, the second I's a shant, and the third was David Griston. The faces of the first two expressed surprise and astonishment at seeing the train which they had supposed was two hundred miles away. Griston's eyes glowed like balls of fire, his face was deadly pale and wore a look of surprise and disappointed hatred, which last, he vainly tried to conceal. The Station master was the first to speak. "Why Mr. Merton," he said, addressing the conductor, "what an awful matter? Nothing got away has it? The track is all right?"

Before the conductor could answer, John Hartwell, a tall, powerful backwoodsman, the Sheriff of the County, stepped forward, "Well yes, Mr. Raymond," he said, "something is the matter. The engineer and fireman have been shot, the bridge fired, and but for the fact of this brave boy being on the engine, we should all have roasted or drowned before this."

I saw Griston cast a malignant scowl at me. The Station master was horror-struck. "Who did this terrible deed?" he asked, his face expressing his horror and indignation. He was soon answered. Mr. Hartwell stepped forward and pointed to the shoulder of Griston, "I arrest you, David Griston," he said, "for the murder of black George, the wounding of Harry Merton, and the firing of the bridge."

Griston glanced desperately around, then his hand stole towards the breast of his coat. I uttered a sharp cry of warning, but too late; there was a gleam of steel, and the next instant the Sheriff staggered back, the blood streaming from his breast, while Griston, brandishing the bloody knife, bounded towards the woods. A moment's pause of horror, and then a score of stalwart men sprang forward in keen pursuit. He was overtaken, and dragged back, howling, cursing, and raving, while his captors preserved an ominous silence. Then, while two men guarded the villain, the rest gathered in a group, a little distance apart, and held a short consultation. They soon came to some determination, and while some lit pine torches, the rest, together with the station master, disappeared into the house. They soon re-appeared with a long, stout rope. The scene which followed, was a fearful one. Griston, alternately shrieking for mercy, and raving and howling curses upon his captors, was dragged toward a tall pine tree which stood near by. The rope was thrown over a branch, a loop made at one end and placed round his neck, and a dozen men grasped the other end, and a short silence ensued, broken only by the voice of Griston, who howled and pleaded for life as he knelt at the feet of those stern executioners. I could not turn away; my eyes seemed drawn by some fearful fascination, to gaze upon the scene.

The red glare of a score of pine torches lit up the darkness of the night, shining upon the women and children huddled near the cars, their pale faces averted upon the dreadful sight, upon the rigid corpse of poor George, as it lay upon the platform of the station house, upon the pale face of Harry Merton, as he lay with his head resting in sister's lap, upon the bleeding form of Sheriff Hartwell, upon the green, waving foliage of the tall pine, upon the fearfully convulsed features of the wretched criminal, and upon the stern, bronzed features of the hardy backwoodsman who surrounded him.

I saw the men at the end of the rope move swiftly outward; I saw Griston's body jerk violently upwards, and swinging between earth and sky, and then I became unconscious. I came to, only to become delirious, and for three weeks lay tossing with brain fever. But at length, thanks to good nursing, I recovered. Harry got well about the same time, and shortly afterwards he and sister were married.

The directors of the road made me a handsome present, and when Harry again took charge of the engine, I went with him. Sister was opposed to our going on the road, and so in about a year Harry gave up his position, and, to her great joy, bought the old homestead, and settled down as a farmer. Sister tried hard to make me leave, too; but the directors offered me Harry's place as an engineer, and I accepted it; and though I have got a blue-eyed little wife at home now, myself, yet I can't bear to give up the engine.—That's all of the story, sir.

A very exciting adventure! Well, I suppose it was—at least, I don't think I'll forget that night, if I live to be a hundred years old. There is Harrisonville ahead, sir; you'll soon be home now.

A LOST IRISHMAN.

'Twas in the summer '46, Mr. Wagoner, that I lauded at Hamilton fresh as a new prairie just dug from the "ould sod," and wid a light heart and a heavy bundle I set off for the township of Burford, tilting a taste of a song, as merry a young fellow as iver took the road. Well I trudged on, and on, past many a pliant place, pleasing myself wid the thought that some day I might have such a place of my own, wid a world of chickens and ducks and pigs and childer about the door; and along the six or day I got to Burford village. A cousin of me mother's one Dennis O'Dowl, lived about seven miles from here, and I wanted to make his place that night, so I inquired the way at the tavern, and was lucky to find a man who was going part of the way an' would show me the way to find Dennis. Sure he was very kind indeed, an' when I got out of his wagon he pointed through the wood an' told me to go straight south a mile an' a half, and the first house would be Dennis'.

"An' you've no time to lose now," said he, "for the sun is low, an' mind you don't get lost in the woods."

"Is it lost now," said I, "that I'd be gittin' an' me uncle as great an navigator as iver steered a ship across the trackless say! Not a bit of it," says I, "though I'm obliged to yiz for the ride."

And wid that he drove off an' left me all alone. I shouldered me bundle bravely, an' whistlin' a bit of a tune for company like, I pushed into the bush. Well, I went a long way over logs and turnin' round among the bushes an' trees till I began to think I must be well nigh to Dennis'. But, had cess to it! all of a sudden I came out the woods at the very identical spot where I started in, which I knew by an ould crooked tree that seemed to be standin' on its head an' kickin' up its heels to make diversion of me. By this time it was growin' dark, an' as there were no time to lose I started in a second time, determined to keep straight south this time, and no mistake. I got on bravely for awhile, but och hone! och hone! it got so dark I bumped me nose and barked me shins, while the wiskeates bit me hands and face to a blister; an' after tumblin' an' tumblin' around till I nearly was fairly banfoozled, I sat down on a log, all of a trundle, to think that I was lost entirely, an' that may be a lion or some other wild crathur would devour me before mornin'.

Just thin I heard somebody a long way off say, "Whip poor Will!" "Balad!" sez I, "I'm glad that it isn't Jamie that's got to take it, though it seems it's more in sorrow than in anger they're doin' it, or why would they say 'poor Will' an' sure they can't be Injun, haythan, nagaur, for it's plain English they are after speakin'. Maybe they might help me out o' this," so I shouted at the top of me voice, "A lost man!" Thin I listened. P'isintly an answer came:

"Who! Who! Who-o!" "Jamie Butler, the waiver," sez I, as loud as I could roar, an' stretchin' up my bundle an' stick I started in the direction of the voice.

Thin I thought I had got near the place I stopped an' shouted again, "A lost man!" "Who! Who-o!" said a voice right over me head.

"Sure," thinks I, "it's a mighty quare place for a man to be at this time of night, maybe it's some settler scarpin' sugar off a sugar bush for the childer's breakfast in the mornin'. But where's Will an' the rest of thin? All this went through me head like a flash an' thin I answered his inquiry:

"Jamie Butler, the waiver, sir," sez I, "an' if it wouldn't inconvenience yer honour, would yiz be kind enough to step down and show me the way to the house of Dennis O'Dowl?"

"Who! Who! Who-o!" sez he. "Dennis O'Dowl!" sez I, civil enough, "an' a decent man he is, an' a first cousin to me own mother."

"Who! Who! Who-o!" sez he ag'in. "Me mother!" says I, "an' as an ould woman as iver peeled a biled pratie wid her thumb nail, an' her maiden name was Molly McEggin."

"Who! Who! Who-co!" "Molly McEggin!" sez I, "an' her father's name was Paddy McEggin!"

"Who! Who! Who-o!" "Paddy McEggin! had luck to yer deaf ould head. Paddy McEggin, I say—do ye hear that? An' he was the tallest man in all the County Tipperary except Jim Doyle the blacksmith."

"Who! Who! Who-o!" "Jim Doyle, the blacksmith," sez I, "ye good for nothin' blackgard nagur, an' if ye don't come down an' show me the way this

mint, I'll climb up there an' break every bone in your skin, yo spalpeen, so sure as my name is Jamie Butler."

"Who! Who! Who-oo!" sez he, as impudent as iver.

I said never a word, but layin' down me bundle an' takin' me stick in me teeth I began to climb the tree. Whin I got among the branches I looked around quietly till I saw a pair of big eyes just forinst me.

"Whist!" says I, "an' I'll let him have a taste of an' Irish stick," an' wid that I let drive an' lost me balance an' came tumblin' to the ground, nearly breakin' me neck wid the fall. Whin I came to me sinesis I had a very sore head wid a lump on it like a goose egg, an' one half of me Sunday coat tail torn off intirely. I spoke to the chap in the tree but could get niver an answer at all, at all.

Sure, thinks I, he must have gone home to rowl up his heel, for by the powers, I didn't throw me stick for nothin'.

Well, by this time, the moon was up an' I could see a little and I determined to make one more effort to reach Dennis's.

I went on cautiously for a while and thin I heard a bell, "Sure," says I, "I'm comin' to a sittin' now for I hear the church bell." I kept on toward the sound till I came to an old cow wid a bell on. She started to run but I was too quick for her, an' got her by the tail an' lung on, thinkin' she would take me out of the woods. On we went like an old country steuple chase, till sure enough, we came out to a clearing an' a horse wid a light in it. So leavin' the old cow puffin' an' blown' in a shed, I went into the house, an' as good luck would have it, whose should it be but Dennis's.

He gave me a rail Irish welcome, an' introduced me to his daughters, as purty a pair of girls as iver ye clapped eyes on. But whin I told him me adventure in the woods, an' about the fellow who made fun of me they all laughed, an' roared an' laughed, an' Dennis said it was an owl.

"An' an owl?" says I.

"Why an owl, a bird," sez he.

"Do ye tell me now," sez I. "Sure it's a quare country an' a quare bird."

And thin they all laughed agin, till at last I laughed myself that hearty, and dropped right into a chair, between the two purty girls, an' the old chap winked at me an' roared agin. Dennis is me father-in-law now an' he often yet delights to tell our chidder about their daddy's adventure wid the owl.

FOOTSTEPS ON THE OTHER SIDE.

And when he saw him he passed by on the other side.—Luke X. 31.

How many weary pilgrims lie, And watching wait, and waiting sigh For steps that never wander nigh, But pass upon the other side; For step that trampled heart and brain And made their lives a lingering pain, And pass and never come again— Lost footsteps on the other side.

How many walk with bleeding feet, Seeking the loved and lost to meet, While the dear visions flit and meet, And vanish on the other side; While life's fresh love and youth's sweet trust, These Eden-blooms in earthly dust, Lie bruised and broken, stained and crushed, 'Neath footsteps on the other side.

And so we watch, and watching sigh, While youth and truth and hope go by, While life and love and gladness die With footsteps on the other side; And so we wait with ear and eye For one dear echo floating by— A grief, a woe, a wandering sigh— A footstep on the other side.

O, heavy hearts, that ache and break! O, heavy eyes that droop and sleep! Why must ye ever wait and weep At footsteps on the other side? Why must ye ever lie forlorn, And ache, and wake, and weep so long, Because one foot has gone wrong And passed upon the other side.

THE OBJECTS OF TRADES' UNIONS.

Mr. B. Knight, General Secretary of the Boilermakers' and Iron Ship Builders' Society, read the following able paper on "Trade Societies—their necessity, objects, and usefulness; Trade Councils—their necessity and utility," at the recent Congress at Leeds:—

It would be impossible for me to deal very fully with each section named above, in one paper, so I must, therefore, content myself with a cursory glance. The first object of a union is a principle, the worth of which is so universally recognised, and its power so widely acknowledged, that it may appear to some a superfluous duty to impress upon the minds of such the necessity for trade unions; but it is a fact, nevertheless, that there are many, alas, too many, who require, even in this land of ours, information upon a subject so very important to their interests and so conducive to their welfare. The principal reason why trade societies are necessary, is because capital refuses to share with labor its due proportion of the benefit resulting from universal progress. The wonderful vast growth of wealth gives increased power to the possessors of it; and if labor had not learned, or learning had not put in practice the art of combination, the latter

must have been reduced to a condition bordering on absolute serfdom. We, in the great struggle for life, only get what we are strong enough to claim, the weakest always go to the wall; and whenever there is a class willing to be enslaved, we always find another class ready to enslave it. Within the past two years the efficacy of combination has become so apparent that nearly every workman who finds himself without the pale of his trades union cannot escape the conviction that he is recreant to the duty he owes to himself as well as his co-laborers, to whose efforts, perhaps, he is solely indebted for an advance in all that adds to his social enjoyment.

Some people hold the idea that if a workman wishes to raise himself above his present unsatisfactory condition, he must push well, get to love money, care little how he acquires it, and care nothing at all for the welfare of his brother workman, and then he may succeed. But we are glad to say the best working men see the folly and inaccuracy of such counsel as this. Vernon Lushington says: "It is altogether a false method to begin with the individual as such—to begin with so-called individual rights—instead of social duties." The absoluteness of such alleged rights, as for a man to work as long as he please, make his own bargain in all cases, do what he likes with his own, &c., is comparatively a new claim in the world. It has come good in making unreasonable demands, and may have more good work of that kind to do. But, after the experience of the last fifty years we ought to know that to reasonable social obligations, as any one of these "rights" ought to humble itself, and confess that it is no right at all. All patriotism, all social order and well being depend on this; and one main good of a trades union is, that it does require every member to consider that first, and his own profit second. John Stuart Mill says: "I confess I am not charmed with the idea of life held out by those who think that the normal state of human beings is that of struggling to get on; that the trampling, crushing, elbowing and treading on each other's heels, which form the typical existence of the most desirable lot of human kind, or anything but the most disagreeable symptoms of one of the phases of industrial progress. That the energies of mankind should be kept in employment by the struggle for riches, as they once were by the struggle for war, until the better minds succeeded in educating the others into better things, is undoubtedly more desirable than that they should rust and stagnate. In the meantime, those who do not accept the present very early state of human improvement as its ultimate types may be excused for being comparatively indifferent to the kind of economical progress which excites the congratulations of ordinary politicians. The mere increase of production and accumulation, for the safety of national independence, is essential that a country should not fall much behind its neighbors in these things. But in themselves they are of little importance, so long as either the increase of population, or anything else, prevents the mass of the people reaping any part of the benefit of them." There are some who tell us that we can get a fair remuneration for our labor without the aid of trades unions. They ask us to wait until there is a demand in the market for our class of labor, and as the demand increases so in a corresponding ratio will our wages increase. Now, we assert that notwithstanding the air of plausibility that such statements wear, such is not the case; sad experience has taught us this. We say, however great the demand for our labor, and however limited the supply, we will find a reluctance on the part of employers to raise wages, unless compelled to do so by the combined efforts of the men. In fact, we have but little chance of obtaining an increase of wages, single-handed. The following is a case which came under the writer's notice. A few months since a large number of non-union men in the employ of an extensive manufacturer, and who were working considerably below the average rate of wages given for their class of work, held a meeting to discuss the wages question, and to appoint a deputation to wait on their employer in order to solicit an advance. On the following day the deputation went to the office to lay their claims before him, and as soon as they had made known the object of their mission he would not even argue the matter, but discharged them at once. And this act of tyranny was done to prevent any more coming to him, and to frighten those in his employ into submission, as he knew well the men were not members of any trade society, and therefore helpless. This is one of the many proofs that workmen cannot obtain their just rights without combination. Another proof of the fallacy of the before-mentioned theory, is the condition of the agricultural laborer, which has been brought so prominently before the public within the past few months. We find with reference to this class of men, that between 1811 and 1811, the population of Great Britain increased by nearly seven millions, and the agriculturalist diminished by 300,000. Seven million more mouths to feed, and 300,000 fewer hand to feed them. The disproportion has continued to increase since then; each succeeding census adds to the fearful sum, each following decade swells the dreadful total. From 1851 to 1871 population has increased at the same rate, and in England alone the population employed in agriculture diminished 400,000. During the last sixty years the landlords' gain has increased 150 per cent., the wages of the laborer about 50; and in the space of time, meat has increased 100 per cent., better 30, rent 70,

and other necessaries in proportion, bread alone remaining stationary. During the autumn of last year so scarce were agricultural laborers that farmers were not able to obtain men to gather in their corn. And in the face of these facts, some people talk about the law of supply and demand as being all sufficient to regulate wages. But how has the poor agricultural laborer fared under it? He has been ground down to the very dust, kept under a reign of terror, in ignorance and dependence, subject to the parish parson and the parish squire for his hard toil, paid a miserable pittance, neither fed, lodged, nor cared for half as well as his employer's dog; living, if living it deserves to be called, upon the very smallest amount of food sufficient to sustain life, and in this position he would have remained had not unionism been extended to him, had there not been a Joseph Arch and other kind friends to labor amongst them, and help to raise them from a state of degradation, and how these good men have been assailed by those who ought to have been co-workers with them. To me there seems a selfishness in preaching to men that there is nothing better for them than to be content with their wages, and lead sober, decent life, only to do good to himself and save his own soul. Those who try to gather these laborers into associations in which the fundamental rule is that they shall not consider every man his own, but every man another's wealth of which the essence is that each shall contribute to a fund for the good of others, as well as himself, preaches a higher and more Christian doctrine.

The Objects of Trade Unions.—It is generally acknowledged that one, if not the principal object of unions, is to obtain for the workmen the best rate of wages which their services will command, and then to reduce the number of hours in which the wages are to be earned. There are people who argue that the interest of the public is to have all produce as cheap as possible, and that, therefore, the larger the profits which is retained by the producer, the worse for the public interest. But this conception of the public has something outside the whole body of producers, who collectively form, perhaps, four-fifths of the population, is singularly narrow. The interest of the community is the welfare of the various classes which compose it, not the multiplication of products at constantly cheaper prices. The notion that the public is a gainer whilst goods are continually growing cheaper, even though this end be obtained at the expense of each class of the community in turn suffering in liberty, health or comfort, is disposed of by being stated. Such a theory would lead to the conclusion that slavery was a public benefit if it could be shown that slave labor would conduce to increase production at a lower rate.

Let us look at the question from another stand point. Supposing workmen were earning a surplus beyond their average earnings, and the operations of trades unions be so successful as to keep down the rate of profit to the average, and to convert the whole of that surplus into wages, it is plain that the cost of production would not be raised thereby. The surplus may be appropriated by the capitalist, or by the workman, or divided between them. Each will no doubt endeavor to secure to himself as much as he can.

Equalization of Labor.—As a general rule the scarcity of labor does not materially raise its price, while the abundance always lowers it. The unemployed determine the rate of wages; when these unemployed be men dismissed in consequence of a slackness of trade or new hands, the same result follows. Suppose in a body of 1,000 workmen there are fifty equally good with the rest who cannot find employment; in this instance the rate of wages will not be determined by the 950 employed, but by the fifty unemployed. As a matter of course masters will employ those whom they can live at the lowest wages. If the fifty unemployed offer to work for 20s. per week in the place of 25s. masters will discharge that number of their present workmen if they will not submit to the reduction, to find a room for those who will work for the lesser sum; but the surplus of labor ceases undiminished. The working men discharged, urged by necessity, gladly offer to work for 20s. per week also, and thereby supplant fifty who are getting 25s. In this manner the trifling abundance of fifty men reduce the wages of the entire body of operatives. Now to prevent this, trade societies step in, and either purchase this surplus labor or remove it where wanted.

Arbitration and Conciliation.—In all well-regulated societies the great object is to settle all disputes that arise between their members and employers by arbitration or conciliation rather than resort to strikes. We have found (in the society I have the honor of representing) by long experience, that four-fifths of the disputes which arise can be settled by conciliation. All that is needed is that the employers will meet certain representative workmen, and there are few who will not amicably discuss the matter in dispute before any harsh steps are taken by either party. We cannot indulge in the hope that disputes will not from time to time arise, between workmen and their employers, and with every disposition on the part of both employer and employed to act with fairness. Misunderstandings will occur. It would be a mistake to assume that a disposition to strike and interference between employers and their workmen is a phenomena peculiar to unionism. These are the ordinary incidents

of the association of workmen in masses. How readily will a body of men, who are dissatisfied with their wages, subscribe a small sum for the purpose of a strike, and form a trade union, which scarcely exists, or is intended to exist beyond the immediate occasion. The fact is, the frequency of disputes coincides with a weak, fluctuating, and poor union, and certainly the least orderly, where the union has acquired no real command over its members, or is struggling into existence. All well-established societies seek to diminish the frequency and the disorder of strikes, and to prevent their occurrence, if possible, and we hope much good will be done in establishing Courts of Arbitration, on the plan recommended by Mr. Mundella and Mr. Rupert Kettle. These courts of conciliation are an imitation of the Conseils des Prudhommes, in France. Each council was there established by decree of the Government, and consists of a President, a Vice-President (not necessarily either employers or workmen), and six members elected by employers and workmen. The aim was to obtain a settlement of trade disputes by judges who were the equals of the disputants. The proceedings were inexpensive; the judges were unpaid; and a delegation of the council, consisting of one employer and one workman, sat in judgment almost daily. The result in 95 out of every 100 cases brought before these tribunals was a reconciliation between the parties. And though appeals were permitted to the superior courts of law, they were rarely made. More frequent and familiar interchange of thought would break down the barriers which divide the different orders and conditions of men, and a kinder spirit would pervade the atmosphere in which we live. It is melancholy to think how true it is, "that one half of the world knows not how the other half lives."

The Usefulness of Trade Societies.—All societies of long standing and efficiency offer to their members many advantages, and perform certain functions, of the usefulness of which no question whatever can exist. Almost without exception they have a sick fund, by which a certain amount is payable weekly to sick members during their illness. The question may be asked, do not friendly societies, such as Odd Fellows and Foresters, meet this want? To this we answer, yes; but our wants do not end here. All trade societies make provision to meet the wants of their members when thrown out of employment through sickness of trade and other causes over which they have no control. The Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders Society paid £10,000 in twelve months to their members thus situated. We pay a member his weekly allowance when sick, not because he is sick, but because he is not able to earn anything for the support of himself, wife, and family. If the support given by societies to their members when sick is commendable, the support given when members are out of employment is equally so, for when the hands of the bread winners are involuntarily idle from any cause, the result is the same to the family. It is plain that no friendly society whatever could guarantee working men support whilst out of employment, unless, like a trade union, it possessed some organization for collecting information respecting it periodically, or the right to call on members on the fund to take offers of employment, and send them to the markets where they are in demand. No ordinary friendly society could pay members when out of employment, when a movement, over which it has no control, might, at any moment, increase the numbers out of work; and when it could have no effectual means of ascertaining that the want of work was absolutely involuntary and inevitable. A trade society can do this because it has special means of closely watching the movement of the labor market generally, and of each individual member, whose necessities it relieves. It is beyond argument that all the following objects are in every way meritorious, and could not be met but by a trade society, such as the elaborate system of reports of the state of trade, the publication of periodical statistics, the allowance to members on travel, the list of members in search of employment, and of employers seeking workmen, the sending of members to the precise spot where labor is wanted, the payment of accidental benefit, and superannuation to our aged members. Another sphere of usefulness is, improving the quality of those connected with us; fostering in them a greater spirit of independence to the capitalist; subjecting them to a wholesome discipline for the promotion of energy. Preventing them by the use of our funds from undergoing the temporary demoralization consequent on the fall of wages; and to make them more effective workmen. To raise the character of a workman is to make him feel that he is not an isolated agent, subject to oppression, but a member of a strong united body, capable at once of defending his rights; and in every movement that really raises him in dignity and in worth, we see fresh manifestations of that divine energy which rules the universe, and which flows ever in affluent measures over the world. There may be rocks ahead upon which many laboring bargues may go to pieces. There may be many things to overcome, but the effort is so sound, that it will bear the strain of many failures, which from each failure a determination will be borne that will bring ultimate success the nearer.

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THE NEW REFORM MOVEMENT.

During last summer conferences of working men were held at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, under the presidency of Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., with the object of drawing up a new political programme in accordance with the views of advanced reformers. This programme having been agreed to, a committee was appointed to send it to workmen throughout the country, and obtain their opinions thereon. The result has been that more than a thousand working men in about 300 towns and villages have given their adhesion to it. Recently another meeting was held at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, to which all those who signed the programme were invited in order to agree on future action.

Mr. Morley, M.P., who presided, opened the meeting by expressing his gratification at the progress already made, and his confident hope that the result of their efforts would largely tend to shape future legislation. He thought that before working men attempted to make great organic changes in the constitution of the country, they should endeavor to use the power they already possessed to accomplish some of the great reforms which they all had so much at heart.

After Mr. Howard Evans had read the report of the Committee, the meeting proceeded to consider the recommendations therein contained. It was agreed to form a national association, to be called "The Reformers' Union," to consist of individual members, and such existing associations as had special objects in view included in the programme and were willing to co-operate; membership to consist in a general adhesion to the programme, and a subscription of any amount. The officers of the association to be a president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary, general council of 35, and executive of 15. After the first year the general council and officers to be elected by the branches.

As a Mines' Regulation Bill had been passed since the programme was drawn up, it was resolved to strike out the clause on that subject, and to add to the programme "An equitable amendment of the law of conspiracy."

It was also resolved to select a few points as test questions at the next election, and it may be taken as an evidence of the earnest sympathy of the working men in the towns with their brethren in the rural districts that among them are "Household Suffrage in the counties," and "The utilization of the waste lands by the Government," such lands to be let to small cultivators and co-operative associations; the Public Works Commissioners to advance money for the improvement of such lands on the same terms as they now advance money to great landowners.

The General Council was then elected, and Mr. Howard Evans was appointed secretary.

A special resolution was passed, denouncing the conduct of the Government in attempting to suppress the right of public meeting in the parks.

The meeting, though a prolonged one, was hearty and earnest in its character. Among those taking part in the proceedings were Messrs. Guile, Cromer, Mottershead, Osborne, Weston, Yeats, Wade, Davidson, Patterson, Boon, White, Peter, and Sinclair.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Morley for presiding was carried by acclamation.

The new association will at once proceed to form branches, and obtain the affiliation of existing societies throughout the country.

Another clever gentleman has been deceived by the hydrants. It was New Year's, and he was rejoicing under the influence of about a thousand drops of joy. He ran against a hydrant, while homeward bound, working long latitudes. He happened to mistake the hydrant for a colored boy. "Sense me, sonny," said he, patting the hydrant paternally; "didn't run you down because you was black. Grow up (hic) and be a useful man (hic). Initiate (hic) my example." And he laid a quarter on its nozzle, and went on with a lighter heart, and the satisfaction that he had made one poor soul happy.

A man in Kansas whose front name is John tried a new experiment for cleaning stove pipes the other day. He wrapped a lot of powder—some pounds, more or less—in a paper and put it in the stove, and in order to compel it to go up the pipe, shut the door, and placing his feet against it, heroically awaited the result, like a mule with a whitzer strapped on its back. In due time it went off; and so did John. It was an even race to the door, but outside the powder was ahead. Whether it was disgusted at the vile use to which it had been put, or whether the soot was too compact to be moved, is not known. At any rate, as a cleansing method, John thinks it a failure; but as a private earthquake, where the excited population go up in a balloon, as it were, and come down more or less mangled, he is free to maintain that it is a decided success.

NOTICE.

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

(INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.)

Per Annum	\$2 00
Six Months	1 00
Single copies	5c

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Each insertion, ten cents per line.

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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.

Trades Assembly Hall.

Meetings are held in the following order:—
Machinists and Blacksmiths, every Monday.
Painters, 1st and 3rd Monday.
Coachmakers, 2nd and 4th Monday.
Crispins, (159), 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
K.O.S.C. Lodge 356, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Tinsmiths, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Cigar Makers, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
Iron Moulders, every Thursday.
Plasterers, 1st and 3rd Thursday.
Trades' Assembly, 1st and 3rd Friday.
Bricklayers, 1st and 3rd Friday.
Geopers, 2nd and 4th Friday.
Printers, 1st Saturday.
Bakers, every 2nd Saturday.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MOULDER, HAMILTON.—Communication did not arrive till our forms were ready for press. Will appear next week.

HEATHER JOCK.—Also received too late for insertion this week. Will appear in our next.

The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1873.

THE CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

One of the most difficult and important questions ventilated at the recent Leeds Congress, was the Criminal Law Amendment Act. It is well known to many of our readers that when this Act was brought forward, and before it was passed, the probable results were pointed out. Again and again it was shown by prominent trade unionists that that law did not protect the innocent; that its clauses were too vague and badly expressed; that it made many actions criminal which were perfectly legitimate and justifiable; that it would include some actions which were morally right. It made actions criminal when done by workmen which were not criminal when done by other people; and the bill was, upon the face of it, open to misconception, and liable to be abused. Its terms were undefined—it was a most complicated law. It was ably urged upon the Government that such a law ought not to be entrusted to unprofessional magistrates for interpretation or administration. But reason and protest seemed alike in vain. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bruce refused to alter their bill, nor, when requested, did they condescend to define what they meant by the word "coerce." Their argument was that the fears of the workingmen were ill grounded, and that what they feared could not possibly occur. But hardly had the echo of the words died away when the Bolton affair occurred, and men were convicted under this act, of standing in the streets and doing nothing. So flagrant was this outrage upon justice, that even Mr. Bruce declared "the original decision by the Bolton Magistrates was absurd, and quite contrary to the spirit of the law." But still there was no alteration of the law. Many other cases have occurred, equally as flagrant as that at Bolton; but nothing

has been done; Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bruce all the while calmly saying, "we must have experience of the working of the act."

It is evident, however, that the constant agitation of the matter, by the leading unionists in Great Britain must produce good results, and it is altogether likely that the motion for the repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, to be moved by Mr. Mundella, and seconded by Mr. S. Morley, will receive the attention its importance merits.

We think it is time that the trade unionists in Canada were "up and doing" in reference to this matter. It has been found that the workings of the bill in the mother country have been evil only; that under its operations injustice of the most flagrant description has been perpetrated. Like causes will produce like results. The argument that the law in Canada has never been acted upon, and that, therefore, we have nothing directly to complain of, is not the point—the fact remains that the act is on the statute books, and efforts should be made to have it removed. It is to be regretted that it ever found a place there. But the circumstances under which the two bills were passed must be borne in mind. It was urgent that the Trades' Union Bill should be introduced without delay; and coming as they did at the close of the session, serious opposition to one part might have defeated the other. However, Sir John A. Macdonald has repeated that he will be pleased to consider any communication on this subject the workingmen may bring before him, and, therefore we think it the duty of the various trade organizations to at once take measures to have their views properly presented, so that action may be taken at the present session of the Dominion Parliament.

CONSCIENTIOUS SCRUPLES.

The Manchester Examiner says that the following is the reply of a firm at Rotherham, to a union deputation, which solicited an advance of wages:—

"In the carrying on of our works we acknowledge the principles laid down in God's Word, which recognises most fully the two classes, viz., masters and servants, and lengthily goes into the duties, obligations and responsibilities of each, and, as far as we know it, we carry out those principles—imperfectly, it may be—but we do not find in that word the slightest reference to any intermediate class between masters and servants; in fact, to do so, in effect, would be to destroy the relationship between the two. We therefore respectfully must decline to allow any person or persons to step between us and our workmen."

Dear me! what tender consciences that firm at Rotherham must possess! It is good to learn that there are some firms who are endeavoring to carry out the principles of the "Good Book" that enjoins upon all the golden rule, "do unto others as you would that others should do unto you," and we should imagine that under such circumstances the relation existing between employer and employed would be of the happiest kind. But the "Good Book" also declares the "laborer is worthy of his hire," and there seems to be an idea in the minds of the employed that they are not receiving a fair compensation for labor expended; and so very naturally, they desire an advance of wages. Very naturally, too, a deputation is appointed by them, to confer with the employers—but they politely say, "I pray you, have us excused." We have heard of many reasons advanced by employers to refuse a conference with their workpeople; but it is left for this firm at Rotherham to cap the climax, by refusing, on the ground that they do not find in "that Word the slightest reference to any intermediate class between masters and servants!"

TINNERS' UNION.

At the last regular meeting of the Tanners' Union of this city, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:—President, W. H. Richards; Vice-President, B. Fletcher; Recording and Financial Secretary, Wm. Loith; Treasurer, R. D. Ringham.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The 17th of March was celebrated with the usual *clat* in this city. In the morning Mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Father Jamot, V.G., in the St. Michael's Cathedral, the sacred edifice being almost uncomfortably crowded by the immense concourse. Mass being concluded, the Very Rev. Vicar General Rooney preached a sermon suitable to the occasion. At the conclusion, the various societies united under their banners, and to the sound of national strains a large procession took its way through our principal streets. Arriving at the De La Salle Institute, addresses were delivered from many of the prominent men. In the evening the Christian Brothers gave a musical entertainment in their hall, which, it is needless to say, was crowded to the doors. A dramatic entertainment, by the boys of the institute, gave variety to the evening's entertainment.

It is gratifying to know that, with one or two very slight exceptions, the day passed off in harmony and perfect order—a fact which will be a source of congratulation to members of all phases of religious belief amongst Irishmen here and the community generally.

THE SOUTH WALES STRIKE.

The happy results of importing courtesy, conciliation, and firmness into a dispute like the South Wales strike, have been shown by the Messrs. Brogden, in their recent meeting with the delegates of their workmen. They were resolute; they told their men they did not intend to yield to intimidation; and at the same time they announced themselves ready to receive the workmen's proposals, to discuss them, and to endeavor, in concert with the men, to arrive at an equitable settlement of the strike that was desolating South Wales. The end of the conference, conducted with manliness on both sides, was that the masters accepted the men's proposals. A tariff was agreed upon, to last over four or five months. At the expiration of the present understanding, both masters and men have agreed to hold another conference, at which the rate of future wages shall be amicably adjusted.

Here is a happy precedent worth cherishing. It is, indeed, the full recognition of the principle on which the French *Prud'hommes* act. In Paris (to give an instance) the paper stainers, masters and men, meet annually, and, before their Court of Conciliation, agree to a binding tariff for every pattern to be printed within the year. Is it quite impossible to establish such a court and such procedure in industrial England or Canada.

TRADE DIFFICULTY IN ORILLIA.

A trade dispute has occurred in Orillia, in connection with the Knights of St. Crispin, which resulted in the prosecution of four of the men belonging to that order. We have, unfortunately, received the particulars at too late an hour to enable us to publish them this week, but shall do so in our next issue.

GEORGE R. GREGG.

Many of our readers will learn with the deepest regret of the death of Mr. George Gregg, so long and favorable known in connection with the press of Canada, which occurred in Ottawa, on Tuesday morning last, from inflammatory rheumatism. He commenced his career with his foot upon the lowest round of the ladder, and by the force of his abilities and perseverance steadily mounted from carrying the route, to case, on to local, proof reader, reporter, step by step, till he arrived at the position of associate editor.

The funeral of the deceased will take place on Friday, when, amongst the many who will pay their last tribute of respect to his memory, the members of the Toronto Typographical Union—of which the deceased was for many years an honorary member—will follow his remains to their last resting place.

THE ST. LAWRENCE BANK.—We beg to remind our readers that the above-named new Bank has commenced operations in Toronto under favorable auspices. See notice in another column.

A LIVELY DEBATE.

In the Ontario Legislature, on Thursday night, there was a lively debate on the Supplies. The debate developed the fact that \$124 were paid for champagne and whisky glasses, dishes, etc., and \$224 for chromos and pictures for the Speaker's room. We well remember the hue and cry that was raised by the then Opposition, when it was proposed to provide a billiard table for the Lieut. Governor's residence, and erect a ball room, etc., and when they assumed office it was at least expected that economy would be the watch-word of the Reform party; but the little bills of account produced by Mr. Rykert during the debate, prove that the business of the country is not being carried on with the strictest economy. If the present Government wishes to retain the confidence of the country, they will have to see to it that their professions and practices in respect to economy are not so widely at variance.

TRADES' UNION LEGISLATION.

A meeting of the parliamentary committee appointed by the late Trades' congress held at Leeds was held recently at the offices, Buckingham street, Strand; Mr. D. Guile in the chair. Mr. George Howell, the secretary, brought up the report, defining the course of parliamentary action to be taken during the present session. Mr. Mundella and Mr. S. Morley will move and second a motion for the repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment act. Mr. Vernon Harcourt and Mr. Henry James have undertaken to raise a debate upon the subject of the Masters' and servants' act and law of conspiracy. When this debate has taken place, and the views of the Government upon the subject has been ascertained, the committee contemplate further parliamentary action, which will be in time duly made known. The committee wish also to state that other questions are under its consideration—namely, that of the summary jurisdiction of magistrates, and admission of workmen to discharge the duties of jurymen; and that intend to take action upon the bill introduced by the Attorney-general to alter the constitution of the jury system, and will take care that the workmen's side of the question shall be put before the House of Commons and the country. The committee calls upon the trades' societies and upon workmen in general for united action at this important time, and urges upon them the pressing necessity of not letting the opportunity pass without making vigorous effort to secure their complete emancipation from unjust laws and from class legislation. The first public meeting in support of the repeal of all penal laws specially affecting workingmen will be held in a few days at the town hall Shoreditch.

CONVICT LABOR.

Now that the legislatures of most of the states are in session, would it not be advisable for our workingmen in the various states to get up petitions for the modification or the abolishment of the contract system in the several penitentiaries of the union. Under the present system much injustice is done to the outside mechanic, against whose labor the cheap labor of the convict is brought into competition. This is a subject that legislators cannot afford to sneer at, for the day is not far distant when, if the system is not so modified as to approximate somewhat to the value of outside labor, a cry will go up from the people demanding its entire abolition.

This question of convict labor is now occupying the attention of nearly all our trades' unions, and is being very generally discussed by men whether of trade union proclivities or not; for men of all trades are beginning to see that it is not so much the education and reformation of the convict that is the moving principle as it is the cupidity and avarice of mean and unscrupulous employers of labor. This utter disregard of the interests of the working people is beginning to raise a storm of indignation that, when once aroused, will not be easily assuaged. The working people of this continent are slow to move, they

prefer to suffer the wrongs that be, while there is a shadow or a hope of reformation. But those in power should remember that there is a point at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and when that point is reached a people become, as it were, seized with a frenzy and hurl from power those who have refused to listen to their appeals.

We are not of those who council rash or unwise measures, but we would be false to our teachings were we to refuse to listen to the logic of events. Our industrial classes, both mechanical and agricultural, are groaning under the weight of federal and state taxation. The farmer is not compensated for his crops, nor the mechanic for his labor, and yet when we look over the list of frauds carried on in our state prisons we find they embrace the most lucrative of our industries, and when we add to this that hundreds of convicts are in comfortable quarters in the state penitentiaries, and clothed and fed at the expense of the state, while as many of its citizens are compelled to go idle while their families are in want, we cannot refrain from expressing our fears for the future. Similar causes gave birth to communism and anarchy in other lands. Let the legislatures take heed in time, and so far as they are concerned remove all cause for a resort to communistic or aggrarian principles.

The present system of convict labor is a grievance of greater magnitude than is generally supposed by those in power, and as it affects the bread and butter of many a man's family, may at any moment raise a tide of popular indignation that would sweep from its path all opposition. We say, let us be wise in time.—*Workingmen's Advocate.*

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Crowded houses have been the order of the day in connection with this popular place of amusement. Quilter and Goldrich are immensely popular in their inimitable songs and dances. The applause that greets Mr. Hughes in his champion club exercises does not abate in the slightest degree. The evolutions of Miss Annie Hughes and La Petite Ella in their various dances are most graceful; while the mirth provoking qualities of Harry and Miss Fanny Woods are perfectly irresistible. New stars are announced for next week.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Saffron, President of Moulders' International Union, was in this city on Tuesday and Wednesday on matters connected with the union. He was received by a deputation from Moulders Union No. 28, and was warmly greeted by the members of that organization.

L. O. Lodge No. 275 had a very pleasant re-union on Tuesday evening last, when occasion was taken to present Bro. F. H. Medcalf, P. W. M. of the lodge, with a handsomely illuminated address and a gold headed cane, as a testimonial of the respect and esteem in which he is held by the members. Bro. Medcalf replied in suitable and touching terms, and at the close of the presentation speeches, toasts and songs were indulged in, till the wee sma' hours. The company separated highly delighted with the entire proceedings.

H. J. SAUNDERS.—In another column will be found the advertisement of this gentleman, whose place of business—"The Queen City Clothing Store"—is at 332 Queen street west. Workingmen in the western part of the city will find it to their advantage to give Mr. Saunders a share of their custom, as he is a first-class tailor and cutter, and his prices low.

WORKINGMEN'S WIVES will find at Eaton & Co.'s most beautiful Spring Prints.

At a late temperance meeting in Ottawa the Chairman said the medical fraternity of the city were becoming alive to the disastrous effects resulting from the use of alcoholic liquors. He had much pleasure in reading to them the following document, signed by all the medical men of the city, with the exception of two:—"We, the undersigned members of the medical profession of the city of Ottawa, are of opinion that a large proportion of human misery, poverty, disease, and crime, is annually produced by the abuse of alcoholic liquors as ordinary beverages or otherwise. That abstinence from intoxicating liquors, whether fermented or distilled, is consistent with the highest degree of physical and mental vigor and health. That abstinence from all intoxicating liquor would greatly promote the health, morality, and happiness of large numbers of the human race."

Communications.

OTTAWA.

MECHANICS' LIEN LAW.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)
 SIR,—Now that the Mechanics' Lien Act of 1873 has become law, as far as the Ontario Legislature is concerned, I would ask your permission to express through the columns of your paper my opinion as to its merits, and the benefits to be derived from it by the mechanics of Ontario.
 In the first place I take exception to the title of the Bill, for it conveys the idea that the mechanics of Ontario are the parties to be benefitted by its provisions; but I contend that the parties who will derive the benefit, are but as a drop of water in the ocean, compared with the workmen of Ontario; who those parties are, the first section of the Bill states in language plain and not to be misunderstood, that every mechanic, etc.; shall have a "lien or charge" for work done, but the work must have been performed "at the instance or request of the owner thereof," in the place of such language as that, does any man mean to say, that the mechanics of Ontario are entitled to a lien against the work which they themselves have performed, I say most assuredly not.
 By the debate, on the third reading of the Bill, it would appear that the great objection to do a simple act of justice to the men who build up and maintain any country, was that it would be class legislation. Admitting that it would be, is it because we are poor and cannot purchase legislation, that we are not to have the same privilege extended to us, as is given to the merchant by the Bankrupt Law. Under which, and we see cases of it every month, they pocket their thousands, and coolly tell their creditors they will give them 15 or 20 cents on the dollar. But mark the difference when the workman is interested; he has been defrauded out of his wages by an unprincipled employer, he goes home and tells his landlord that he cannot pay his rent; is he asked if he can pay so much on the dollar? no, but as soon as the sun shows himself in the east, the landlord is up and impatiently waiting for the time to arrive when he can get his warrant, to pounce down and take the poor man's all; and, when we ask for a law to protect ourselves, that when pay-day comes round, we may be assured that we cannot be defrauded out of our hard but honestly earned pittance, we are given this "Act to establish Liens in favor of mechanics, etc. I would to God that those who deny us this simple act of justice, could but once feel the bitterness of the disappointment that arises when the poor man goes home to his wife and children, and tells them he has no money, that there was no money coming to the employer on this estimate, or, that the employer had cleared out and had received more money than there was work done, I say if they could only once feel this, they would be hard-hearted indeed, if they could refuse us the protection asked.
 But it is argued if you get a law passed to enable the workman to take a lien direct against the work, you do an injustice to the owner, because he may have paid the money to the contractor, and under that law he would have to pay it over again to you. Very true, but that is easily answered. In the face of such a law, there is no owner of, any business capacity, who would pay his contractor up, but would deduct sufficient per centage of each estimate to protect him against loss, the result would be that owners would let their work to responsible men, and at remunerative prices, and those contractors who now take jobs at ruinously low prices, with the deliberate intention of defrauding somebody, would be thrown out altogether.
 By the 11th section, the workmen are entitled to a claim against the lien-holders by "notifying the owner within thirty days;" but I contend this clause is useless, as it provides a remedy, that in 19 cases out of 20 would not be required; for, I for one would be perfectly willing to run the risk of getting my pay from the employer who had a lien against the work, what is there to prevent a proprietor and contractor from combining to defraud the men, as for example, the contractor owes his workmen, say, \$3,000, the owners gives him a bonus of \$500, he gives way and refuses to take a Lien, what is the result, why the owner is just \$2,500 richer by taking it out of the poor man's pocket, or will this "Mechanics lien Law" afford the protection that its title would imply? I say it will do no such a thing.
 I do not see why there should be any objection to giving the mechanic a direct lien against the work in this Province; for in most of the states the lien law gives that privilege and is found to work very well, and I earnestly hope that that this Bill will be repealed or amended so as to give us the same privilege here; if not it will tend

more than anything else, to drive the laboring classes across the lines, where there is neither scarcity of work or good wages, and the only way to get it amended, is, by the workmen of Ontario combining as one man, and make such representations to the Government that they dare not refuse this act of justice. Let committees be organized all over the country, with one central committee at Toronto to govern and direct, and I do not hesitate to say that the workmen of Ontario can, by using legitimate means before the next session of the legislature, so influence the Government that they will be prepared to give us what we ask.

STONE-CUTTER.

Ottawa, March 14, 1873.

TORONTO.

LABOR MONOPOLY.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)
 DEAR SIR,—Having treated of the monopolies of land and money, I now come to the operative source of all wealth—labor—without the expending of which nothing has existed or can exist. To control this lever, that draws, molds, and forms from the existing fulness of man's heritage and God's earth all that is necessary for our existence and comfort, has always been the great object of those who were shrewd and strong in the race of life. No man can exist independent of labor; but many do exist on the labor of others. Notwithstanding this incontrovertible fact, the actual laborer has long occupied a position despised by the actual robber. But times are changing, and sentiments, so far as labor is concerned, has undergone a wonderful change; so that at this moment, the actual laborer is more respected, than at any time since the formation of society. Certainly in no country under the sun is the position of the workman held in higher esteem than in this America of ours, where the bauble of the divine right of royalty and aristocracy has for ever exploded. But let us consider for a moment how a monopoly can be made to exist, in the sweat, sinew, and blood of man: In the first place, I consider it will take no amount of argument to convince those who are any way conversant with the history of our race, that not only is there a monopoly of the land, but also a monopoly of the machinery to work it, and that this machinery has been, and alas, is still, the flesh and blood of our fellow-men. But the age of serfdom or forced servitude, in the general acceptance of the term, has and must disappear before the march of civilization, and upon its ruin for a time be built another system intellectually in advance of the preceding system of serfdom, but often, in a temporal sense imposing obligations that are unknown to slavery. Free labor sets free the mind; but the supplying of the temporal wants of the body rendered incumbent upon the former serf by the new state of things, has been extremely hard in old countries where competition is sharp; for the lordlings of society are just as hard to support under the new system as before. The relation that labor bears to non-producing consumers is just the same under the new system as under the old; the mode of performing the labor is only changed. The result produced under both systems is the same, that of supplying all the wants of the livers upon earth. And so must it continue to be as long as the present system exists; and although we who labor must acknowledge the great boon conferred upon all who have had the shackles of serfdom struck from their limbs, giving them the power to choose for whom they shall labor to support. Yet this system is not the perfection towards which the human race are tending; a system enabling one class of men to prey on the productions of another cannot always remain to curse the existence and blight the prospects of so many of our race. For as free labor has superseded the slavery of centuries, may we not look to the intellectual development consequent upon the changed situation of the producers of wealth to solve the great problem of human right; and the progress of human thought in this direction is not altogether without its fruits at the present day; for as true as God has placed in the hands of man power to work out his own salvation, it shall be worked out on principles of justice and equality. Already are to be seen little hives of producers among the more thoughtful and advanced of the great working army who have thrown off the power and influence of employer in their systems of labor, and stand in their little industrial communities sovereigns, so far as being their own employers; not stooping to ask any haughty fellow-worm for the liberty to exercise their birthright, and give them leave to toil. Recognizing labor as the first and noblest duty of man, and holding to the principle that none have a better right to that produced than they who produced it,

will this system of Co-operation not spread? Most assuredly it will, until it shall have superseded the system of employer and employed as thoroughly as the free labor system has replaced serfdom with the spread of intelligence. What may be the governing principles of the new system I cannot say; that remains to be worked out by the experience of those who shall engage in the progress of the movement. Time and experience must fix the details, and we are sanguine enough to believe that such a change is in store for man. We can only speculate on the ends that will be accomplished, viz., that labor will be lightened individually, and more generally borne by the whole of mankind, who shall enjoy the fruits of their labor, and not the dregs of their productions. Power must cease to centralize, and localities 'sovereigns' in their own affairs; in fine, all unjust systems that give man undue advantage over man must cease to exist; and the glorious sun of justice, peace on earth, and goodwill among men reign supreme—which is the final destiny that man under the Providence of God must work out for himself.
 Yours, for the rights of all men,
 JOHN HEWITT.

HAMILTON.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

SIR,—The conscience of Mr. John Mowat seems to have been somewhat troubled until relieved by a full confession of the cause of his opposition given at the mass meeting in Hamilton. Now, I believe the very best thing a man can do when he is convinced that he has committed an error, is to confess and forsake the error of his way. Had it been possible for me to learn from his communication that he intended to pursue this course, I would have allowed him to pass on in silence. But, as he concludes by assuring us that unless the working class see with his eyes, hear with his ears, and accept his opinion as their only rule of action, he will continue to oppose. The gentleman seems to have got lost in a fog, and I will be obliged to follow, and, if possible, find and deliver him from the dangerous wandering of this deceitful way into which he has fallen.

"The first thing I observed was the severity with which the Ontario Legislature was attacked, and the appellation given to the meeting as an indignation meeting." So says J. M. Now, in all fairness, Mr. Mowat should tell us where he heard the meeting called an indignation one. It was not at the meeting of Presidents of the Trades' Union, held on the Saturday evening previous to the meeting, at which he was invited to be present, yet failed to attend. Would he inform us where he spent that evening? Neither could he learn from the posters and handbills calling the meeting, for they set forth that the meeting was called to consider certain measures which had been introduced into the Ontario Legislature, these measures vitally affecting the working class who were called together to express their unbiased opinion upon these measures, and to suggest such amendments as they deemed would make said measures really beneficial to them as a class. This appears to have acted as a nightmare upon our friend, and he, fearing that the Grit camp was in danger, rushed to the rescue, forgetting altogether the statement he made on Locomotive street on the Thursday week before the meeting, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, at which time and place he expressed his hearty disapproval of the Lien Bill, even as then amended. So much for the very high satisfaction he felt and expressed upon that measure.

Now, as to the famous Arbitration Bill, I have already expressed my opinion on two occasions, pardon me if I refer this once to the "still born" measure. With regard to the election of Chairman, I said in Hamilton that every man on the voter's list (that is every man who signs the memorandum) should have a voice in the selection of the Chairman, even as every voter in a township has a voice in the election of Reeve. I believe in the diffusion of power, not in its concentration, which last seems the only object of the ill-starred bill, which places the question of wages out of the jurisdiction of the court.

Once more. The acts of every Government have been carefully scanned by the Labor Reformers since they appeared upon the public platform in this Dominion, and for the guidance of Mr. Mowat I will refer to the record of 1872.

Act the first.—The passing of the Trades' Union Act by Sir J. A. Macdonald in the last session of the first Parliament of the Dominion of Canada. This Act was called for, inasmuch as a combination of employers, known as the Master Printers' Association, had caused to be apprehended in Toronto men of unblemished character, and loyal subjects of her most Gracious Majesty. These men were arrested as

common felons under some old laws that had been drawn from their hiding place at the instance of Claverhouse the Second; but they were sent forever to oblivion by the prompt and grateful action of the DELIVERER of Canadian mechanics.

Where was the leader of the party that boasts that it is the life-long friend of the workingman? Was he in his place in Parliament, watching the passage of that bill, and seeing that its provisions benefitted those on whose votes that party had rode into power? No! The leader of that party was dodging in and out of the Globe office, rendering aid and comfort to the Grit chief in his day of trouble; and it is also said that he brought up a detective from Ottawa to hound down labor in the streets of Toronto, paying the expenses of said detective out of the taxes of Ontario. Such is the record of Act the first.

Act the second.—Labor sold. I thank thee, Mowat, for that word. Yes, sold in Toronto for fifty cents a day by this most inpolitic act of the Ontario Government. The reformation of the frail and erring sons of sorrow is indefinitely postponed, for it is perfectly useless to preach repentance to a man who knows that he is sold as a slave, and that his labor can be the only object of the purchaser. And this was the act of a Reform Cabinet in Toronto.

How were the much-abused Tories engaged about the same time? The working men of Ontario well remember, and for the information of John Mowat I will repeat it. Labor was taken by the right hand in Hamilton, and the undivided and heart-stirring support of the so-called Tories—(but, nevertheless, the real Reformers in the Dominion)—was given to place successfully a bona fide representative of labor on the floor of the Dominion Parliament, that a fair and full opportunity might thus be given to labor to let its wants be known.

Fellow toilers, remember that the party which tried in vain to crush you is now seeking the overthrow of your friends, and seek, by using such men as John Mowat and company as tools, to break up the unity that has hitherto existed amongst you. Beware of such men, who can speak fair when they desire to gain a purpose, yet when the hour of trial comes basely desert you. Watch the votes of your representatives in Parliament, and honor the men that honor you. Let all others know that a day of reckoning will surely come. Pardon me, Mr. Editor, for this digression. I fear I have exhausted both your space and patience. I shall not trespass upon either again, but resting grateful for this favor.—Yours, &c.,
 ROBERT PARKER.

CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' AMALGAMATED TRADE AND BENEFIT SOCIETY.

The following address has been made to the carpenters and joiners throughout Canada by the Hamilton branch of the above-named Association. We commend it to the earnest perusal of all interested:

FELLOW WORKMEN,
 At no period in the history of Trades' combination was there ever such an urgent necessity for a complete understanding and oneness of action on all matters affecting the interests of working men, as exists at the present moment.

At no time has there existed such an urgent necessity for a constant communication between the Societies connected with the various branches of industry, and for amalgamating the various local and other Societies in the same trade into one consolidated body.

To give in detail the many reasons why such is desirable, would only be to repeat facts already patent to every Trades' Unionist in the Dominion.

With a view to the end above indicated, the Council of this Society cordially invite all who desire to promote the interests of the trade to enrol themselves as members.

The great advantage obtained by the influence of our Society since its formation, in reducing working hours, increased wages, the adoption of Codes of Working Rules, the establishment of Boards of Arbitration, and the formation of classes for promoting Technical Education, induces the Council to believe that our terms of admission need only to be fairly considered to at once commend them to the serious consideration of those whom they concern.

The benevolent objects of the above Society, whose funds are available for the support of their sick, infirm, superannuated, disabled and unemployed members, and for affording aid to families bereaved by death, has long been the pride of every intelligent man; and it is a fact, apparent to all who, by forethought and self-denial, make such provision for themselves and families not only to contribute to their

social, moral, and intellectual advancement, but by a strict adherence to rule and discipline, acquire a knowledge of business which qualifies them for positions of responsibility and trust.

TABLE OF BENEFITS.

Tool benefit, when a member six months.....	\$ 25 00
Tool benefit to any amount of loss when a member twelve months..	25 00
Out of work benefit for twelve weeks..	2 50 per week
Any member losing his employment through loss of tools, by fire, water, or theft, shall be immediately entitled to out-of-work pay.	1 50
Sick benefit for 26 weeks.....	3 00 per week
So long as sickness continues.....	1 50
When necessary to remit a member's sick pay, the expense is borne by the Society.	
Accident benefit.....	500 00
Superannuation benefit for life, if a member 12 years.....	1 25 per week
Do., if 18 years.....	1 75
Do., if 25 years.....	2 00
Funeral benefit.....	60 00
When a member six months.....	17 50

There is also a Contingent and Benevolent Fund to assist members in cases of distress, and each free and non-free member is entitled to the immediate benefit of such fund.

The value and importance of such a trade organization must be apparent to all, and it is to be hoped that the Carpenters and Joiners of Canada, being fully alive to their own interests, will make some efforts towards thorough organization and combination. Any further information, as to rules and regulations, and the general workings of the Society will be gladly afforded by Mr. Robert Bonny, Secretary, whose address is 50 Sheaffe street, Hamilton.

The WHITE HART, cor. of Yonge & Elm sts., is conducted on the good old English style, by Bell Belmont, late of London, Eng., who has made the above the most popular resort of the city. The bar is most elegantly decorated, displaying both judgment and taste, and is pronounced to be the "Prince of Bars." It is under the sole control of Mrs. Emma Belmont, who is quite capable of discharging the duties entrusted to her. The spacious billiard room is managed by H. Vosper; and the utmost courtesy is displayed by every one connected with this establishment.

New Advertisements.

THE JOURNEYMEN FREE STONE-CUTTERS' ASSOCIATION, of Ottawa City, and immediate vicinity, hold their meetings in the St. Lawrence Hotel, corner of Rideau and Nicholas streets, on the first and third Monday in each month. The officers elected for the present quarter, commencing Monday, March 3, 1873, are as follows:—President, Robert Thomson; Vice-President, Joseph Hugg; Financial Secretary, William Gould; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, George Bisset; Treasurer, Robert Postle; Tyler, James Walker; Trades Council, Donald Robertson, James Kelly, James Walker, Joseph Hugg; Trustees, Donald Robertson, John Casey, William Clark.

TO THE MECHANICS OF THE DOMINION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
 That in consequence of the men who were employed on the erection of the Presbyterian Church, not having been yet paid, the members of all Trades' Unions and others are requested not to engage at all with the Contractor who now has it, or any Contractor who may hereafter have said Church, until all arrears are paid.
 By Order,
 R. H. GRAHAM, Secretary.
 Ottawa, March 1, 1873. 48-11

THE ST. LAWRENCE BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
 That a second call of ten per cent. on the subscribed stock of this institution has this day been made, and payable at the office of the Bank here, on or before the 11th proximo.
 By Order,
 K. F. LOCKHART, Cashier.
 Toronto, 12th March, 1873. 49-c

NEW SPRING GOODS.

T. EATON & CO.,

Invite inspection of their early Spring Stock of White Goods and Prints,
 Which they are now showing in enormous quantities and at extraordinary low prices.

CORNER YONGE & QUEEN STREETS, 42-2.

THE QUEEN CITY

CLOTHING STORE,
 332 Queen Street West,
 (OPPOSITE W. M. CHURCH.)

H. J. SAUNDERS,
 Practical Tailor and Cutter,

Begets 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.
 49-14

The Home Circle.

TO-MORROW.

Loud chilling winds may hoarsely blow
From off the distant mountain,
And winter, on his wings of snow,

The storm may gather loud and fast,
Sweeping o'er the angry sky;
Rough winds may rock the stubborn mast,

The sun may chase the far-off cloud,
And leave the world in sadness,
Still will her smile break through the shroud

The hills, once green with verdure clad,
May sing their plaintive story,
Full robed again, in echoes glad,

Broad arches span the brow of heaven,
And shimmer in their brightness,
Like diadems of glory riven,

The thoughts that burn like alter fires,
With incense pure and holy,
Whose flames reach high in proud desires,

The hopes, the loves of days gone by,
May fade in joyous seeming,
The light that filled the radiant eye

The victory that we win in life
May waver at its dawning,
Love may be wounded in the strife,

HOME LOVE.

Home love has a sweet poetry of its own,
Created out of the simplest materials,
And haunting, more or less, the secret recesses of every human heart;

FREEMASONS AND CANNIBALS.

The many thrilling incidents of the early and
venture-ome life of Dr Cooke, the Celebrated
New York Surgeon whose death occurred recently,

Tonga Islands he went ashore with twelve of
the crew to gather herbs. The whole party was
captured by the cannibal natives, bound and

A FALSE IDEA.

A mistaken idea is that entertained by many
that riches are necessary to perfect happiness.
It is scarcely necessary to state a fact so well

"Put money in thy purse," said the mercenary
and selfish lingo. In his estimation, love
was the magic key to happiness, to position

The highest riches do not consist in a princely
income; there is greater wealth than this. It
consists in a good constitution, a good digestion,

OLD SHOES.

You probably think that if you look very
sharply at an old shoe when you throw it away,
you will know it again if it ever comes back to

THE APES OF GIBRALTAR.

A correspondent of the London Telegraph,
writing from Gibraltar under date of September

"The Governor, Sir Fenwick Williams, of
Kars, is popular, and makes an excellent
commander. He and his predecessors have mainly
devoted themselves to defending the apes that

wretch who had slaughtered a creature almost
as holy as an officer. Some sat at their doors
in silent horror, and veiled their countenances.

GOOD RULES FOR EMERGENCIES.

Professor Wilder, of Cornell University,
gives these short rules of action in cases of
accident. It would not be a bad thing to cut

If any artery is cut, compress below.
If choked, get upon all fours and cough.
Smother a fire with carpets, etc., water will

In case of poisoning, excite vomiting by
tickling the throat, or by warm mustard.
For acid poisons give alkalies; for alkaline

WORK AND WIN.

Whatever you try to do in life, try with all
your heart to do it well; whatever you devote
yourself to, devote yourself to it completely.

KEEP YOUR GIRLS HOME AT NIGHT.

I have a word to say to those good hard-
working mothers who don't know half that
goes on in this world—mothers who bake,

"Oh, yes," you say; "to see some young
girls; to spend the evening with Detsy and
Janie and Fanny." You think so; but are you

from the house to which she is to go. If she
has no escort and no male relative, it might
be best to do as an English mother would—go

Never let her contract a habit of staying all
night with her girl friends. It is an idle sort
of way any how, and takes her out of your

PUZZLING QUESTIONS.

To show how easily the mind is puzzled by
any complication of a statement, we once propo-
sited the following to a gentleman:—A
woman owes \$500 and admits the debt.

Sawdust and Chips.

A man who has a scolding wife thinks the
"jaws of death" nothing compared to the
"jaws of the living."
"My dear sir," said a candidate, accosting a

A New York editor is accused of being
drunk because he printed a quotation as fol-
lows: "And the cock wept therico, and Pete

Recipe for making a row. Walk along the
pavement of a crowded thoroughfare with a
ladder on your shoulder, and turn round every

Derphi, Ind., has the following dog ordinance:—
"Dogs that are not collared and
labelled, no matter how respectfully they are

Shuter, the comedian, thus explained his
reasons for preferring to wear stockings with
holes, to having them darned: "A hole," said

One of the down-trodden in Indiana lately
applied for a divorce, and the judge intimated
his intention to decide against her. The lady,

Mr. P.'s little daughter came running to
her aunt one day, saying, "Aunt Kate, little
Mattie has swallowed a button!" Seeing her

A witness recently stated in answer to a
magistrate that he was a penman. The magis-
trate puzzled at the answer, which did not ex-

A young gentleman aged six years was beset
by a baby of eighteen months with decided
manifestations of fondness. "Don't you

Landlady—"Yes, chickens are larger than
they used to be; ten years ago we couldn't
pretend to get chickens as large as these."

"Train up a child," &c. Master Tom—"I
can eat a piece more currant tart, please."
Papa—"No, my child, I have already said

At a California fair several bottles of strain-
ed honey were exhibited, when a man put a
bottle of castor oil with the rest. Several old

Speaking of the wit of Buchanan Read, a
recent magazine article says: "It was only a
few mornings before he breathed his last that

It having been reported that a gentleman
was heard pounding his wife's mother one
morning, a correspondent of the local paper

The town from which the question comes
seems to have divided as to the answer. With
as much gravity as we can command we re-
ply that, as the greater includes the lesser,

The progress of missionary enterprise is well
illustrated by a story we have just got from
Jamaica. A negro, meeting a Jew one morn-

In old times it was often customary to add
to marriage notices some compliments to the
bride, such as "a very charming young lady,"

A New Confidence Game.—A well-dressed
young man stopped at a Vermont hotel last
week for a few days, and made acquaintances.

Recipe for making a row. Walk along the
pavement of a crowded thoroughfare with a
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For first-class Job Printing go to
the WORKMAN Office.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The Coachmakers' and Coach and Harness Makers' Company have offered the following prizes for competition among persons engaged in the trade of coachmaking...

SAMUEL PLATT, JR., ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c., OFFICE—18 KING STREET WEST.

THE ALHAMBRA, CORNER YONGE AND SHURT STS. No. 60 House for Choice Dining.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, Saturday, 25th day of December, 1872. PRESENT: HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, Thursday, 6th February, 1873. PRESENT: HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, Monday, 17th day of February, 1873. PRESENT: HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Dentistry, Surgical, &c.

M. EDWARD SNIDER, SURGEON DENTIST, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—84 Bay St. cor., a few doors below King Street, Toronto.

J. A. TROUTMAN, L. D.S., DENTIST, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—127 Church Street, Toronto, opposite Metropolitan Church.

DR. 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 27-hr TORONTO.

R. G. TROTTER, DENTIST, 63 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, ONT., Opposite Toronto Street.

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

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

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

DAVID'S COUGH BALSAM, An infallible remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, and all affections of the Lungs and Throat.

W. MILLICHAMP, Gold and Silver Plater in all its branches MANUFACTURER OF Nickel Silver and Wood Show Cases and Window Bars,

HATS THAT ARE HATS, Is the best place in the city to get value for your money. Remember the address, — 55 KING STREET EAST, OPPOSITE TOWN'S STREET.

CHINA MAN! AH SAUM, The undersigned proprietors of the PEKIN TEA COMPANY

Family Groceries, All our Goods we guarantee as represented, or the money refunded. THOS. D. WAKELEE & CO., Proprietors of the Pekin Tea Company, NO. 215 YONGE ST. CORNER ALBERT.

Legal Cards.

LAUDER & PROCTOR, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, ETC. 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.

Dry Goods. MEAKIN & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS, 207 YONGE STREET, HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING ON HAND. If you want a Good, Cheap Suit, now is the time for genuine bargains.

STOCK-TAKING AT THE "STAR." EVERYTHING REDUCED. DRESS GOODS LOWER THAN EVER. Cottons at Manufacturers' Prices. REMNANTS AT A SACRIFICE! "STAR HOUSE," Corner King and West M. bet Square.

Miscellaneous. THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY BOTH FOR New & Second-Hand Furniture. A good assortment of SIDEBOARDS, LOUNGES AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

JAMES WEEKES, WEST END FURNITURE WAREHOUSES. JAMES McQUILLAN, FURNITURE DEALER, 258 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

China and Glassware. CHINA HALL, 71 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. GLOVER HARRISON, IMPORTER

Jewellery.

J. SEGSWORTH, Importer of Watches, Clocks, and Fancy Goods, and Manufacturer of Gold and Silver Jewellery. 113 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

Advertisement for The \$25 Russell Hunting Lever Watch, featuring an image of the watch and descriptive text.

Steam Dye Works. STEAM DYE WORKS 363 AND 363 1/2 YONGE ST., TORONTO, (Between Gould and Gerrard Sts.) THOMAS SQUIRE, Proprietor.

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

The Press. THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, FOR 1873. BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED. The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, now in its 25th year, enjoys the widest circulation of any analogous periodical in the world.

PATENTS. In connection with the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, Messrs. MUNN & CO. are solicitors of American and Foreign Patents. Having had over 25 years' experience, and have the largest establishment in the world.

Miscellaneous.

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

PETER WEST, (Late West Brothers.) GOLD AND SILVER PLATER. Every description of worn out Electro-Plate, Steel Knives, &c., re-plated equal to new.

T. CLAXTON, Importer and Dealer in First-class Band Instruments, Violins, English, German and Anglo-German Concertinas, Guitars, Flutes, Fifes, Bows, Strings, Instruction Books, etc.

ANTHONY GILLIS, (SUCCESSOR TO T. ROBINSON'S.) FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSER, 12 QUEEN STREET WEST. Shaving, Hair Cutting, Shampooing and Hair Dyeing done in first-class style.

L. SIEVERT, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN CIGARS, TOBACCO AND SHUFF, And every description of Tobacconist's Goods, 70 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO.

BALLS AND SUPPERS ATTENDED TO, BY WILLIAM COULTER, On the shortest notice, and in a manner as to give entire satisfaction. Home-made bread always on hand.

BAY STREET BOOK BINDERY, No. 162, Late Telegraph Building. WM. BLACKHALL, Account Book Manufacturer, and Law, Plain and Ornamental Bookbinder and Paper Hater, Toronto.

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.

D. HEWITT'S West End Hardware Establishment, 305 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO. CUTLERY, SHIELD GOODS, CARPENTERS' TOOLS. S. G. JORY, PHOTOGRAPHER, 75 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

THE SOUTH WALES STRIKE.

Mr. Brogden has concluded a separate peace with his men, on similar basis to what was suggested at Blaiana a few days ago. The proposal was submitted on behalf of the men by Mr. Halliday, and after a short deliberation was accepted by Messrs. Brogden. Its terms were that the men should go to work on a 5 per cent. reduction, to remain in force till the 1st of March, that from the 1st to the 20th March they should receive the December rate of wages, and that from the 31st March to the 5th July they should have 5 per cent. advance on the December rate. Mr. Brogden strongly urged the miners to go to work with a will, so as to increase the quantity of output, and thus supply all necessary demands for coal. A meeting attended by several thousand men, was held at Dowlais on Monday, at which endeavors were made to effect a settlement of the dispute which has suspended the industry at the ironworks of that place. A union agent who was present advised the men to ask for the terms which Messrs. Brogden had granted to their hands. This, however, the Dowlais manager firmly and decisively rejected, and after an angry discussion the gathering broke up without having come to any understanding with the employers. Mr. Crawshaw received a deputation of the men on strike on Wednesday, and made them an offer to work at the reduction for six weeks, and then resume the old rate of pay. In the evening the men held a crowded meeting to consider this proposal. Not one expressed himself in favor of its acceptance. Their determination can be judged by the following resolution passed unanimously at the close of the meeting:—"That we, as colliers and miners, will keep quiet and comfortable, and not go to Mr. Crawshaw and ask him anything before he sends for us as workmen, and his name to the letter, if it will be for two years."

On Thursday evening a meeting of delegates, representing all the union ironworkers in the two counties, was held at Dowlais. It was resolved to offer the terms proposed by Mr. Brogden to the masters. The masters' opinion on this point has, however, been made known before; so that no good is expected from the step. Moreover, the union does not represent one-twentieth of the ironworkers out. More threatening letters have been sent. Two colliers working for Mr. Fothergill having received letters threatening them with death by fire unless they desisted, the men have refused to continue work, and the matter is now in the hands of the police. A reward of £20. has been offered for the discovery of the authors.

The strike and lock-out of the operative brushmakers has been settled by the arbitration of the Mayor of Blackburn.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed, "Tender for New Custom House, Toronto," will be received at this office, until Wednesday, 26th day of March next, at noon, for the erection and completion of a new Custom House, at Toronto, P.O. Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Office of R. C. Windyler, Esq., Architect, Toronto, on and after Monday, the 10th March.

The signatures of two solvent and responsible persons willing to become sureties for the due fulfillment of the contract, must be attached to each Tender. By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 27th Feb., 1873. 47-c

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 AND AMENDMENTS THEREON.

In the matter of JOHN A. RICHARDSON and CHARLES PUNCHARD, trading together in the City of Toronto as Book-Dealers and Publishers, under the name and firm of RICHARDSON & PUNCHARD, Insolvents.

The Insolvents have made an Assignment of their estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at my office, No. 7 Merchants' Exchange, Wellington Street, Toronto, on MONDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST INSTANT, at eleven o'clock, and to receive statements of their affairs, and to appoint an Assignee. Dated at Toronto, this 10th day of March, A.D. 1873. WILLIAM F. MUNRO, Interim Assignee. 48-h

GOOD STRONG CART FOR SALE CHEAP.

J. HUNTER, Corner Queen and Jarvis Streets. 47-h

CHARLES HUNTER, DEALER IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS.

68 Queen Street West, CORNER TERAULEY ST. TORONTO, ONT. 48-te

Books, Pamphlets, Posters, Handbills, and Job Printing of every description, executed at the ONTARIO WORKMAN office.

Undertaking. M. McCABE, PRACTICAL UNDERTAKER, 165 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO, (OPPOSITE COLLEGE AVENUE.) Hearse, Carriages, Scafs, Jboxes, and Craps, furnished at Funerals. Fisk's Patent Metallic Cases on hand. M. McCABE has been appointed City Undertaker by His Worship the Mayor. 26-hr

H. STONE, UNDERTAKER. 337 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. Funerals furnished to order. Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases always on hand. REFRIGERATOR COFFINS supplied when required. 33-te

J. YOUNG, LATE FROM G. Armstrong's Undertaking Establishment, Montreal, 361 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. Funerals Furnished with every Requisite. AGENT FOR FISK'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES. 37-te

Books, Stationery, &c. ALFRED BUTLER, BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS DEALER, 85 Queen Street West, TORONTO. Nearly opposite Elizabeth street. Subscriptions received for all Periodicals. Any Book procured to order. Bookbinding executed in any style at Lowest Rates. GENERAL DEALER IN JEWELLERY AND FANCY GOODS. Jewellery carefully and neatly repaired. 23-hr

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. 40-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-te

Groceries, Provisions, &c. BARGAINS FOR MECHANICS! WM. WRIGHT, DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS, 277 Yonge Street, Toronto. 45-te

F. PEIRCE, DEALER IN PROVISIONS, Cured Meats, Butter, POULTRY, ETC., 100 Yonge Street, Toronto, (Opposite Louisa Street.) Hams, Bacon, Pork, Sausages, Baked Ham, and Rolled Beef, Lard, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Vegetables, &c., always on hand. 46-te

"THE ROYAL TEA MART" IS THE PLACE FOR CHOICE TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FRUITS AND SPICES. Ports, Sherries, Chrets and Champagnes; Hennessy's, Fine Grown Co.'s, Jules Robin & Co.'s Cognac Brandy; Duunville's Irish Whiskey; Bernard's Ginger Wine; Stewart's Scotch Whiskey; Jamaica and St. Jago Rum; Booth's and Barnard's Old Tom Gin; Do Kuyper and Houlman's Holland Gin; Bass's Pale Ale; Guinness's and Blood's Dublin Stout; Montreal India Pale Ale and Porter; Epp's Homoeopathic Cocoa and Taylor's Homoeopathic Marsh-Mallows, Cocoa and Chocolate; James & Son's Dome Black Lead; Starbuck and Blue; Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces, etc. ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES. H. K. DUNN, 65 QUEEN STREET WEST, OPPOSITE TERAULEY STREET. 42-te

MURPHY & BOLTON, (Successors to S. Fawkes & H. B. Williams.) FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS, 193 YONGE STREET, NORTH OF QUEEN STREET, TORONTO, ONT. N. B.—Mrs. MCCARTHY'S business has removed to the above address. 26-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. Note the Address,— OPPOSITE BAY STREET FIRE HALL. 48-te

WM. BULMAN, PROPRIETOR. QUEEN'S WHARF COAL HOUSE. Having completed my new premises I am prepared to offer a complete assortment of COAL AND WOOD. Coal Covered and Free from Ice and Snow. P. BURNS, Office corner Bathurst and Front streets. 44-te

BEST COAL & WOOD! LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY, AT THE VICTORIA WOOD YARD, Victoria Street, near Richmond St. N.B.—LOW RATES BY THE CARLOAD. 46-r

COAL! WITHOUT SNOW. BIG COAL HOUSE. OFFICE: 45 YONGE STREET. W. MYLES & SON. 30-te

COLEMAN & CO.'S COAL OFFICE REMOVED TO 65 YONGE ST. 65 NEXT TO Henderson's Auction Rooms J. F. COLEMAN & CO. (Successors to Geo. Chaffey & Bro.) 41-te

MUTTON, HUTCHINSON & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, &c., IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF STEAM AND DOMESTIC COAL, DEALERS IN CORDWOOD, CUT AND UNCUT. OFFICE AND YARD—Corner Queen and Sherbourne Streets. WILKINSON: Foot of Sherbourne St., Toronto. 42-te

Boots and Shoes. R. MERRYFIELD, Boot and Shoe Maker, 190 YONGE STREET. A large and well-assorted Stock always on hand. 28-oh

J. PRYKE, Workingmen's Boot and Shoe Store, KING WILLIAM STREET, HAMILTON. Copies of the ONTARIO WORKMAN can be obtained Five Cents per copy! 133 YONGE STREET. G. M. LYNN & CO. celebrated for their CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES. No Better Stock in the Market. G. M. LYNN & CO. OPPPOSITE Temperance Street. 133 YONGE STREET. 133

PROCLAMATION. To all whom it may concern, Greeting: MONTHLY DISCOUNT SALE. The Public are hereby informed that S. McCABE, Proprietor of the Big Blue Boot Store, No. 59 QUEEN STREET WEST, Is prepared henceforth to sell Boots and Shoes of all shapes and sizes, of all qualities and prices, Fifteen Per Cent. cheaper than any other store in the city. He can afford to do so, as he buys for cash, and has come to the conclusion that he serves his own, as well as the public interest, by having large sales and light profits. He also intends having a Discount Sale to favor the working classes, on the first Monday of every month, when he hopes for the increased patronage of his numerous friends and customers. We have a magnificent variety of goods not enumerated here, owing to the want of space. We would further say to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, that if they want fashionable, well-made and easy fitting boots and shoes, give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Respectfully, S. McCABE, Sign of the Big Blue Boot, Fashionable Emporium, 59 Queen St. West, 3rd door West of Bay St. 40-te

BOOTS AND SHOES Now is the Time for Bargains. Balance of Winter Stock must be cleared out to make room for a Splendid Stock of SPRING GOODS. THE BEST AND LARGEST WE EVER HAD. COME AND SEE. WM. WEST & CO. SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOT, 200 YONGE STREET. 38-te

P. McGINNES, 131 YORK STREET. All who wish to have good, neat, and comfortable BOOTS AND SHOES, CALL AT THE Workingmen's Shoe Depot. 40-hr

Miscellaneous. GEORGE ELLIS, Manufacturer and Importer of Hair and Jute Switches, Chignons, Curls, Wigs, Bands, Puffs and Perfumery. LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF HAIR NETS. No. 179 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. BOX 767, P. O. Special attention given to Shampooing, Cutting, and Dressing Ladies' and Children's Hair. Price lists and instructions for self-measurement of wigs sent on application—either wholesale or retail. 41-te

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!! MEERSCHAUM AND BIRAR PIPES, POUCHES, STEMS, CIGAR CASES, VESUVIANS, &c. CHEAPEST IN THE CITY, THE IMPERIAL, 324 YONGE STREET. 38-te

THE WOODBINE, 88 YONGE STREET. WM. J. HOWELL, Jr., PROPRIETOR. Cheapest brands of Wines, Liquors, and Cigars constantly on hand. PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE. HOUSE OF COMMONS, THE CLERK'S OFFICE, Ottawa, Jan. 30, 1873. Pursuant to the 50th Rule of the House, notice is hereby given that the time for RECEIVING PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS will expire on Wednesday, the 20th day of March next. ALFRED PATRICK, Clerk of the House. 44

CAUTION TO SMOKERS The Imperial Smoking Mixture Sold only in registered 2 oz. packets, 15c. GOLDEN BIRD'S EYE TOBACCO, Registered, 15c the 2oz. packet. Masters' Celebrated Virginia Shag, Registered, 10c the 2oz. packet. THE IMPERIAL 324 YONGE ST., TORONTO W. MASTERS, IMPORTER. 36-41

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS. TORONTO, 5th MARCH, 1873. AN ORDER IN COUNCIL, DATED 19th April last, with the view of promoting settlement on lands of the Crown at present remote from the centres of traffic, provides that the Commissioner of Crown Lands may withdraw any lot or lots or portions of land, he may deem necessary from any timber license thereafter issued or renewed, for the purpose of furnishing a supply of timber for saw mills manufacturing or to manufacture lumber for local consumption; the timber from lands so set apart for the supply of such saw mills to be cut and manufactured exclusively for such local demand, and so disposed of; that any infraction of such condition, directly or indirectly, will be followed in each case by cancellation of authority to cut timber or trees on the lands so set apart for the purpose mentioned, and that such lands shall be restored to the licensee from which they were withdrawn. R. W. COTT, COMMISSIONER. 49-w

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, Wednesday, 12th day of February, 1873. PRESENT: HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL. On the recommendation of the Hon. the Secretary of State for the Provinces and under the provisions of the 37th section of the Act 31 Vic., cap. 42, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order that the following regulations for the protection of the timber on the lands of the Six Nation Indians and on the Reserve of the Mississauga Indians of the New Credit Settlement, and to provide for the mode of determining the location of lands to be held, used and enjoyed by the said Indian under the provisions of the Acts of the Parliament of Canada relating thereto—be, and the same are hereby made and established.

REGULATIONS. No. 1.—No timber or firewood, railway ties, staves, shingle wood, or other description of timber or wood shall be taken from, or cut on, the lands of the Six Nation Indians or those of the Mississaugas of the New Credit Settlement without either a special license issued by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, or otherwise by the Superintendent within whose agency or jurisdiction the said lands are situated; and such Superintendent shall in no case issue such a license except with the approbation and consent as respects the Six Nation lands, of the council of chiefs; and as respects the lands of the New Credit Settlement, with the joint concurrence of the head chief and the Local Superintendent; and this regulation shall apply to all lands whether located or otherwise. No. 2.—Any timber or wood removed, taken or cut without such license shall be seized by the Local Superintendent, or the Forest Warden, or by any person duly authorized in writing by the said Superintendent or Forest Warden so to do, and wherever found, whether on or off the said reserves, may be seized and sold for the benefit generally of the band or bands, to whom the reserve may belong. No. 3.—And whereas, it is desirable to provide for the mode of determining the location of lands, to be held, used and enjoyed by the said Indians, under the provisions of the Acts of the Parliament of Canada in that respect, it is therefore declared that in respect to the lands set apart for the use of the Six Nation Indians, the Local Superintendent, acting in concert with the council of chiefs of the Six Nation Indians; and in respect to the lands set apart for the Mississaugas of the New Credit Settlement, the Local Superintendent, acting in concert with the head chief of the said Mississaugas, is hereby authorized to allot and locate to the various members of the bands for whose use respectively the lands or reserves so held, as the case may be, the various lots in such lands or reserves; and acting in concert, or with the concurrence aforesaid, as the case may be, to settle, readjust and re-arrange such allotments and locations where disputes may arise, as to the original or subsequent allotment or location of any such lands or reserves. W. A. HIMSWORTH, Clerk Privy Council. 49-r

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, Monday, 17th day of February, 1873. PRESENT: HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL. On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 9th Section of the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 6, Intituled: An Act respecting the Customs, His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Town of St. Thomas, in the County of Elgin, Province of Ontario, be and the same is hereby constituted and erected into an Out Port of Customs, and placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of London. W. A. HIMSWORTH, Clerk, Privy Council. March 10, 1873. 48-e

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