

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

VOL. II.—No. 41.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1874.

No. 93.

Labor Notes.

A proposal to federate the various trades' councils of England has recently been made.

An attempt has lately been made to bring about an amalgamation of several unions in the coachmaking trade in England—with, it is stated, little or no success.

A new association of the engineers who are employed at the many collieries in the vicinity of Leeds and Wakefield has been formed, and includes part of the South Yorkshire district.

Mr. Macdonald stated the other day, at a meeting of miners at Kilwinning, that of the 45,000 miners in Scotland, some 35,000 were now in union.

The strike of the window-glass blowers at PITTSBURG, Pa., which has been going on for some time, is now at an end.

The journeymen letterpress printers at Huddersfield are out on strike, having been refused a demand for 30s. per week. Their present wages are 27s. per week and 8d. per hour for overtime.

The wide frame hands of Nottingham having given the masters a month's notice for an advance of ten per cent, a conference was held last week between a deputation of men and masters, but the latter determined that they could not give the advance at present.

The Pottsville, Pa., *Daily Standard* says there is no longer any doubt of the fact that there is a general suspension of mining operations in this region, and unless the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company recedes from the firm stand it has taken the cessation of labor will be protracted and will be costly alike to the community, operators and miners.

A meeting of workmen, convened by the Bristol Direct Representation of Labor Committee, was held on Wednesday evening Dec. 24th, for the purpose of taking steps for securing the return of a working class representative at the next general election for that city. It is intended to make an effort to obtain from the working classes of the city subscriptions to pay the expenses of the candidate selected to contest the representation, and should he be elected further efforts will be made to obtain funds to support him, while in Parliament. A number of resolutions endorsing the programme of the League were adopted.

At a general meeting of the Sheffield Trades Council, held on Wednesday night Dec. 24th, it was resolved by 19 votes to one that the resolution passed by the Executive meeting, being desirous of a thoroughly Radical representative of the borough in Parliament as a colleague for Mr. Mundella, M. P., does hereby respectfully invite Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, of Birmingham, to become a candidate for the next vacancy or election; and in the event of his consenting to do so, we pledge ourselves to the utmost of our power to secure his election.

Mr. James Hardaker, stonemason, workingman's candidate for Bradford, addressed a large meeting of electors on Saturday Dec. 27th. He stated that he was in favor of assimilation of county to borough franchise, redistribution of seats, admission of women to Parliamentary franchise, payment of returning officers' expenses at election, out of borough rates, Nine Hours Bill, Disestablishment of the English Church, and a national system of education. He was also in favor of the Permissive Bill, Home Rule for Ireland, and alterations in the Master and Servant Act and Criminal Laws Amendment Act. After Mr. Hardaker had answered several questions, a resolution of confidence in him as the workingman's candidate was carried unanimously.

THE LONDON MASONS.—A general meeting of the operative masons was held on Wednesday evening Dec. 24th, at the Lambeth baths, Mr. Murphy in the chair, the object being to present the accident provision of £50 in accordance with the rules of the Masons' union, to the widow of the late Samuel Deane, a member of the

union, who was recently accidentally killed while employed at the Phoenix gasworks upon some new buildings. The money having been handed over to the widow, followed by some remarks from the chairman, Mr. Dyer (the general secretary of the union), Mr. Broadhurst, and others addressed the meeting on the advantages of trades' unionism, and the great saving to the poor rates of the country by the large sums they distributed amongst their members from their accident, funeral, sick, and out-of-work funds.

A number of representatives, selected from both employers and ironworkers connected with the North of England and Midland iron trades, was held in Birmingham on Friday Dec. 26th, for the purpose, if possible, of adjusting a rate of wages for the next few months, and, further, to establish a scheme by which for the future the wages of the ironworkers of the kingdom shall be regulated. The iron trades of the north of England, South Staffordshire Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Shropshire were duly represented. Mr. Dale, of Stockton presided. After a long discussion, it was resolved that the wages of the ironworkers in South Staffordshire and the north of England be regulated in the following manner:—That from the 1st of January till April 4, 1874, the prices for puddling shall be 12s. 6d. per ton, and mill rates in proportion; that Messrs. Barker, Williams, Rodey, Dale, Whitwell, Capper, Ancutt, Trow, Holden, Huster, and the secretaries be appointed a committee to endeavor to recommend a self-adjusting system for regulating wages after April 4, 1874, with a maximum of 12s. 6d. for puddling, and mill rates in proportion.

LOCK-OUT OF ENGINEERS.—On Wednesday night Dec. 24, a general meeting of delegates from the various engineering branches was held at the Imperial hotel, Southwark, to receive the reports of the delegates from the shops as to the progress of the advance of wages movement. Mr. Canham occupied the chair. A delegate from Mr. Blyth's Marine works, of Limehouse, stated that that night they were all locked out. The matter had taken them a little by surprise, because they had given their employers a fair week's notice, and would have worked on till January 1st. The masters said they could not give the advance, and as it would not pay them to open their shops for a short time during the holidays, they had determined to lock them all out that night. The men unanimously expressed their determination to abide by the resolution expressed at the East-end hall, and so that night had come out in a body. The number was about eighty. The Chairman said that no doubt they were coming now to the commencement of a struggle. The masters were doubtless forming a strong association, but he thought they would find the men equally strong. He said he had received an intimation that that night Messrs. Stewart, of the Isle of Dogs, had given a favorable reply to the memorial of their men, and that in all probability they would help the committee to support the men who were out.

The latest engineering proposal is one for tunnelling under the Sound, and so obtaining land communication between Denmark and Sweden. As the Sound is only about four miles broad, there seems no reason why this proposal should not be carried out.

Mlle. Albani, the Canadian prima donna, has won the greatest success in Moscow. On the night of her debut as "Sonnambula," she was called before the footlights forty times.

The emigration returns for the port of Hamilton during the past year showed the arrival of all nationalities to have been 51,153, against 50,585 of the preceding twelvemonth. Of these 18,310 remained in Canada and 37,833 went into the States.

An effort is to be made to introduce hippophagy, or the practice of eating horse flesh in Boston. In Paris last year over 1,700 horses, mules, and asses were consumed as food furnishing 600,000 pounds of edible meat. There are in Paris forty slaughter houses, for horses, which are regularly inspected by Government veterinary surgeons.

LABOR PORTRAITS.

"Men who, in advance of law and in opposition to prevailing opinion, have forced into national recognition the hitherto disregarded rights of labor."

HENRY R. SLATTER.

SECRETARY OF THE PROVINCIAL TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Slatter was born in Cheltenham on October 13th, 1830, where his father was at that time in business as a baker. While he was yet very young, his parents removed to Birmingham, where they gave their oldest son (the subject of our sketch) as good an education as their means would allow, and at the age of fourteen apprenticed him to the printing. During the period of his apprenticeship, his natural taste for reading was fostered by his connection with a mutual improvement society held in New Meeting street School-room, where a large portion of his leisure hours was spent in attending classes for the improvement of the members in literature, history, politics, and other subjects.

On the completion of his apprenticeship, he was employed in Birmingham and neighborhood till 1854, when he removed to Manchester, and obtained a situation on one of the daily papers which he continued to hold till his appointment to his present office. He had not been long in Manchester before he took an active part in trade matters, and was more than once on the committee of the Manchester Typographical Society. That society forms the strongest branch of the Provincial Typographical Association, and when the seat of government was removed to Sheffield, in which town it was first established, to Manchester, Mr. Slatter was elected one of the executive council. This was in 1865, and Mr. Henry Roberts was at that time appointed to the secretaryship. From this position he retired in 1869, and Mr. Slatter was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy. He has also been re-elected in each succeeding year; and the association having, at a delegate meeting held in December last, altered the mode of election by placing it in the hands of all the branches instead of one in which the seat of management is fixed, he has also had the satisfaction of being unanimously elected under the new system.

Mr. Slatter has never been an active political partizan, but has devoted a considerable portion of his leisure to promoting the progress of co-operation. He was one of the founders of the North of England Co-operative Printing Society, one of the most successful examples of productive co-operation. He has held the office of President of that society from the time of its commencing operations. He has also for the past three years been a member of the Central Board, to the north-western section of which he is honorable secretary.

As the nature and constitution of the Provincial Typographical Association are comparatively unknown to many of our readers, and as it is desirable that all who are working for the advancement of unionism should be familiar with what each trade has accomplished, we subjoin a few details of its origin and constitution:—

Printers have for a long period recognized the value of association in their respective towns, and in 1840 an effort was made to extend these advantages by a federation of societies into a national organization, on a somewhat similar plan to that adopted by other trades, but limited in its operation to purely trade objects. During the twenty-four years which have elapsed since that time, the Provincial Typographical Association, which was the title given to the new federation, has steadily grown in power and influence, and at the present time comprises 3,300 members, and has nearly all the chief provincial towns enrolled as branches. It has also materially assisted its members in obtaining what were felt to be just and necessary improvements in their position in the matter of wages and hours of labour; and it may fairly be claimed that its members occupy a higher position than that of other members in the provinces, and that their improved position is mainly attributable to their connection with the association. Briefly stated, the main objects which the association aims at are the maintenance of a fair standard of wages, the limitation of working hours to reasonable bounds, the prevention of encroachments on the privileges of the profession, the honest and fair working of the piece system, and the restriction of the number of apprentices.

As a means of providing for the less fortun-

ate members, it has also been recently decided to establish an out-of-work fund, from which unemployed members, desirous to remain in their respective towns, can receive eight shillings per week for six weeks in any quarter when out of work. A funeral fund has likewise been instituted, which will make provision of the payment of about £6 10s. on the death of a member, the amount being raised by a levy of one halfpenny per member for each death.

The constitution of the association is based on the broadest foundation, all the rules being adopted by the vote of the members, or their elected representatives at delegate meetings. Its business is conducted by an executive council, which is elected by the member of the branch to whom the other branches decide to entrust that duty; and, except in such matters as are involved in the association rules, each branch has the unquestioned control of its own local business and the disposal of its funds. In carrying out its principles, the association has always endeavored, by exhausting all the resources of argument and conciliation, to avoid coming into collision with employers, knowing that no greater evil can befall the association than to have the area of labour for its members contracted; but where these agencies fail, and members are compelled to sacrifice their situations, they are entitled to £1 per week for twenty weeks, or £10 if they desire to emigrate.

Connected with the Provincial Typographical Association is the Mileage Relief Association, established in 1861 for the purpose of regulating the relief to travellers, and securing to its members one penny per mile while proceeding from town to town in search of employment; at the same time making provisions for regulating and controlling the conduct of such members, in the interest of the employer as well as employed. Members will thus have the choice of either travelling or remaining at home, substantial assistance being secured to them in each case.

The subscription to the two associations is 3d. per week. The parent society—the Provincial Typographical Association—now numbers 54 branches in England and Wales, to which its operations are limited. The Mileage Relief Association has, in addition to these 54 branches, 23 societies, unconnected with the Provincial Typographical Association, some of which are in Ireland. London, which has an independent society of 3,700 members is not allied with the Provincial Typographical Society, neither is the important provincial town of Leeds. The Scottish Typographical Societies have a federation of their own, and there are also several other societies in England and Ireland (including Dublin) which are not affiliated with the association.

THE COACHMAKERS.

An attempt has lately been made to bring about an amalgamation of several unions in the coachmaking trade. Within the last twelve months the United Kingdom Society of Coachmakers have altered their travelling relief to a more liberal sum, and have adopted a rule which gives all free members a limited amount of stationary relief when unemployed, this, partly through a general inclination of the members and partly through an advice of the London branch, to the effect that such a change might bring about an amalgamation of the London local societies with this one. In the Executive Committee's report for the present quarter they tell the members that they have failed. But they give no details as to what terms the London local societies wanted or would give. There appears no justification for this course, since 6,800 heads are better than 7, especially when that 7 has no power to make concession or alterations, which the body of members all have. The affair has not been taken up in a proper spirit to be successful, because the Executive Committee write as follows: "As all attempts at amalgamating any of the societies in a body with ours have failed, we have come to the conclusion that we should gain individual members whenever it is possible." The Executive Committee propose to let members of other societies transfer into theirs by paying a member's share of the funds (about £1 15s.) to be at once entitled to all the benefit of a free member, and all the time or membership in the previous society to count in this. If

this is compared with the conditions offered to members re-entering, it will be seen that a member re-entering is not entitled to any benefit for twelve months, pays about £2 5s., and loses all his previous membership—a most serious thing, because length of membership is one of the society's greatest gauges.—*Bee-Hive*.

A VALUABLE POSSESSION.

We never hear of an instance of presence of mind without thinking of a story once heard. Two gentlemen, neither of whom could swim, went on a fishing expedition together; on the boat were, besides themselves, two essential things; a box of cigars and a case of brandy. Time passed away in a very harmless manner to the little fishes; but at last something occurred; owing to the influence of the—well, probably cigars—one gentleman lost his balance and attempted to fall overboard; whereupon the other lustily shouted, "A shark! a shark!" The intelligence was so unexpected to the terrified listener, that by a superhuman effort of strength he fell inside the craft instead of outside. Instantly realizing the situation, and not being devoid of wit, he said gravely,

"Well done, Jones; your presence of mind saved my absence of body." That's very good isn't it—for a story? However, there is no doubt that many people are peculiarly gifted with this invaluable quality called presence of mind—a quality which should be assiduously cultivated by all. Were parents and teachers accustomed to show their young ones how self-command in some unexpected emergency, as in an outbreak of fire at midnight, would not only save themselves, but rescue a whole company of friends or pupils, were the various the various means of escape shown, and the necessity of instant decision enforced, many a valuable life (to say nothing of property) would be saved. So intelligent a community as ours ought not, in this advanced period of thought, to be so easily overwhelmed by calamity, when one woman's prompt and resolute aid would stop the stream at its fountain head. By constant training, the nerves may be brought under perfect control, and self-command under dangerous circumstances be more readily retained than lost; and surely such a result is worth striving for. Maria Edgeworth tells a story bearing on his subject: In the house of her great grandmother, powder was stored in the upper rooms of the mansion, according to the then prevalent custom. One day a stupid servant-girl was sent to procure something in the garret; when the maid came back and was asked for her candle, which she had carried without any candlestick, she answered "It was sticking in the cask of black dirt up there." Not a moment was to be lost. Mrs. Edgeworth flew upstairs, dashed the candle upon the floor, and fell herself, overcome by nervous excitement. She had saved the house and all within its walls. Remarkable courage of this kind was displayed by Eli Broom. A railroad bridge had just been destroyed by fire. An express train was approaching. Eli was determined to hazard his life to save others. He ran to meet the advancing engine, spread his little arms as widely as possible, and succeeded in gaining the engineer's attention—who stopped the train just in time to prevent a terrible disaster. Another story, and we have done: An English family was taking tea in the garden back of their bungalow, one sultry eve, in upper India. Suddenly a great Bengal tiger made one of the company. The gentleman, even an army officer, seemed paralyzed with fear. One woman alone was master of the occasion. She sprung upon a large sun-umbrella right in the face of the beast, who resented so unusual a reception by leaping over the green edge and making for the thicket, where he had been hiding. Would not this same genius at improvising means have made this lady perfectly invaluable in shipwreck, in midnight conflagration, in all those situations of peculiar peril where the danger is intensified by an utter lack of calmness and presence of mind.

Four garrotters were flogged at Liverpool, this being the first occasion of the cat being used in that town, under the existing Act of Parliament for the punishment of robbery accompanied by violence. Three of the men bore their twenty lashes each in silence; but the fourth howled dismally, and made desperate struggles to get free.

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Poetry.

BEAUTIFUL THINGS.

A gentle voice, a heart-felt sigh,
A gleam of blush, a sparkling eye,
A smile that suffices, and a face
That is a picture of the face...

Paints and Sketches.

CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE; OR, THE REAL AND THE IDEAL.

CHAPTER I.

However we do praise ourselves,
Our talents are more giddy and infirm,
More longing, more fearing, easier lost and won,
Than woman's are.

SHAKESPEARE.

There is a scene of deep repose in the calm
of a lovely summer's evening especially when
its shadows throw their softening veil around
a scene of natural beauty...

feature, a pretty doll would satisfy my con-
ception of the beautiful."
"No; for that there needs something so
ideal that it has probably never yet been em-
bellished."
"Again you are wrong; that a loving heart,
full of pity and truth, may never have the
beauty of its sentiment believed by the form
in which it is enmeshed, is all I ask."

such intimate terms with her as with Edith,
who, in almost every respect, differs from her
cousin; she has no beauty, and possesses few
accomplishments; but, I am persuaded, she is
endowed with an intellect of a high order,
although its powers, little understood by her-
self or any around her, lie waste and unprofit-
able in a great measure, at present. Since
her uncle's death, it is not likely that her
home is so happy a one; for the attachment
subsisting between Edith and her uncle was a
very close one, and in no manner would he al-
low her to be treated differently to his own
daughter."

her mind that time and her own influence,
with the blessing of God, might dispel the
cloud which, whilst it cast a shadow over his
own life, fettered its operations in the service
of others. When at college, Ernest acquired
high honors, and was regarded with respect
even by those who ranked above him; his
mother's pride grew more intense, yet it could
not be unimpaired with grief, that so fair a pros-
pect had received a blight, perceiving that his
mind was becoming more involved in the laby-
rinth of doubt, while the intricacies of human
wisdom wild oftentimes wild around itself. Her
prayer became more fervent that light might
be bestowed upon him from the source of all
light, and that the truth might be made mani-
fest in its own beautiful simplicity.
At college Ernest Travers formed an ac-
quaintance, which afterwards ripened into the
most intimate friendship, with Frank Went-
worth; it was but another proof that the
formation of friendships does not depend upon
any assimilation either of taste or character;
in the present case, the difference in both was
striking. Frank was considerably younger
than Ernest, quick, vigorous, impatient of
disappointment, and high spirited. With
good abilities, and much warmth of heart and
disposition, he was everywhere a general favorite.
Before he knew much of Ernest, he was
surrounded by gay and lively friends, amongst
whom he appeared on all occasions to take the
lead. He was much liked for his generous
and cheerful temper; and, as they perceived
the growing intimacy between him and Travers,
it was with some vexation that they pro-
cessed his entire withdrawal in time from
their set. They were right. Shortly, a walk
with Ernest Travers was preferred to the pay-
ment of their entertainments; and often the two
would be seen together, setting forth for a
long ramble, their books under their arms, to
fall back upon if conversation lost its relish.
Frank Wentworth was one of a large but
wealthy family; he had been educated with a
view to the law, and it was thought gave fair
promise of success in his profession; but, some
little time before, Ernest Travers, being en-
gaged in preparation for leaving England, in
order to visit the Continent for the second
time, and to make perhaps a two year's resi-
dence there, heard from Frank that it was his
warm desire to accompany him. Somewhat
surprised at the wish, he represented to him
the probable length of his stay; but finding
Frank even more desirous to go with him,
on this account, he gladly welcomed the propo-
sal.
Their return happened a few months before
our history commences. They had been pass-
ed by Ernest with his mother at Walmstock,
his constant residence; and by Frank in a re-
turn to the duties of his profession. He was
about growing tired of them end of London,
when Ernest joined him, and persuaded him
to visit Lawborough in his company. Ernest's
object was simply to gain pleasant retirement;
the choice of place, therefore, rested with
Frank, who, as we have seen, selected Law-
borough from motives independent of these.
It may be as well now to say a few more
words about Grace Cambley and her cousin
Edith, spoken of by our friends. They had
by the beauty of the evening, they had left
home with the intention of taking a long walk;
some moments were spent in debating which
direction they should choose. The beach was
preferred, especially by Edith, but then Mrs
Cumbley having given them a commission
which would take them into the town, it must
be late before they could reach it. They con-
sulted their watches and looked at the sun,
till at length determining that they had suffi-
cient time, they hastened through the busi-
ness which carried them into Lawborough,
and took the nearest way to the sands; they
had a subject of unexpected interest to dis-
cuss. A chance encounter with Miss Willis
gave her the opportunity she she was eagerly
desiring of imparting news she knew would
be as welcome as unlooked for.
"Did you say it was Mr Travers with
Frank?" Grace said, they had heard her de-
scribe their meeting.
"Why, my dear, I am not positively cer-
tain, because Frank did not introduce his
friend; but I can have little doubt of it, for
he was a very tall, handsome, dignified-look-
ing man, just such as we have always heard
Mr. Travers described."
"and Frank has been here some days, you
say?" exclaimed Edith. "How very strange,
that he should not let us know."
"Very," replied Miss Willis. "I told him
so; but he turned it off in his usual way,
and promised me a call, soon. I think he said
he should endeavor to see you to-morrow."
"Which way did you see them turn?" asked Grace.
"Towards the cliff, my love. I dare say
they will take the sands on their return; so,
if you are going down to-night, you will very
likely meet them."
It was this idea which was probably pre-
sent to both Edith and Grace, as stepping
upon the sands, they almost insensibly slack-
ened their pace. "It is certain to be Mr.
Travers with Frank," was Grace's observa-
tion.
"No doubt of it," said Edith, but I cannot
get over the strangeness of his behaviour, to
come here and yet keep his arrival secret from
us! It seems incomprehensible."
"I dare say it has something to do with
Mary Lester. You know what we were told
the other day, about an engagement between
her and Frank Wentworth."
"I think there is some truth in it, because

it accounts for Frank's sudden look of going
abroad for such a long time without wishing
any of us good-bye, and also for Mary's pale
looks and evident unhappiness; but you said
you would ask her about their acquaintance,
if you could find an opportunity; did you?"
"Ye; and her manner with what little
she said in answer to my questions, proved to
me that we had heard nothing but the truth;
still, I do not see how it ought to account for
Frank's neglect of us. Surely he did not come
here unaware of the Lester's removal to Law-
borough."
"Perhaps he did; but, Edith, you will
hear all about it to-morrow; he will be sure
to call now, for he knows Miss Willis well
enough; and most likely he reckons upon our
being fully informed of all that took place
when they met, by this time. I am quite
curious to see this Mr. Travers; when I was
staying last year with Mrs. Bullock I heard a
great deal of him; he was pronounced very
handsome, and extremely clever, but too
fastidious and reserved—almost proudly so—
in his manners; several young ladies were
very bitter against him, who I suspect requir-
ed very little encouragement on his part, to
fall violently in love with him. I think I
should know him from their description."
"and from Frank's said Edith, "I appear
to know him as accurately as if I had been
really introduced to him. Frank has con-
stantly spoken and written of his friend."
"well, Edith, will he call to-morrow? that
is the question I should like to know."
"and it is one that I am sure I cannot re-
ply to; I rather think he may, though Frank
is sure to press it."
"Edith," said Grace, after a short pause,
"I have a presentiment. Do you see those
two figures yonder? they have just come
down from the cliffs. I am almost certain
they are strangers, and it is from the part Miss
Willis spoke of; depend upon it they are
Frank and his friend."
Edith regarded them attentively for some
time, "I believe you are right," she said;
"indeed, I don't think there can be a doubt
of it. Let us listen a little that we may see
which way they turn."
"oh, no! we had better go forward; it
would be so provoking to miss them now."
(To be continued.)

HUNTED DOWN.

In a pleasant valley on the banks of a little
stream on the Western frontier is situated a
little village, composed for the most part of
miner's cabins built of wood, the rude struc-
tures there are several large buildings, resi-
dences of men whose circumstances grown with
the little town, which have some pretensions
to architectural beauty.
At one side of the village stands the fort
which gives it its name, and in times of
trouble with the red man of the forest, affords
a place of temporary refuge for the inhabi-
tants.
Half way up an eminence, a mile distant
from the village, on the very verge of a rocky
cliff, stood two persons, a man and a woman.
The woman, or girl—for she was scarcely
eighteen—was beautiful as a dream in form
and feature, though now her face was pale as
death, and there was a look of terror in her
soft brown eyes. At her side stood a man
of perhaps six and twenty, dressed in the
garb of a hunter. His face was brutish and
repulsive, and was bent close to the face of
his companion, who would have repelled him
had it been in her power; but with her slender
wrist were pinned with stout thongs of raw
hide, showing that she was wholly in the
villain's power. The man had thrown one
arm around the girl's slender waist, and lifting
the other, he pointed down toward the little
village in the valley.
"Here, you may have the pleasure of tak-
ing a long farewell look at your late home,
as I must leave you here for a few moments
before we start on our bridal trip to the west-
ward."
He laughed mockingly as he spoke; the last
words, and looked down with a triumphant
expression into her face.
The maiden's eyes had followed her cap-
tor's gesture, and rested now upon the little
village, around which the shades of night
were slowly gathering.
"do not be so sure of making your es-
cape, Martin Hammond," she said slowly;
"there will be men upon your track before
the night is over, and who will not give up
the search until your hiding place has been
found."
"Before my trail can be discovered, I shall
be far away with the prize I have won," he
answered. "But my time is precious. I
have yet another task to perform before I
can bid adieu to Fort Kenton forever." He
stopped close to the verge of the cliff, and
gazed down the awful precipice.
"Irene," he said, again turning to the
maiden, "here is the spot I have chosen as a
suitable place to leave you for a short time
while I am absent. It is a position from
which you cannot escape while your hands
are tied, and it is secure from danger of the
wild beasts of the forest."
"I do not fear the wolves, Martin Ham-
mond," the girl returned. "I would face a
thousand, rather than go with you to your
home among the Indians. Do not hope to
take me with you alive, for I will die by my
own hand ere I will be dragged away to worse
than death."

NOTICE.

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

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Meetings of Unions.

TORONTO.

Meetings are held in the Trades' Assembly Hall, King street west, in the following order:—

- Machinists and Blacksmiths, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
- Painters, 1st and 3rd Monday.
- Tailors, 2nd and 4th Monday.
- Crispins, (159), every Tuesday.
- Amalgamated Carpenters, alternate Wednesdays.
- Laborers, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
- Iron Moulders, every Thursday.
- Millers, 2nd Thursday.
- Trades' Assembly, 1st and 3rd Friday.
- Bricklayers and Masons, 1st and 3rd Friday.
- Stone Cutters, 2nd and 4th Friday.
- Coopers, 2nd and 4th Friday.
- Printers, 1st Saturday.
- Bakers, every 2nd Saturday.

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

OTTAWA.

Meetings are held in the Mechanics' Hall, (Rowe's Block), Rideau street, in the following order:—

- Free-stone Cutters, 1st and 3rd Tuesday
- Lime-stone Cutters, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
- Masons and Bricklayers, 1st and 3rd Thursday.
- Trades' Council, 1st Friday.
- Printers, 1st Saturday.
- Tailors, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
- Harnessmakers, 4th Monday.

ST. CATHARINES.

Meetings are held in the Temperance Hall, in the following order:—

- K. O. S. C., 1st Monday.
- Tailors, 2nd Monday.
- Coopers, 3rd Tuesday.

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

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

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

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

The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JAN. 22, 1874.

THE OTTAWA ELECTION.

We are sure our readers will be pleased and gratified at the result of the elections in Ottawa, on Tuesday, for the Local House. A glorious victory was achieved by Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, the workingman candidate, his majority being stated at about 600—"noble six hundred." A good deal of enthusiasm was displayed in the evening, and a grand torchlight demonstration made. In the name of the workmen of Toronto we greet the newly elected, and add our congratulations.

TRADE UNIONS AND THEIR OBJECTORS.

We have come across, in an English paper, some of the stereotyped objections used by a certain class of newspaper writers against Trades Unions,

which are ever and again cropping up, and as they have been quoted by those who are opposed to combinations of skilled labor in this Dominion, it may not be amiss to briefly discuss them. Of course we have no right, nor have woany intention, of finding fault with any one for writing against trades unions; but we have a right to find fault with the manner in which the writer in question (and those who follow his line of reasoning), executes his task. The question is a very serious one. Multitudes of people are directly interested in it; and large and important interests cannot but be seriously touched by any decided results, one way or the other, such discussions may lead to. The writer in question is the editor of a "financial" paper, and it is to be hoped, for the sake of his readers, that he understands matters of finance somewhat more perfectly than he does the subject he has attempted to air his opinions upon; for in his remarks it is painfully apparent he lacks two things—he lacks temper and he lacks knowledge. If his argument was as strong, or his logic as sound, as his passion is intense, he would be, what the gentlemen of the "manly art" would call, an "ugly customer;" but he is more offensive than formidable, and requires to be rebuked rather than reasoned with. The writer shapes and defines his objections to Trades Unions, and numbers them with the precision of an auctioneer before he raises his hammer for the purpose of knocking them down. No. 1 "objection" runs thus:—

1st. By restricting the number of apprentices, unionists deny to boys, even their own children, the opportunity of learning a trade, and earning honest bread.

This objection is modest; but it is not original. So far as the first statement here made is concerned, we, in vulgar parlance, "acknowledge the corn." Trades unionists do, in certain cases, limit the number of apprentices; but we deny, *in toto*, that they shut boys, "even their own children," out of the means of getting an honest living. Nothing is more easy to make than a charge of this kind; but if it were true, not one word more would need to be said against trade unions; for this one circumstance would, of itself, be sufficient to condemn them in the minds of all right-thinking persons. The thing would be so wicked that society generally would rise up and protest against it; but as it is not true in fact, and therefore not wicked in act or intention, those who make such false statements not only offend against truth, but against the most ordinary rules of justice and fairness. We presume, what the blundering writer means is, that Trades Unions, in some instances regulate the proportion of apprentices to the number of journeymen employed, who shall enter their trades. Very possibly some may consider such a restriction wrong, but the practice of centuries prove that it is a wise policy, tending, as it does, to sustain the status of the various trades. We know whereof we affirm, when we say there are no persons in the country more anxious that apprentices shall become masters of their trade than are trades' unionists, and the only reason they exact and enforce their restrictive apprentice laws is, to prevent unscrupulous employers filling their shops with boys whom they are pleased to call apprentices, and who, at the end of a few years, become "journeymen," with little practical knowledge of the trade they are supposed to have learned, than three-fourths of those employers who, because they happen to employ a certain quantity of "skilled labor" are pleased to dub themselves "master mechanics." The editor of the *Molder's International Journal*, writing on this subject, makes these remarks:—"Trades Unions say in effect: We believe it is right that apprentices should be properly instructed, but only a limited number can be so thoroughly taught. We will do our utmost to prevent your taking more apprentices than you can teach, and if you confine yourself to that number we will cheerfully assist in teaching them; but if you insist on filling your establishment with boys,

who you will not learn, who you can not learn the trade, we will do our utmost to prevent you from getting them, and we will refuse to assist them in learning the trade." This course is found to be absolutely necessary; and hence we find that Unionists generally are in favor of the enactment and enforcement of good apprentice laws that will compel employers to teach the trade they profess to every apprentice they may hire.

The inference the writer in No. 1 objection would have the public draw is, that there must be a large number of boys who are anxious to earn an honest living, but who are becoming a prey on society, because the members of trades unions will not permit them to go to work. It might be very pertinently asked, where are these boys? And then, as a necessary consequence, there must also be a number of trades underhanded, with a surplus of work, and no one to do it. Would it not have been much better, and very much more to his purpose, for the writer to have left off a few of his logical flourishes, and put his finger upon any such "damaging fact"—did any exist—as we have alluded to? But the inability to do so, leads him to deal in mere clap-trap and inference. So much for No. 1, now for No. 2 objection:—

2nd. They molest, they assault, and have even murdered those who chose to work independently, whereby large numbers are terrified into paying Black Mail to their Committees.

Those of our readers who are conversant with union matters in the old country will at once see the drift of the objection. It is one of those half-truths, which, when stated by malice and listened to by ignorance, is always "the worst form of falsehood." It must be admitted that years back, during the existence of the "combination laws," violence being, as a writer remarks, "the only method men had to enforce their views, men resorted to it, very shockingly and very brutally sometimes; and that even after these laws were repealed, violence was indulged in to the grief and horror of men who were at the head of trade associations." But it may be stated as a general fact, beyond reasonable denial, that the Trades Union Commission which was appointed by the Imperial Parliament to investigate the outrages committed notably by Broadhead in Sheffield and the Manchester brick-makers, if it proved anything clearly and indisputably, it was that the well-organized Trades Unions were active and powerful agents in preventing intimidation and violence in trade proceedings. The acts of violence which were common occurrences fifty years ago have almost entirely disappeared, and that such is the case is very much due to the wholesome influence exercised by the great trades unions. It is worthy of remark that the "levying of black mail" are the terms used to describe the payment of union dues or subscriptions. Some hundreds of thousands of men, according to this man, submit to be robbed by a few Trade Union leaders,—they are cowards all, and poltroons, and, by way of inference again, we must consider the writer in question a man of honesty and courage who denounces their treachery and baseness! Comment is superfluous. But let us see what the 3rd count in the indictment says:—

3rd. They limit the quantity of work to be done by each man, in many cases to less than half a fair and reasonable day's stint, so that, whereas this commonwealth has been built up on the fact that an Englishman could do more work than any other man, and do it better, it is now held forth that the best man, or at least the best Unionist, is he who does the least.

Trade Unionists do not "limit the quantity of work to be done by each man to less than half a fair day's stint." We thus put a negative against the writer's affirmative, but where is the proof? That there are differences of opinion between working men and their employers, almost the world over, as to how much work should be done in a day for a certain monetary consideration, is, no doubt, true enough. There

ever have been, and, we presume, there ever will be, such differences of opinion between buyers and sellers. But in place of his swaggering assertion, why did not the writer name any trade, state what he considered a "fair day's work" in it, and then put his finger on the laws of limitation set down by the union? Simply because it would have been an impossibility. There is nothing easier than to make statements by the score; as Hamlet says, "It is as easy as lying;" but when such statements are injurious, if not calumnious in character, some slight degree of proof ought to be tendered by those who make them. And now we come to—

4th. In like manner, they discourage and prevent improvement and excellence of workmanship, by laying down and enforcing whenever they can the rule that all men are to be paid alike, irrespective of skill and industry.

This is but a continuance in spirit and recklessness of what has already been noticed. The trades unions do not fix a uniform price above which a good workman shall not rise. When they do fix the rate of a day's wages, a minimum price is fixed—and that, too, generally at a rate little above what will procure the bare necessities of life; leaving the power of discharge absolutely in the hands of the employer in relation to any man who may not, in his opinion, be capable of earning the sum named; and leaving him also the power of giving as much more as he may think proper to the workman who is worth more. But as a matter of fact the exceptions are, like angel's visits, "few and far between," wherein the abilities of a superior workman entitle him, in the estimation of the employer, to an advance upon such minimum scale; and there is not the slightest doubt that, in thousands of cases, they would not get even the amount of the minimum scale were it not for the existence of the unions that adopted and enforced it.

WEST AND CENTRE TORONTO.

We are glad that it is in our power to state to our readers that the Hon. John Beverley Robinson and Mr. Angus Morrison are in the field for the West and Centre Divisions of the city. The names of these gentlemen must at once commend themselves to all, as those of men in every way capable of discharging the functions which, as the people's representatives, will fall upon them.

Mr. Robinson has on four previous occasions been before the people of the city for election, and on one of them the great "Governmental impossibility" himself fell before his influence, ability and popularity. His is a name which, on account of his father's intellect and virtues, must ever be venerated in Canada, and as Mr. Matthew Cameron said, on the evening of the nomination, "Mr. Robinson has invariably proved himself to be a worthy son of so illustrious a father." The interests which he has ever manifested in our municipal matters and his popularity with all classes of the citizens will be of service to him now, and we do not doubt but that on the evening of the 29th the people of West Toronto will show that they are still loyal to those principles which Mr. Cameron, as their representation, has so consistently and ably maintained. It was only upon the absolute refusal of Mr. Robert Bell to stand, and upon the urgent pressure brought to bear upon him by that gentlemen and other friends, that Mr. Robinson was induced to accept the nomination; but now that he is in the field, all classes, creeds and denominations will join in supporting the man whose motto has ever been "fair play and equal rights to all." His energy and indomitable courage must make him a formidable opponent to those who happen to be in power; and the good will with which his friends are rallying round him is the best possible test that of all men who could have come forward, Mr. Robinson is by far the best. Many years experience in Parliamentary life and a seat in the Councils of his Sovereign must surely be a guarantee that he will be a fit representative of the people,

and we think that there is every prospect of Mr. Moss finding that his late contest was no criterion of the feeling of the people of West Toronto. When we find that it was Mr. Robinson who nominated Mr. Coatsworth in the East, and who, of all others, was the most anxious that Mr. Bell should contest the Western Division, we feel confident of the fact that the working men of Toronto will to a man show their appreciation of Mr. Robinson's unselfishness and integrity.

As to the Centre we feel called upon to say but little. Between Mr. Morrison and his opponent, there is the same difference as exists between the genuine gold and the spurious article which is often palmed off upon the people. The mere fact that their representation so far forgot what was due to THEM as to endeavor in the face of the law and common decency to vote twice at the Mayoralty election, stamps him at once as totally unfit to take once more a seat in Parliament. Apart from this there are charges standing against Mr. Wilkes which unless cleared up are serious enough to warrant his being sent to a place not far distant from Ottawa. The Goldsmith's bill, too, is a matter which to practical men, is not to be explained away by the learned legal opinion of Dr. McMichael. Mr. McMichael's opinion merely goes to shew that the proposed act was not illegal nor unconstitutional, but does not, in our opinion, go to the question of the monopoly intended to be created by the Act in favor of Mr. Wilkes and a few of his connections or employees. A reference to the act as introduced, and the petition against it published in a city contemporary, will establish beyond a question the facts we have stated. The Mechanics of Centre Toronto have yet to express their opinion upon it, and although it may not be so favorable or costly as that of the learned Queen's counsel, it will be more satisfactory to those who have the interests of the city at heart.

LEARNING TO THINK.

It requires no prophet to foretell that if the rank and file of the great army of labor expect to take advantage of, and turn to good and lasting account the interest at present manifested in the Labor Reform movement; if they desire to secure the sympathy and co-operation of the public at large, in their endeavors to ameliorate their condition, or evoke legislative aid in the enactment of those measures which they deem essential to their own and country's welfare, they must prepare to occupy a higher position—intellectually—in the future, than they have in the past. They must educate themselves to think; they must also learn to think for themselves. They must be able to give a reason for the hope that is in them, and meet by voice and pen, the specious sophistry employed to prove their position untenable and their demands unwarranted. Those who would win the crown, must bear the cross. Does any sensible, reflecting man believe for a moment, that capital is going to surrender the tremendous power which it at present wields over labor, without a struggle? Arouse it to a sense of its danger. Let it realize the terrible significance of the labor movement, that it means the destruction of its overshadowing, unhallowed influence—a more equal distribution of wealth—and the aid of the ablest minds in the Republic will be invoked to misrepresent alike its objects and the means by which they are sought to be accomplished.

Workingmen must remember that the labor movement is daily assuming a new and more important phase. In the past a contemptuous paragraph or slur was deemed sufficient to dispose of their pretensions; the cry of demagoguism regarded as an unanswerable reply to their demands. Occasionally they would be reminded that only fools rushed in where angels feared to tread; that all attempts to redress their supposed grievances through the ballot-box would end in failure; that the question of finance was entirely beyond their

comprehension; that capital was beyond their reach and influence, and that their schemes were Utopian and impracticable. And yet superficial as these objections are, how comparatively few among those most deeply interested, have been able to reply to, or refute them. Now if this has been the case in the past, when the labor movement was in its infancy, how much greater difficulty, how much more imperative the necessity to prepare themselves for the time, when the talent which God gave, but which the devil has utilized, will be turned against them. They must not ignore the fact that they will be placed at a serious disadvantage. In fact, the staple argument used to their disadvantage has been:—"If these men know what they want; if they do their own thinking, why do they endorse, by their acquiescence in, the very measures which they affect to condemn? Why don't they refute our arguments; why do they allow half a dozen men to act and think for them? Their conduct proves one of two things: either that they don't feel an interest in the proposed reforms, or that they are too ignorant to understand them." While we admit the style of reasoning does not possess even the charm of novelty, its specious plausibility has, in a great measure, moulded and prejudiced public sentiment, and placed their friends at a serious disadvantage.

These are truths they must ponder over and profit by. They must read—read carefully—think—think carefully—and think for themselves.—*Workingman's Advocate.*

CHINESE LABOR.

We have frequently in our columns copied the remarks of the American Labor Press on the subject of coolie labor and its detrimental influence upon the labor cause especially on the Pacific slope; but we little imagined that the question would so soon likely to become a "bone of contention" with the operatives of this Dominion. But it would appear from the remarks of the Hon. Edward Blake, at a meeting held in Stratford, recently, that, in one respect, it will come nearer home than California or even Massachusetts. The report of the meeting referred to, state that Mr. Blake, in alluding to the Pacific Railway, declared it to be the intention of Mr. Mackenzie "to build it in pieces, and the western section by Chinese labor." Our readers are pretty well informed as to what has been the result of the introduction of "pig tail" where the experiment has been tried; so we do not consider it necessary to say much upon the subject at present. It is possible, that between this time and the day of election more light may be thrown upon the subject; but should there not be, then the duty of every workingman is too apparent to render it necessary for us to say what his course of action should be. We subjoin however the following extract from the *Mail*, every word of which we are sure will be heartily endorsed by the workingmen of Canada:—

It was one of the great arguments in favor of the early construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway that, as it progressed westward the navies within the certainty of work and good pay would induce to come to Canada from England and other parts of the Old World would settle along the route of the railway, take up lands and hasten their development, and, as a consequence, add to the wealth and population of the Dominion. This has been the experience all along of the Central and Union Pacific Railways, and the several lines in Kansas and the surrounding States and Territories which have grown so amazingly within the past three years. The Dominion Government, which ought to be the encourager of emigration, tell, not the Canadian public alone, but the people of all Europe, whence we draw our labor supply, that the door is to be closed against them, that they will build the railway after their own fashion with Chinese labor. The experience of "Chinese cheap labor" in California and Massachusetts has not been of a kind which should induce its use in Canada, particularly when among our own laborers and artisans there is a growing scarcity of employment. It is a poor comfort to the old countrymen now in our midst, who find it difficult to get enough to do to keep bread in their mouths and coats upon their backs, that they are to be thrust aside in the construction of the Pacific railway, such as it is going to be, that the heathen subjects of his Majesty of Japan may find employment upon it. We repeat that if this scheme is carried out, not only will great injustice be done to the white population of the country, but a check of the most serious kind will be given to the colonization of our great prairie country. The railway will not serve its purpose if settlement do not go hand in hand with its extension. We want to see farms out of the vast fertile wastes of the Northwest, to see villages and towns spring up after the fashion of those which obtain such rapid growth during the building of the Pacific Railway in the Western and South-western States. For such results we need not look unless the road is constructed by white labor. The Government's determination to import Chinese labor is an insult to the workingmen of Canada,

and a direct slap in the face to every intending European emigrant.

SHORT SERMONS.

NO. VII.

BY A LAY PREACHER.

My Father made your yoke heavy, and I will add to your yoke.—1st Kings, xii. 11.

MY FRIENDS,—We find in this sentence the avowal of a plan which is often to be found in practice, in our day, and which—wicked, cruel in its earliest workings—has not grown beneficent in the least degree with age.

King Solomon, in exercise of the Divine gift of extraordinary wisdom, had built up the Jewish nation till it towered high above all powers of the earth, and the kingdom which had once exacted an oppressive "tale of brick" from the Israelite slave, was now glad to have a treaty of amity with the Israelite princess. But in an evil day he forsook the blessed policy which had made the City of Peace first among the chief places of the world, when "all the earth sought to Solomon, to hear his wisdom which God had put into his heart." He had thrown open his court to the greatest extravagance, and rich revenue from manufacture and commerce melted away as fast as gathered; the just judgment which had been once administered and which always—by the very fact of its justice—favors the producer as much as the consumer, had given way to corrupt counsel and harsh enforcement. And, with the kingdom in this condition, "Solomon slept with his fathers, and his son Rehoboam reigned in his stead."

After Solomon's death—Jeroboam came back to Bethel. He had once been a captain of great valor in the Jewish armies, also was ruler in Bethel—belonging to the house of Joseph—and was from his youth a very industrious man. He had been exiled for "political reasons," we would say now, perhaps; roally, because during Solomon's reign, prophecy said he should become king. On his return he states the case, the condition of the country, to Rehoboam; for to do this had the people recalled him from Egypt—knowing his clear judgment and unflinching bravery. He delivers his message, and asks whether the people may look for relief at the hands of the new Administration.

Rehoboam's answer is unmistakable. "My father made your yoke heavy, and I will add to your yoke." The tribe of Joseph at once set up a standard of separation, to which nine tribes came promptly, and "the glory is departed from Israel."

My Friends—All this happens over and over again in our time; all but right action on receipt of the answer. We find sometimes Conservative, sometimes Liberal, Tory, Whig, Radical, or—well "their name is Legion"—rulers inviting us to their installation in office, and as we call upon them for relief from various disagreeable or heavy burdens, or the consideration of demands which, as our ministers, they are in duty bound to render, they carefully say with Rehoboam: "Depart yet for three days," and then with him again, "We will add to your yoke." Now, clearly, it is economy, it is wisdom, to call to our ruling, "industrious young men," and men who will not fear to raise up a standard against oppression in the collection of tribute or corruption in its expenditure—men wise and good in all the work of the law. So may it be.

TAILORS' OPERATIVE UNION.

At the last regular meeting of the above union, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:—President, A. F. Jury; Vice-President, J. H. G. Widenger; Secretary, W. Mair; Treas., J. Bondidier; Committee, J. Ridout, C. Simons, J. Kelly, —Whitman, and —Riley. Trustees, J. Bondidier, P. McCarthy, and —Parks Delegates to Trades' Assembly, A. F. Jury, J. Kelly, and —Gregory.

STONECUTTERS' STRIKE.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that all stonecutters are requested to give Toronto a wide berth for the present, as there is a strike in the trade.

Two miles of the tunnel of the Great Western Railway, between Merchyr and Aberdare, caved in on the 8th inst.

No actual distress is yet reported at Calcutta, from the districts threatened with famine; and the rainfall has in parts been beneficial to the winter crops.

At a secret meeting of the Chicago Workingman's Association on Jan. 16, it was resolved to sever all connection with the internationalists, and that hereafter the two organizations shall have nothing in common.

Correspondence.

THE WORKINGMAN'S REPRESENTATIVE.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

SIR,—It is a significant fact amongst the most zealous supporters of O'Donohue, J. J. Withrow stands prominent. Withrow is a Protestant and a carpenter; O'Donohue is a Roman Catholic and a lawyer. I have nothing to say against the creed of the candidate; but as a lawyer he can have no feeling in common with working men, and we have to remember that when the carpenters of this city agitated for nine hours, J. J. Withrow was the first and most prominent to resist their demands. No doubt, like most successful men who rise from the ranks, he is very anxious to throw off all connection with the class from which he has sprung, and to claim fellowship with a class which he considers more respectable. Let him use them, and they no doubt will use him. But let every working man be true to his own class and support the man who has not combined to injure that class. The working men who vote for O'Donohue are friends of Withrow. If O'Donohue gets into Parliament he will represent the Withrow class—employers and capitalists who will legislate to perpetuate capitalist and tyranny, and resist every demand of working men made on behalf of their order; and therefore every vote given for O'Donohue will be a vote against the interests of working men. Emerson Coatsworth has never combined against the rights of working men, and as School Trustee, Alderman, and City Commissioner he has displayed integrity, high principle, devotedness to duty, and independence, both of party spirit and selfish motive. Let working men then be faithful to their interests. If they vote for Coatsworth, they vote for a man of their own order, and who has neither dishonored that order nor is ashamed of it. If they vote for O'Donohue, they vote for Withrow and the selfish interests of greedy capitalists and unprincipled employers.

Yours, &c.,

CARPENTER.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S REPORT FOR 1873.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

SIR,—So recently as 1869, the Provincial Legislature recognised the importance of registering the births, marriages and deaths which annually occur in the Province. They passed an Act in that year by which they constituted each county, and each city or town withdrawn from the jurisdiction of such county, registration districts. The Clerks of the Peace were at the same time appointed Registrars. These districts were sub-divided into townships, incorporated villages, towns, and wards of cities. The Clerks of these municipalities were to act as Divisional Registrars, and when a "competent person" could be discovered, he was to be appointed. "Ministers or other persons authorized by law to celebrate marriages," are henceforth required to report them, and medical practitioners are bound to report births and deaths. Justices of the Peace are empowered to visit neglect of this law with fine and imprisonment, and yet notwithstanding all this machinery, and much more, it requires but a cursory glance at the present report to perceive that it is sadly inefficient in its workings.

The key to this inefficiency will probably be found in the concluding section of an amendment to the preceding Act, passed in the following session, which relates to the remuneration of the Registrars. If the people themselves are too penurious to carry out the law of registration, their representatives will be but playing at statistics when dealing, at all times, with incorrect figures—calculations based upon them will be at once costly and fallacious. The opening figures of the present report preclude the possibility of attaching importance to it. "611 registrations" of all kinds for forty townships, in excess of those of the previous year! The births of 1872 are reported to be 23,367 against 24,830 for 1871, thus showing a decrease of 1,463—had war, pestilence, and famine overrun the land during the period referred to, one might possibly have given credence to the figures, but inasmuch as we enjoyed a happy immunity from such scourges at the time, the figures merely represent a waste of labor and expenditure. The assumed total of marriages is probably more trustworthy, as they would be reported by a different class of men; the number is stated to have been 10,450, being 511 more than in the previous year. That the "happy couples" should be registered as "of the same religious denomination" or otherwise, one would suppose to be a matter of supreme unimportance to the present as to future generations. With regard to

the deaths, the figures, 982, are supposed to represent the number which occurred in the county of York, while the Toronto cemeteries record the interment of 1,840 persons. To whatever extent these cemeteries may be used by the districts adjoining, that consideration is confessed to be wholly inadequate to account for so great a discrepancy.

When a lady is stated to have died at the mature age of 123, moreover, it is a statement decidedly suggestive of dotage on the part of somebody concerned. Apart from the question of wholesale omission, or mis-statement, however, there still remains matter for the gravest reflection, in relation to the fearful mortality among children—nearly 29 per cent. of the recorded deaths during the year are those of children under three years of age. Such a fact would appear to suggest gross ignorance or neglect on the part of mothers, nurses, or doctors. The diseases of children are attracting much attention in England through the establishment of hospitals for their reception, and such a state of things as that just disclosed, would appear to render the erection of a children's hospital in Toronto highly desirable.

One regards "classified causes of death" with misgiving if one happens to have any apprehension of medical ignorance, and reflects on the inducements they have, who sign the certificate of dissolution, to spare the feelings of weeping relatives. Were human physiology to be generally and judiciously taught in schools, much would be done to diminish the bills of mortality. The Registrar General's comments on the performances of his subordinates exhibit such a charming state of unsophistication that one must needs extract one or two of them for the benefit of the public. "This table would be of incalculable benefit to the public were the registrations at all approximate to the estimated number." And again "the value that correct registrations would be to the public is manifest from the number of applications made to this Department during the last twelve months for certificates of the particulars of births, marriages and deaths."

It is due to the Officials of the Registration Department to state that they have made efforts of various kinds to stir up the sluggish provincials and those nearer home, to the discharge of their duty in the matter of registration. The simple plan (proposed by the late minister of Agriculture at Ottawa) of having the registration of the Dominion conducted from a central office appears to afford the only prospect of this national work being effectually accomplished. That a document issued in Her Majesty's name, and bearing the Royal Arms, should exhibit many mutilated specimens of the Queen's English is lamentable enough. All of which (as the phrase goes) is respectfully submitted.

OBSERVER.

Toronto, Jan. 20, 1874.

THE QUEEN'S LABORERS AT OSBORNE.

The National Laborers' Union have just held a meeting at Newport, Isle of Wight, at which Mr. W. Herbert, who was announced as late a worker on her Majesty's estate at Osborne, seconded a petition to the House of Commons for the assimilation of the borough and county franchise. In doing this, he said he had worked on her Majesty's estate seven-and-twenty years, and was discharged, with six others, by the steward, Mr. MacPherson, for asking for an increase of wages. The chairman, Mr. George Mitchell, put several questions to Mr. Herbert, of which the following, with their answers, are specimens:—"It has been reported that the Queen's laborers at Osborne have half an acre of land each. Is that so?—A. It is no such thing. There's not a quarter of an acre to some cottages. Others have not more than 12 or 14 rods, heavy bad soil, which we have improved and made what it is by working early and late. What were your wages?—14s. a week, but 2s. a week was deducted for house rent, so that we had only 12s. a week to keep wife and family. Had you any extras?—We had 3d. an hour for working overtime at harvest and haying, but that didn't come altogether to more than 10s. or 12s. for the whole time. Had you any perquisites—clothes, or a pair of boots occasionally?—Oh, no; nothing of the kind. If you were taken ill, what became of you?—We might have an allowance for a week or two, but then it was dropped. When you asked for this rise, how were you treated?—The steward gave seven of us a week's notice to leave, and to give up our cottages in five weeks. Were the cottages wanted for others?—I don't know about that; I know the one I was turned out of is empty now. What became of your poor old father?—Oh, he had to be turned out too, and was driven into the town, though he is over eighty years old,

and had worked something like thirty years on the estate. And all because we asked for 2s. a week more wages! We wish to state the case fairly. I believe your father has an allowance from the Queen. Yes; but after we asked for the rise, the steward said my father had no right to pension, and he tried to get it stopped; but Sir Thomas Biddulph wouldn't listen to it. I don't believe the matter has been laid properly before the Queen, and laborers on the estate have nothing to do against her. It's the steward who has done it. He was offended because we went straight to our mistress instead of going to him. That's the secret."

The late Marquis d'Oudire left 20,000 francs to the Academy of Medicine, Paris, to be awarded to the discoverer of a simple and easy process by which any illiterate person might satisfy himself that death had really taken place, and a prize of 5,000 francs to be given to an inventor of a scientific method for obtaining the required certainty. T & 5,000 franc prize was divided among four competitors, but the 20,000 one was not awarded.

For all kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing, go to the WORKMAN Office. Call and see specimens of work.

NOTICE.

Stonecutters Wanted TO KEEP AWAY FROM TORONTO, As they are at present on strike here.

R. A. REEVE, B. A., M. D., OCUList AND AUrist, 22 Shuter Street, Corner of Victoria, TORONTO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Confederation Life Association will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to amend the Act incorporating the Association, by changing the time of holding the Annual Meeting and other amendments. W. P. HOWLAND, President. Toronto, Jan. 20th, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE ELECTORAL DIVISION OF WEST YORK

GENTLEMEN,—The Government, as an act of purification, has wisely, as I believe, dissolved the late Parliament, and caused writs to be issued for a new election. I therefore again appeal to you for your suffrages so generously extended to me at the last general election. As my political views are well known to you all, and I will have an opportunity of discussing the questions of the day in the event of a contest, I do not deem it necessary to address you at greater length on the present occasion. I have the honor to be your obedient servant. D. BLAIN.

J. SAUNDERS, PRACTICAL TAILOR, 60 and 62 QUEEN ST. W. CUTTING STORE and Queen Street West, opposite W.M. Church.

GENTS' OVER-SHOES! New Patent Clasp, the Best and Cheapest ever offered in the City, ONLY \$1 20! WM. WEST & CO., 200 Yonge Street.

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

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD! 51-oh

CHRISTMAS GOODS FANCY WOOL SCARVES, CARDIGAN JACKETS, FANCY WOOL CUFFS, SHIRT STUDS, ETC., Shirts, Collars, Ties, Gloves & Hosiery AT LOW PRICES. GEORGE ROGERS, 330 Yonge St., opposite Gould St.

EATON'S CHEAP DRESSES

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

COME AND SEE THEM. Corner Yonge and Queen Streets.

The Home Circle.

SOME MOTHER'S CHILD.

At home or away, in the alley or street, Whenever I chance, in this wide world, to meet
A girl that is thoughtless, or a boy that is wild, My heart echoes softly, 'Tis some mother's child.

And, when I see those o'er whom long years have rolled, Whose hearts have grown hardened, whose spirits are cold,
No matter how far from the right she hath strayed; No matter what inroads dishonor hath made;

THE LITTLE PEOPLE. A dreary place would be this earth Were there no little people in it;

THE UBIQUITY OF BEAUTY. In the deep sea, color'd branches Of the coral, brightuous forests Built by tiny builders, shadows Cast by cloud-high sailing

FINDING EACH OTHER OUT. Robert Collyer says, that after young people marry they have found each other out, and may spend a lifetime doing that.

shears so joined that they cannot be separated, often moving in opposite directions, yet always punishing any one who comes between them.

BEETHOVEN IN A RAGE. Danhauser, the painter, says the "Gazette Musical," was an ardent admirer of Beethoven, who he had met at many musical gatherings at Vienna.

A YOUNG LADY OF SPIRIT. A close observer has been watching the English factory girls and gives an amusing description of the dinner hour.

THE INFLUENCE OF HOME. Theodore Cuyler never said a truer thing than in a contribution a few days ago to the Y. Independent.

AN IRREPRESSIBLE VIRGIN. Dr. C. Marsh, once a druggist in Roxbury, used to tell this story of himself.

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City Directory.

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

Auctioneers.

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

Barristers, &c.

REEVE & PLATT, BARRISTERS, AT LAW. T. FERREYS, Solicitors, &c. Office—14 King St. East, Toronto. J. Macdonald REVE, SAMUEL PLATT, 42-43

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

HARRY E. GASTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. Office—13 Adelaide Street, opposite the Court House, Toronto.

HENRY O'BRIEN, BARRISTER Attorney and Solicitor, &c. Notary Public, &c. Office—63 Church Street.

BOLTON & GORDON, BARRISTERS. Solicitors, Notaries, &c., No. 7 Ontario Hall, corner Court and Church Streets, Toronto.

DARCY BOLTON, Q.C. G. B. GORDON, 81-82

Dentists.

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

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

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

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

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

J. A. TROUTMAN, L.D.S., DENTIST. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—127 Church Street, Toronto, opposite Metropolitan Church. Makes the preservation of the natural teeth a specialty.

R. G. TROTTER, DENTIST 53 King Street East, Toronto, opposite Toronto Street. Residence—172 Jarvis Street.

Groceries.

CHARLES HUNTER, DEALER IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS, 63 Queen Street West, corner Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont.

Physicians.

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

Shoe Dealers.

S. McCABE, FASHIONABLE AND CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM, 59 Queen Street West, sign of "THE BIG BLUE BOOT."

R. MERRIFIELD, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, 193 Yonge Street. A large and well-assorted stock always on hand.

P. McINNIS, 129 YORK STREET.—All who wish to have good, neat, and comfortable BOOTS and SHOES, call at the Workman's Shoe Depot.

Cinware, &c.

J. & T. FREDALE, MANUFACTURERS of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copperware, dealers in Baths, Water Heaters, Refrigerators, &c., No. 27 Queen Street West, first door West of Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

BAZAINS FOR MECHANICS: WM. WRIGHT, DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS,

FRUIT, OYSTERS, &c., &c. 377 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Queen City Grocery & Provision Store, 320 Queen Street West.

WM. F. ROBERTSON, DEALER IN GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., In addition to his BAZAINS, that have been before the public so long, has received his SUMMER LIQUORS:

Table listing various liquors and their prices, including Cook Port Wine, Old Port, Extra do, Unsweetened Old Port, Bananas—Fine Old Sherry, Extra do, Splendid do, and Dawson's Montreal Stock Ale and Porter.

Boots and Shoes.

SIGN OF THE "GOLDEN BOOT." WM. WEST & CO., 200 YONGE STREET.

OUR SPRING STOCK Is now Complete in all the LATEST STYLES.

From the VERY BEST to the LOWEST QUALITY. We follow the good old motto—"Small Profits and Quick Returns."

Call and see for yourselves. No trouble to show our Goods. WM. WEST & CO., 200 Yonge Street

Coal and Wood.

QUEEN'S WHARF. COAL AND WOOD YARD.

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

COAL AND WOOD, SCRANTON or PITSTON, all sizes, delivered at \$7 00 PER TON.

BEST HARD WOOD, BEECH AND MAPLE, uncut, delivered at \$6 50 PER CORD.

BEST HARD WOOD, BEECH AND MAPLE, sawn and split, delivered at \$7 50 PER CORD.

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

P. BURNS, Office on Yard, corner Dathurst and Front Streets. 77-78

COAL.

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

NO COAL STORED UNTIL PAID FOR. Coal delivered in either Carts or Waggon to suit purchasers.

TERMS CASH. BIG COAL HOUSE, OFFICE:

45 YONGE STREET.

WM. MYLES & SON, 76-77

GREY & BRUCE WOOD YARD, BAY STREET, (Opposite Fire Hall.)

Beech, Maple, Mixed & 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. WM. BULMAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

HARD & SOFT COAL, FOR STEAM AND DOMESTIC USE,

Which we will sell at the lowest remunerative prices, and guarantee 2,000 lbs to the ton. Also, BLOSSBURG AND LEHIGH COAL,

The very best imported. Retail and by the car load. WOOD, Cut and Split by Steam, always on hand. PINE WOOD, \$4 per cord for summer use.

Obtain our prices before ordering elsewhere. MUTTON, HUTCHINSON & CO., 42-43

G. ELLIS, WHOLESALE dealer in HAIR and JUTE SWITCHES, Curis, Chignons, and Nets.

The imitation goods are very fine, and cannot be detected from hair. Just received a large assortment of Hair Nets

All orders left at King street must be called for at 179 Yonge street, four doors above Queen street, east side.

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

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner

FALL GOODS. N. McEACHREN, MERCHANT TAILOR, & C., 191 Yonge Street

(has just received a large and good assortment of FALL GOODS for Ordered Work. 52-oh

JOHN KELZ, MERCHANT TAILOR, 358 YONGE STREET,

has just received a large and good assortment of FALL GOODS for Ordered Work.

A Cheap Stock of Ready-Made Clothing on hand

Jewellery.

J. SEGSWORTH,

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

113 YONGE ST., TORONTO. Spectacles to Suit every Sight. 37-oh



THE RUSSELL WATCH

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

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

W. E. CORNELL, Watch Importer, 83 King Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

Miscellaneous.

JOHN RAYMOND

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

Mr. JAMES WEEKES, AT 247 and 249 Yonge Street

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

DR. WOOD, PROPRIETOR OF THE OTTAWA CANCER CURE, PAVILION AND MARIA ST., OTTAWA, ONT.

Answers cured by a New, but Certain, Speedy, and nearly Painless Process, and without the Use of the Knife.

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



FIRE! FIRE!

We beg to inform our friends and the public generally that we have RECEIVED BUSINESS, after the late fire, and we will be glad to see you.

AT A VERY GREAT SACRIFICE! The entire Stock of Damaged Silk, Felt, Straw Hats, Silk and Cloth Caps, &c.

HATS THAT ARE HATS 55 KING STREET EAST, OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET.

COLEMAN & CO, 48-oh

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

Miscellaneous.

To the Mechanics of Toronto AND VICINITY.

S. A. COGHILL, 157 KING STREET WEST,

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

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

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

CARPETS MADE AND LAID All kinds of Furniture Repaired. 65-1c

JOHN JACKSON & CO., (Successors to McLeod, Wood & Co.)

ORGAN & MELDEON MANUFACTURERS.

Having now been established in the manufacture of Musical Instruments for several years, we must acknowledge our appreciation of the kindness and justice of the people which has tended to prosper and increase our business and reputation far above our expectations. We supply Organs and Melodeons made and finished in the most complete and perfect manner, using the best materials possible to be obtained, employing only first class workmen, and having each department superintended by men of experience.

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

We claim especial attention to our Vox Celeste Organs, No. 27 and No. 34. The Vox Celeste Reeds were first introduced in Canada by us in 1860, in a 6 reed organ, which took the first prize at the Provincial Fair held that year in London. We have since applied it successfully to our single and double reed organs, making our "Celeste Organs" the most popular instrument now before the Canadian public.

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

ALL INSTRUMENTS FULLY WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

JOHN JACKSON & CO., GUELPH, ONT. 57-oh

[1873] AS USUAL, COMPLETE SUCCESS!

Ten First Prizes at Two Exhibitions

W. BELL & COMPANY, GUELPH, ONT., Received every First Prize for

ORGANS AND MELODEONS

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

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

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

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

SOLE AGENT FOR TORONTO: THOMAS CLAXTON, 137 YONGE ST. 57-oh

Organettes and Organs.

W. BELL & CO.'S CELEBRATED PRIZE MEDAL

Cabinet Organs, Melodeons & Organettes EVERY INSTRUMENT FULLY WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Prices from \$85 00 Upwards

Sole Agent for Toronto, THOMAS CLAXTON, 197 YONGE STREET.

N.B.—One-hand Melodeons and Organs taken exchange 23-oh.

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

Planning, Sawing, &c., done to order

STEAM DYE WORKS Clothes Cleaning Establishment, 363 AND 363 1/2 YONGE ST., TORONTO. (Between Gould and Gerrard Sts.) THOMAS SQUIR, Proprietor.

All Gloves Cleaned with superiority and despatch. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired on the shortest possible notice.

Ball Cards, Programmes, etc., executed with promptness at the WORKMAN Office, 124 Bay Street.

WORKINGMEN!

SUPPORT YOUR OWN PAPER,

THE

ONTARIO WORKMAN

A WEEKLY PAPER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE

WORKING CLASSES!

NOW IS THE TIME

TO

SUBSCRIBE!

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

ONE DOLLAR FOR SIX MONTHS.

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Single Copies, Five Cents]

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

OFFICE:

124 Bay Street,

One door South of Grand's Horse Bazaar.

HAVING RECENTLY MADE LARGE

ADDITIONS OF

Newest Styles of Fancy Type,

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO

EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

PLAIN AND

ORNAMENTAL

PRINTING

WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACVILLAN

THE WORKINGMAN'S FUTURE.

From the time of the Norman Conquest until today the ruling power of the nation has been in the hands of the upper classes, and they have governed the country, stimulated from time to time by the moral influence of the working classes upon them. In the early history of the country they produced the changes in society by the force of a patent power which once set in motion by the classes above them caused every other influence to hold a subordinate position. When the tax gatherer demands the taxes, we see in him the latent power of the whole civil authority backed by the army of the nation, and it was in this way that the workingman made his influence perceptible. But the workingman has now changed from the passive agent; working other bodies by the force of the body of which he is a member, he has become an active agent, he speaks and dictates to others, he bends to his requests the will of the millionaire who formerly oppressed him. From abjection he has risen to the power of influencing things around him. From subjection he has risen to authority, the result of combination by which the strength of a multitude of branches is brought equal to the trunk itself. The embryo state of his existence is passed, he cannot become a chrysalis again, he begins to feel responsibility of his new position which is to labor for the advancement of Society. Machinery is gradually superseding manual labor, and skilled handicraft is almost all that is now required of him, and ere long it will be skill alone that is wanted.

The very elements that enter into the structure of animate beings—the life giving principle of creation operates on society and brings into existence a new state of things—changes which are but links in the great chain of profession. In creation similarity is death—diversity life. So in society, the antagonism of minds creates intellectual vitality. It is the life giving principle of thought; and as the life giving property of one plant, when applied to the living genus of another, produces a distinct variety of plants, so antagonistic ideas form a coalition of minds producing new trains of thoughts, which result in the creation of new motives of action, changing and growing from one generation to another altering the character of man and the tone of society, elevating the downtrodden, honoring the poor and despised, and placing purple and fine raiment on those who once sat in sack cloth and ashes.

It is possible to conceive of such changes in society that the oppressed classes became the rulers of those who had governed in no merciful hand the actions of the many. It is possible to conceive of men gradually, silently, imperceptibly, assuming to themselves the power that was held by their masters. There have been men of determined mind and will who have overcome every obstacle to their upward journey through life, who have set before themselves a good end and have reached it. Men with mind and decision of character can reach almost any stand point they desire and those who attempt it and fail, will leave the world in a much higher position than they entered it.

The antagonism of class produces life. The action of diversity creates a new order of things. Men are influenced by the circumstances that encompass them, but the strong mind and will bend circumstances to their behests. This diversity of class is producing a new order of things to-day. The workingman now is not the workingman of days gone by. He has an object in view, a life purpose to fill, a part in the nation's history to complete. The changes going on now are but indicative of greater changes in the future. It is not now the upper classes pulling up the lower. It is not the lower classes pulling down the higher; but it is the workingman pushing aside the middle-class to make room for his own advancement. The formation of trades unions, the extension of these into federation of trades, are the results of the antagonism of class, the conflict of interests, the offspring of diversity, and the creation of a new

whence the principles to regulate the constitution of society must spring. The entrance of the workingman into the legislature is but the signal for the introduction of the workingman into our social senates, and to the placing in his hands the highest civic powers. Monetary restrictions to every position in life are being swept away. The representatives of classes are no longer expected to buy the position. The expenses of office are borne by those for whose benefit those offices were created. Men of means are no longer required to fill positions of trust, responsibility and honor. From the passive agent the workingman becomes the active motive power, and his duty is now to fit himself for every position of social life, for every office which society requires to be filled, for any honor which his fellow man may desire to heap upon him, and to meet also manfully every struggle which misfortune may place in his path. The age is a critical one for the workingman. He is watched narrowly by the classes above and around him. His vices magnified, his virtues hidden; but he has the power to repress the one and to bring out the other. The candle that has been burning under a bushel must be brought to the light of day. The money that he spends in a public house must be applied to his own social advancement. The fetters of ignorance which have bound him must be broken. He must educate himself, and, above all, educate his children. For them he must not be satisfied with the elementary training at the National and School Board Schools. He must found schools of learning for his own class equal to those ancient universities now occupied by the rich. Combination can do it and workingmen must combine together to carry out the great purpose of their life. Society is ready to place in the hands of workingmen the governing power of the nation, conjointly with the representatives of the other great classes. There is a growing feeling that all classes should take a share in the responsibility thrown on men who make laws and carry them out, not only for the benefit of the few but of the many. It is the imperfect education of the workingman that bars him fulfilling those positions where polished manners and high social attainments are looked for.

The history of this country affords abundant evidence that the chief events in the future are to be carried out by workingmen. Their true position is second to that of capital, skill and capital are two elements of commercial prosperity, and the circumstance that skill is rising higher and higher, while the middle class men remain stationary, indicate that the anomaly of past ages is wearing out, and the workingman in rising to power and influence is only seeking to gain his true position. To this end present events are tending and the deduction from the past is that skill and capital will in future control the great movements of the country, while the middle class will hold the position of a medium for supplying the wants of both.—*English Paper.*

THE GLASGOW MINERS.

A conference of delegates for the mining district of Scotland, was held in Allon's Temperance Hotel, Glasgow, on Monday, Dec. 29. Mr. Neill Larkhall, presiding. The following is a summary of the reports from the different districts:—West Calder: One or two pits stopped, as the proprietors find working them to be unprofitable. In one of the Larkhall Mineral Oil Company's Works notice of reduction of 1s. per day has been given.—Carluke: Castlehill ironstone pit has been stopped, and about 70 or 80 men thrown out of employment.—Wishaw: On account of the want of waggons, and the strike of engineers, the works were almost wholly idle for a day or two.—Motherwell district was also partly idle, owing to the deficiency of waggons.—Airdrie.—One work was out on strike since last Conference, because two men were allowed to commence work who refused to join the union. A complaint was made to the managers, and they said they could easily fill the pits with non-unionists, and consequently the miners had stopped work.—Stirling and Linlithgow: One work got notice of 1s. reduction per day. Men struck work on Monday and Tuesday last week, but a satisfactory arrangement had been

come to, and the men resumed work on the former terms. At Riding Colliery there was a set of contract rules, which the men took exception to, and the result would be, unless the rules were taken down or modified, that about 300 men would be out on strike after the New Year.—Maryhill: There was a strike in one of the pits for a day, on account of a neutral man being engaged as a roadman who had refused to join the union.—Stevenston: In Princes Pit the men were working at a reduction of 9d. and 1s. 3d. per day. They were willing to put up with that till after the New Year.—Annbank: For the last fortnight the men had been working half-time, and at a reduction of 6d. per day.

The Nottingham frame-work knitters are asking for an advance of wages.

Miscellaneous.

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Montreal, 9th August, 1873.

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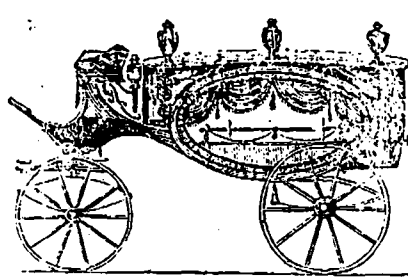
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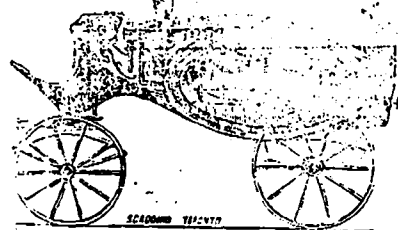
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A. WALSH,
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. McLELLAN,
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Commissioners' Office,
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