

# Ontario Workman

THE EQUALIZATION OF ALL ELEMENTS OF SOCIETY IN THE SOCIAL SCALE IS A GOAL WHICH SHOULD BE THE TRUE AIM OF CIVILIZATION.

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## Short Notes.

The bricklayers of Newcastle have secured a reduction of 3s. a week.

The paper collar manufacturers Troy, N. Y., employ over 2,000 girls, and are running full time.

The employers at Lathom Furnace are agitating the employees to close their store, and seem to be moving in a way that promises success.

The Longshoremen of Philadelphia are on a strike against a reduction from 30 to 25 cents per hour.

The journeyman tailors of Boomington are still on strike. They will consent to a reduction of ten per cent. in their wages, but twenty per cent. never.

The coal owners of Newcastle have decided not to accede to the renewed application of the miners of that district for an advance of 20 per cent. in their wages.

The Farmers Association of Wyalusing township, Barrington, Pa., evidently mean business. They are about to establish a cooperative store, and several thousand dollars' capital will be subscribed in a very short time. This is a step in the right direction.

An application was made to the L. & S. Railway Company recently to make a reduction of ten per cent. in the wages of employees, but the Superintendent sent an answer that the men were receiving none too much now.

A demonstration to welcome William Osmond, a shepherd, who has been suffering six months imprisonment in Taunton Gaol, was held at Taunton on the morning of his liberation, Friday, January 2nd, 1874. A demonstration through the streets took place; after which a public meeting was held in the open market place to present him with a purse of gold.

The Grocers of San Francisco have organized a cigar manufactory, to be carried on exclusively with white labor, and have already \$2,000 subscribed. Their officers are: J. Gibbreath, President; C. Goldbeck, Vice-President; J. Bullert, Secretary; their office is at No. 111 Kearney street. This is a good movement, and we hope that they will succeed.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers (England), through its Executive Council, have determined to present Mr. Allan with a testimonial, as a mark of their esteem for his constant and indefatigable labors in connection with their association, as well as for his public services rendered to trades unionists for a period of more than thirty years, and for twenty five years as general secretary of this body.

The wages of coal-miners in Great Britain, averaged in 1871, \$1.22 per day; at the present time they receive \$2 per day. In 1871, the mine owners received a profit of fourteen cents per ton, now they receive a profit of eighty-seven cents per ton. Yet the coal-miner is responsible for the entire increased cost of coal in that country.

A society has been organized among the employes of the boiler department of the Baldwin Locomotive Works for the assistance of those in needy circumstances, who have been thrown out of employment. A weekly assessment is to be made on the employed men's wages, amounting from eighteen cents to one dollar, according to amount earned.

A special despatch from Pottsville, Pa., says, a stubborn feeling exists amongst the miners in that region. The proposition of the operators has been rejected, and work is suspended in Potsville District. Over nine thousand men are idle, and all coal operations have been stopped. The miners say they will not under any circumstances submit to the operators' proposals, if they are not materially changed; there will be a prolonged struggle. It is expected that the miners of Columbia and Northumberland will join the strikers.

At a meeting at Newport recently, in connection with the National Agricultural Laborers' union, one of the men discharged by the Queen's steward at Osborne appeared on the platform and stated that he had worked twenty-seven years on the estate, and he and six others were "sacked" by the steward simply because they asked for 2s. a week more wages. He believed that the matter never had been fairly stated to the Queen, and the meeting resolved to petition Her Majesty.

On Monday Dec. 22nd, 500 ironworkers held, with closed doors, a protracted meeting at Bilston, in South Staffordshire, to fix the terms to be proposed on their behalf at the ensuing meeting of North of England and Staffordshire ironmasters and men. The operative rejection of the employers' offer, alike as to money and time. They demanded 13s. as a minimum and 10s. of a minimum for puddling and limited terms of agreement to six months. It was announced that North Staffordshire and Shropshire would each be represented at the conjoint meeting.

On Thursday night Dec. 19th a meeting of delegates from shops of all branches in the engineering trade was held at the Imperial Hotel, Southwark, when the chair was taken by Mr. Cusham.—The following resolution was agreed to:—"That in view of the present coming struggle and the probability of large strikes in the engineering trade in the early part of next year, and remembering the laborers' manner in which the London men subscribed to the late Newcastle nine-hours movement, this meeting is of opinion that if necessary shall appeal to the country for subscriptions immediately any large body of men come out in order to support them."

The strike in the Burnley district shows no signs of a termination. There are still about 1,000 men on strike, who are receiving support from the Amalgamated Association at the rate of £800 per week, the men receiving 12s. 6d. per week, and in the case of families an extra allowance of 1s. 3d. per week for each child being maintained. Comparatively very few of the Burnley men are leaving the district; but in the case of the Cornwall men brought into the neighborhood by the masters, the Agents of the Association are actively employed inducing them to return home, the necessary expense for this being defrayed by the Association out of a special fund.

The tin plate workers and japanners of Wolverhampton have been unable to induce their masters to come to a general arrangement with the demand for an increase of 10 per cent. Certain of the employers allege their reluctance to give a rise equal to ten per cent. on the average, but they decline to give it all round. The men, however, see difficulties in the way of individual action, and their motto is "Ten per cent. all round, and no surrender." They are now meeting to determine what shall be their future action. I have little doubt but that they will get a substantial rise, the more so as there seems to be every probability that in a very short time all this class of operative throughout the kingdom will have become incorporated in one union. Such men are in great demand throughout Birmingham in particular, and there are none of them without employment in the surrounding townships.

The Home Labour Market, in view of the Christmas holidays, is naturally slack in most branches; and, apart from the season, several industries are still only partially employed. At Belfast, a large number of flax spinners are on short time; and at Nottingham, the difficulties in the lace trade are not yet finally adjusted. In the Midlands there continues to be a dearth of artisans who have had experience in engineering and boiler work, and generally it may be remarked, that thorough tradesmen have no scarcity of work to complain of at the great centres of industry. In some instances, higher wages are still being asked, but the executive of the better organized Unions is not in all cases in favor of the claims put forward. In some parts of the mining districts an indisposition to admit raw labour to its share in the rapidly developed work, consequent on the high price of fuel, may be noticed; but the comparatively low wages of the agricultural laborers cannot fail to result in a large drafting off of their number to other fields of occupation.—*Labor News.*

## THE LONDON TRADES' COUNCIL.

The annual meeting of the London Trades Council was held on Monday night at the Rose Tavern, Old Bailey; Mr. Walkinson in the chair.

Mr. Shipon, the secretary, read a lengthy report detailing the work performed by the council during the past year. Almost the first question taken in hand by the council was the employment of soldiers in the harvest fields by farmers who had locked out their laborers, for belonging to the union, and an assurance had been obtained from the War Office that such a course would not be all-well in future. On the conviction of the gas stokers for conspiracy, the council at once took measures for obtain-

ing a mitigation of the sentence on the men, including the holding a public meeting at Exeter Hall and the raising a fund for the support of the families of the men. On account of this fund £274 10s. 8d. was received by the council, and £255 0s. 5d. expended. The attention of the council was directed to the intention of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the Master and Servant Act, and the unsatisfactory state of the Conspiracy Laws. To obtain the repeal and amendment of this legislation against trade unions, the council organized the successful demonstration of the London trades societies on White Monday last in Hyde Park, which, it is hoped, will have its influence on the Government. The other main question occupying the attention of the council was the Agricultural Laborers' Union movement. To aid in this movement the council have received subscriptions to the amount of £245 5s. 1d., which had been distributed amongst the various laborers' unions, and in defraying the expenses attending the formation of the Federal Union of Agricultural and General Laborers. The number of London trades societies affiliated to the Trades Council was 46, with an aggregate of about 23,000 members. The income of the Council for the year had been £33 1s. 6d., and the expenditure £62 11s. 9d., leaving a balance of £29 1s. 8d.

The council, according to the report, is composed of the representatives from the following trades:—Brimakers, bootmakers, lock-makers, biculars, cabinet-makers, coppersmiths, gas meter makers, gilders, ladies' shoemakers, painters and decorators, tobacco pipe-makers, wire weavers, wool turners and zinc workers. Those are chosen from the delegates of the affiliated trades at the annual meeting. There are 38 distinct trade societies, representing 14,759 members in the London district, when there are many thousands more indirectly represented affiliated to the council.

## REPRESENTATION OF LABOR.

### GREAT MEETING AT EXETER.

On Monday evening, 15th December, 1873, the Temperance Hall, Exeter, was crowded by workmen, who assembled under the auspices of the Exeter branch of the Labor League, to consider their principles and the claims of the two candidates on their support. Mr. W. Skinner presided.

The chairman said that it was time for the workmen of England to see that they were properly represented in the House of Commons. It was said that the workmen had no capital, but he contended that he had, and that capital was his labor. (Cheers.) It was to their interest to see that men were sent to Parliament who would support the fair and just rights of labor. (Cheers.) They might fairly claim to have some few members of their own class in the legislature, and then they would have some chance of the legislation affecting them being properly shaped.

Mr. Broadhurst said the League felt that men who had passed the early years of their life in the workshop, the factory or the mine, were the men to satisfactorily represent the laboring classes. And if from local circumstances it was found impossible to return one of their own class, then the policy of the League was to support the next best man in the field—the candidate who came nearest to their requirements and wants. (Cheers.) Some people started at the proposal to send a workman into the House of Commons—that assembly which was largely composed of the sons of noblemen and rich men who, if they had to trust to their brains—as the working men had—instead of the length of their purse, would live and die, but little would be known of them. He felt it unfair that the working class should be excluded from the legislature. But he was happy to say that their platform had greatly increased in popularity. Many of the most thoughtful and prominent men in the country had given their adhesion to the principles of the League, feeling that legislation satisfactory to all classes of the people would never be enacted unless it was guided by workmen in the House. Of late years their class had greatly increased in intelligence, and there were men who had to labor with their hands for their bread, who were as careful thinkers and as intelligent citizens as any who could be found in the upper classes. (Cheers.) There were abundant evidence that many of the members of the House of Commons had no practical knowledge of the customs and requirements of the class to whom the legislation was intended to apply; the Acts affecting shipping, the Criminal Laws bearing on Trades Unions,

the Masters and Servants' Act, were cases in point. (Fear, hear.) It passing to might mention that one who fully recognized the justice of the claims of the workmen put forward was Sir John Coleridge, who very frankly admitted that he did not pretend to have a thorough knowledge of the workmen's wants and customs, and in legislation bearing on the laboring classes he felt that it would be of the greatest advantage if practical workmen were in the House to advise. Nine and ten-downers the army and navy, the church, and other similar interests, had their numerous direct representatives, and it was absolutely for the interest of the country that labor should assert its rights, and men from their class, who by self-denial and their own exertions, deserved respect, would be returned in the next Parliament. (Cheers.)

Mr. George Potter said that the time had arrived when workmen should be directly represented in Parliament. Persons connected with trades should be sent to Parliament to express the wants and wishes of those trades throughout the country. (Cheers.) The necessity for direct representation was obvious. Whilst the electors were some popular members in Parliament who were friends of the working class, yet they were only theoretically acquainted with their wants and were not able to give practical expression to the wants and necessities of the trades. (Fear, hear.) There were about thirteen millions of work people in England, and it was evident that they ought to have their interests represented in the House of Commons. (Fear, hear.) All other interests were represented in short, the interests of the few were represented, whilst the interests of the many were not. The League had been formed to obtain a recognition of the rights of workmen, and to bring their claims before the country; they wished to get every workman to join in and be able at some future time to return workmen to Parliament for various cities. (Fear, hear.) There were matters vitally concerning them. Wages greatly concerned them. Labor was the workman's capital. He was sorry to see that many people did not fully recognize this—they looked on money and land as the only capital. But without labor all the money and land in the country would be of no real use. (Fear, hear.) If wages were so important to the working class, they had a right to combine to protect their labor, and get as much as they could for it. (Cheers.) In the House of Commons labor was always being discussed—but only one side of the question was put forward—that of the capitalist. (Fear, hear.) Now they demanded direct representation of labor, in order that the rights of the workingman might be put forward, protected and consolidated on a legitimate basis. (Cheers.) Another thing requiring attention was the homes of the poor. He had been in some places in Devonshire where he found the laborers living in dwellings that would be a disgrace to any country. The question of the agricultural laborers was often brought before Parliament, but very little was done; now they wanted to send to Parliament a direct representative of farm labor. (Cheers.) Next, they claimed the right of citizenship for all, and would send to Parliament men who would extend the franchise to the counties. To press these things forward they must send to Parliament men of their own class. There were difficulties in the way—the expense of elections among other things. But they would, if possible, have some representatives in at the next election, and when the workingmen had got the thin edge of the wedge in there would be plenty to come forward and drive it home. (Loud applause.)

The following resolution was then carried unanimously:—  
That this meeting of workmen of Exeter and district, having heard the explanation of the object and aims of the Labor Representation League, pledges itself to support the Exeter branch, both by moral and material assistance.—*Bee Hive.*

A famine prevails in five districts of the Russian province of Samara, on the left bank of the Volga.

The working colliers in the employ of Messrs. Barber, Walker & Co., have subscribed £50 as a Christmas donation to the funds of the Nottingham General Hospital.

The wharf laborers and members of the trade organizations in Cuba demand their pay in gold or its equivalent, and threaten to strike unless their terms are complied with.

## AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF TAILORS.

The Greenwich branch of this society held their first anniversary dinner at the Three Kings, London-street, Greenwich, on Tuesday, Nov. 5th. Mr. J. H. Longmaid occupied the chair. On the removal of the cloth he addressed the members on the importance of such meetings, and proposed "Success to the Amalgamated Tailors and their Executive Council."

Mr. McDoald said he felt pleased to observe the progress made in the branch during the short period they had been in existence, and he was encouraged to say that the future for the trade wore an aspect of brightness. The amalgamation now numbered about 20,000 members. Though the men of London numbered about 16,000, and were of the better paid class of the trade, at present only 1,400 had become identified with the union. Still there was a great hope of an immense number falling in to their ranks from the influence of the united action of the country. The next toast of the evening was "The Progress of the Greenwich Branch, coupled with the name of the Secretary, Mr. Wm. Stent," who said it was a pleasing duty to him to inform the visitors and members that during the twelve months the branch had been in existence they had made a steady and gradual increase, both numerically and financially, starting as they did with eighteen members, they now numbered nearly 60 members with a capital of £30 after paying all expenses.

## THE LONDON TRADES AND THE FEDERATION OF EMPLOYERS.

A meeting of delegates from the trades' societies affiliated to the London Trades' Council was held on Friday evening at the Rose in Old Bailey; Mr. Edwin Coulson, of the Bricklayers' society, occupying the chair. The Chairman fully admitted the right of employers to unite together in federation, and said all that they, as trades' unionists, had to do was to take such measures as would protect their unions from any aggressive act being attempted. By a singular coincidence one of the main objects of the present meetings was to consider a scheme for the federation of all trades' councils throughout the United Kingdom, suggested in a circular from Mr. Prior, the secretary of the Sheffield Trades' Council. Mr. G. Odger said that as a member of the Trades' Parliamentary committee, he was desirous before the general discussion commenced, of stating to the meeting that a full meeting of the Parliamentary committee would be at once held, when the gross misstatements made to Mr. Lowe by the employers' deputation would be considered, and a reply drawn up and published respecting the assertions so recklessly made. After a long discussion the following resolution was carried:—"That the delegates to be sent to represent this council at the Sheffield Trades' congress, be instructed to advocate the principle of a federation of trades' councils."

## WHIMSICAL.

Eyes, mouth, chin and nose all contribute to indicate the character of their owners, and now somebody finds that the hair has a similar use. Straight, lank, stringy-looking hair indicates weakness and cowardice. Curly hair denotes a quick temper. Frizzy hair, set on one's head as if each individual hair were ready to fight its own neighbor, denotes coarseness. Black hair indicates personal courage, especially when one is cornered, with a wonderful degree of pertinacity and a disposition to hang on until whatever is under attack is accomplished. Also, a strong predisposition to revenge wrongs and insults, real or fancied. Brown hair denotes a fondness for life, a friendly disposition, ambition, earnestness of purpose, capacity for business, and reliability in friendship, in proportion as the hair is fine. Very fine hair indicates an even disposition, a readiness to forgive, with a desire to add to the happiness of others. Persons with fine light-brown or auburn hair, inclined to curl or frizz, are quick tempered, and are given to resentment and revenge. Light brown hair, inclined to redness with a freckled skin, is a certain indication of deceit, treachery, and a disposition to do something mean by a friend, when that friend can no longer be used to advantage. By removing these items, quite an amusing parlor game of fortune-telling may be instituted.

SCENE.

NATURE'S NOBLEMAN.

Thou art one, oh brawny workor,
Thou art one of Nature's own,

Thou art noble swarthy blacksmith,
Singing o'er the fire's glow,

Thou art noble, patient printer,
Than those potentates of earth,

Thou art noble, patient printer,
Than those potentates of earth,

Cap of divan and robe of purple,
Countless serfs and breath of state,

IN MEMORIAM.

On the bosom of a river,
Where the sun unloosed its quiver

At her prow, a pilot, beaming
In the flush of youth, stood dreaming

Through those locks so blithely flowing
Buds of laurel bloom were blowing

Anxious hearts with fond devotion
Watched him sailing to the ocean

But these purple waves enchanted,
Rolled beside a city haunted,

Then there rushed with lightning quickness
O'er his face a mortal sickness

Still rolls on that radiant river,
And the sun unbinds his quiver

Tales and Sketches.

THE BEGGAR OF SAN-MARC,
A VENETIAN STORY.

CHAPTER IV.

While this scene was taking place in the
Hotel R—a very different one, and yet
nearly congenial with it, was enacting in
another quarter of the city.

possessed sobs heaving her gentle bosom, and
the tears, in large liquid drops, resting upon
her long brown eye-lashes.

Crouching at her side was a small tame
gazella, its graceful head resting upon its
shoulder fore-feet and its large brown eyes

On a little table which stood near the bed
were several wax figures, moulded in the most
life-like and perfect symmetry; also clusters
of fruit and flowers of the most delicate material

This window, the only one, looked down
upon the dark, sluggish waters of a lagoon,

For some time no sound broke the stillness
of this little room. The old man remained
quiet; and at length, overcome with weariness,

Beneath the window a gondola softly glided,
and mooring his light craft, the gondolier,

"Blessed Virgin, I thank thee!" she ex-
claimed. "Ah, Giuseppe, I feared you might
not come to-day—my poor father!"

"Holy Mother! what has happened,
Signorina? what ails the Signor?" cried the
gondolier, hastily approaching the bed, and

"Alas, Giuseppe, I fear my father is very
ill! Last night, in crossing the Rialto, we
were met by a party of rude men, and, ex-

"Diavolo! insult you, Signorina! The
ruffians—would they could taste my stiletto!"
exclaimed Giuseppe, setting his teeth, and

"They attacked my father," continued Isola,
"regardless of his old age, as they were reck-
less of the sacred feeling which dictated the

"Courage, Signorina; it may not be so bad
as all that!" answered the gondolier, striving
to conceal his emotion. "Thank the Virgin,

"Giuseppe, you have a wife and children,"
answered Isola; "I cannot take what is theirs—
only if you could bring hither a physician,

"Don't weep, dear Signorina," said
Giuseppe, wiping a tear from his own eye; "I
will instantly go in search of one—I will bring

"Wise! do you know, Giuseppe," cried
Isola, catching his arm, "that for two days
we have not tasted food? And that, driven

"Ah, my beautiful lady," continued Giu-
seppe, turning to Mary; "could you but see
the poor Signorina, you would pity her!

"Blessed Virgin! what do I hear! and I,
wretch that I am, have both eaten and drunk
while my noble lord was starving!" cried

"This morning," continued Isola, "I stole
out with these little wax figures, which I sat
up all night to finish, hoping to sell them,

"Will he be better? tell me, tell me,
Giuseppe; do you think he will live?" cried
Isola, catching eagerly the hope which these

"Ah, who knows what a skilful physician
may do for him? Courage, Signorina; I will
fetch one in less than twenty minutes, and

"Giuseppe, if my father dies, pray God to
take his child also."

"And the gazella, poor Ninette—will you
take her with you, Giuseppe?" said Isola.

"I will return for her, Signorina." So
saying, the honest gondolier hastened from
the apartment, and the next moment the

CHAPTER V.

In the meantime our American party having
visited the Ducal Palace, it was proposed by
Winthrop, as there was yet time before dinner,

It was a lovely day for such an excursion,
and our friends glided luxuriously across the
Giudecca, reclining on the soft velvet cushions

They had nearly reached the middle of the
canal, when a gondola was seen swiftly ap-
proaching, and, as it neared the one in which

"Ha! Giuseppe, by the mass, thou hast an
odd passenger there—where are you going
with so choice a freight?" cried one.

"Well, buono viaggio!" (pleasant journey),
cried the first speaker, as he once more sank
the oar. But Mary, attracted by the beauty

"What a perfect little creature—what
tender eyes! Do you remember, Charles, the
little fawn we had at home when we were

"Perhaps we can buy it, Mary—will you
sell the gazella, friend?" said Winthrop, ad-
dressing Giuseppe.

"How—what tale of distress is this—of
whom are you speaking?" inquired Irving.

"Of a noble Venetian gentleman, Signore,"
replied the gondolier, respectfully. "You are
foreigners; but I can tell you, there are many

"Ah, my beautiful lady," continued Giu-
seppe, turning to Mary; "could you but see
the poor Signorina, you would pity her!

just told her—and then she will be cast
friendless and alone upon the world! Ah,
she is an angel, Signorina! She could not see

"And yet you refuse to part with it!" said
Winthrop.

"Yes, Signore; I will keep her at home as
a plaything for my little ones. Better days
may come to my young lady; and would not

Irving, who had listened with deep interest
to the words of the gondolier, now suddenly
explained—"Where is she? Conduct me to

"Ah, grazie, grazie (thanks, thanks), Sig-
norina! may the Holy Virgin bless you for the
deed!" cried Giuseppe.

"Let us all go!" said Mary, her eyes filling
with tears; "poor girl, my heart aches for
her! Oh, row quickly, friends, let us not

With swift, glancing oars, the gondoliers
now followed in the wake of Giuseppe, who,
joyfully turning his gondola, left the Giudecca,

As they reached the foot of the stairs, loud
sobs and shrieks met their ears.

"Holy Mother! the poor Signorina—what
has happened!" cried Giuseppe, as with a
bound he cleared the steps, and pushed open

It was all over. In the old embrace of
death the old man rested kindly. His sorrows
were ended; and the heavenly smile which

Poor Isola! Alone, and heart-broken, had
she met the trying hour—alone had she wiped
the death-dew from her father's brow—alone

CHAPTER VI.

Six months from the date of the last scene I
have described, a happy circle were seated in
a balcony overlooking the waters of the

Her speaking features betrayed the momen-
tary sadness which these tender reminiscences
caused her; and Irving, with the watchful

"Forgive me," she replied, raising her eyes
tenderly to his; "there is something in this
scene which touches my soul like notes of

"And a dream, dear Isola, from which let
it be my care no rude storm shall arouse you!"
replied Irving. "In the joys of the present,

"And I, too, Charles, must bless that per-
ceiving yet generous spirit of yours, which has
given me so dear a sister!" said Mary Win-

"I acknowledge, Irving, that I thought you
a romantic, headstrong youth," continued
Winthrop; "but when I see before me the

GUELLEN'S LAST DRINK.

I have travelled this road every day of my
life since it was laid, in charge of the San
Francisco, the prettiest and best engine on the

I never belonged to any of the railway clubs
or other organizations, and never should if it
hadn't been for Granby. Granby was a nephew

"You ought to belong to the Railway Scien-
tific Club, Guelden."

"Never heard of it," said I.

"We meet once a fortnight," he replied
"and have a jolly good time. We are prac-
tical, thinking men of your sort, and I'll pro-

I was fond of such things, and I had ideas
that I fancied might be worth something.

"I will ask her. If she likes it, yes."

"Joe," said I.

"If every man had asked his wife, every
man's wife would have said: 'Can't spare
you, my dear, and we should have no club,

But I made no answer. At home I told Joe.

"I shall miss you, Ned; but you do love
such things, and if Granby belongs to it, they
must be superior men."

Thur day fortnight I went with him to the
rooms. The real business of the evening was
the supper.

I did not know what effect wine would have on me,
but coming to drink more than I had ever be-
fore had at the club table, I found it put steam

I seemed like somebody else; the words
were so ready. My ideas came out and were
lucid to me. I made snappy hits and even came

"You've been deceiving me," said Joe. "I
suspected it, but wasn't sure. A scientific
club could not smell like a bar-room."

"And look like one," said Joe, as she lock-
ed her elf and baby in the spare room.

One night I was dressed in my Sunday
suit, ready to go to the club when Joe stood
before me.

"Ned," said she, "I never had a fault to
find with you before. You've been very kind
and good and loving always, but I should be

"It's only club night," I said.

"Then she put her hands around my neck.

"Ned," said she, "do you think a thing so
much like a belted and strapped down demon
as steam is fit to put into the hands of a

"I couldn't go home to Joe. I made up my
mind to sleep on the club sofa, and leave the
place for good the next day. Already I felt

In an hour I was in a kind of stupor. It was
morning. A waiter stood ready to brush my
coat. I saw a grin on his face. My head
seemed ready to burst; my hand trembled.

Joe's words came to my mind: Was I fit to
take charge of an engine? I was not fit to
answer. I ought to have asked some sober
man. As it was I only caught my hat and
rushed away. I was just in time.



The San Francisco glistened in the sun. The cars were filling rapidly. From my post I could hear the people talking—bidding each other good-bye, and promising to write and come again. Amongst them was an old gentleman I know by sight—one of the shareholders. He was bidding two timid girls adieu.

"Good-bye, Kitty; good-bye, Luc." I hear him say; don't be so nervous. The San Francisco is the safest engine on the line, and Guelden the most careful engineer; I would not be afraid to trust every mortal to their keeping. Nothing could happen wrong with the two together."

I said, "We'll get through somehow, and Joe shall never talk to me again. After all, it was easy enough." I repeated as I spoke. I heard the signal. "We are off."

Five hours from L. to D.; five hours back again. I knew now that on the last run I should be myself again. I saw a flutter and never knew what it was until we had passed a train at the wrong place. Two minutes more and we should have had a collision. Somebody told me, and I laughed. I heard the shareholder say respectfully;

"Of course, Mr. Guelden, you know what you are about?"

Then I was alone and wondering whether I should go faster or slower. I did something, and the cars rushed on at a fearful rate. The same man who had spoken to me before was standing near me. I heard the question:

"How many miles an hour are we making?"

I didn't know. Rattle, rattle, rattle! I was trying to slacken the speed of the San Francisco. I could not remember what I should do—was it this or that—faster or slower? I was playing with the engine like a child.

Suddenly there was a horrible roar—a crash. I was flung somewhere. It was in the water. By a miracle I was sobered, not hurt. I gazed at the shore. I stood upon the ground between the track and the water's edge and there gazed at my work.

The engine was in fragments, the cars in splinters; dead and dying and wounded were strewn round—men and women and children, old and young. There were groans and shrieks of despair. The mangled cried out in pain; the injured wailed; their dead, and a voice unheard in any other, was in my ear, whispering "murder!"

The news had gone to A., and people came thronging down to find their lost one. Searching for an old man's daughter, I came to a place under the trees, and found five bodies lying there in all their ghastly horror—an old woman, a young one, baby, and two tiny children. Was it fancy—was it pure fancy, born of my anguish—they look like—oh, heaven! they are my mother, my wife, my children—cold and dead.

How did they come on the train? What means had brought this about? No one could answer. I groaned, I screamed, I clasped my hands, I tore my hair, I gazed on the cold face of her who gave me birth, on the lovely, cold face of my wife, on my innocent children. I called the by name; there was no answer. There never would be—there never could be.

A whistle! Great God! Onward up the track thundered another train! Its red eyes glared upon me; I threw myself before it; I felt it crush me to atoms!

"His head is extremely hot," said somebody. I opened my eyes and saw my wife.

"How do you feel?" said she; "a little better?"

I was so rejoiced and astonished by the sight of her that I could not speak at first. She repeated the question.

"I must be crushed to pieces," said I, "for the train went over me, but I feel no pain."

"There he goes about the train again," said my wife.

Why, I tried to move—there was nothing the matter with me. I was in my own room; opposite to me was a crib in which my child was asleep. My wife and child were safe. Was I delicious, or what could it be?

"Joe," I cried, "tell me what has happened."

"It's nine o'clock," said Joe. "You came home in such a state from the club that I couldn't wake you. You weren't fit to manage steam and risk people's lives. The San Francisco is half way to A. I suppose, and you've been frightening me half to death with your dreadful talk."

And Joe began to cry.

It was only a dream; only an awful dream. But I had lived through it though it were a reality.

"Is there a Bible in the house, Joe?" I asked.

"Are we heathens?" cried Joe.

"Give it to me this moment, Joe."

She brought it, and I put my hand on it and took the oath (to be solemn to be repeated here), that what had happened should never occur again. And if the San Francisco ever comes to grief, the verdict will not be: "The engineer was drunk."

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SCIENTIFIC.

PRISMOIDAL RAILWAY.

Messrs. Lafferty Bros., of Gloucester City, N.J., have lately constructed a four ton locomotive on the above named novel plan, which is thus described in the *Philadelphia Ledger*:

It is built for a street railroad company in Georgia. This engine can with propriety be called a velocipede, as it rests upon two wheels, one following the other. The rail or track upon which it is to run, a sample of which is laid in the yard of the builders, is styled a "Prismoid, or one track railway," and is composed of several thick-slices of plank, built up in the style of an inverted keel of a vessel, with a flat rail on the apex. Upon a trial of speed, about 12 miles an hour was attained, and the inventor and patentee claims that the speed can be almost doubled on a long-headed track.

Mr. E. Crew, of Opelika, Ga., is the inventor and patentee of both tracks and engines, and he claims that his inventions demonstrate a tractive power superior to anything in the locomotive line of equal weight. The capacity for running on curves is very much greater than the two rail system. The track upon which the trial was made contained 36 feet of lumber an 18 pounds of iron to the linear foot, proving itself equal to a span of 20 feet, remaining firm and unyielding under the pressure of the engine as it traversed the road. The revolving flanges attached to the engine, and which run on the outside of each wheel, Mr. Crew claims, absolutely lock the rolling stock to the prism, and obviate the necessity of so much heavy rolling stock in light traffic at a high rate of speed. It is also claimed that a prismoidal railway built with a base of 14 inches and angles of 45° can be built at a cost of \$3,000 per mile.

The inventor is of opinion that his engine and track are particularly adapted to the propelling of canal boats, and will compete successfully with horse power on canals without necessarily interfering with the use of the latter, but he does not state in what way. The engine will shortly be shipped to its destination, Atlanta, Ga., where it goes into operation on a street railroad, built at an elevation of 12 feet above the sidewalk.

THE SAVINGS OF SCIENCE.

Doubtless many of our readers have perused Dickens's excellent novel "Our Mutual Friend," and hence are, in a measure, familiar with the London dust heaps. Perhaps it will be remembered how the great writer describes their contents, and, in his inimitable style, sketches the queer people who often spend their lives among them in seeking for treasures. Those patient searchers are creations of the past. Their tiresome occupation is gone; for Science, with her inventions and processes, has extended her sway even to the worthless dust heap, and from the filthy waste brings out the shining gold. The ordinary waste of a single household may be roughly estimated at a barrelful per day, and in London, it is said, contains five hundred thousand houses. Hence, the reader may form some idea of the wonderful ingenuity which contrives to utilize the enormous aggregate of one hundred and eighty million barrels of refuse in the course of a single year.

The local authorities of London sell the privilege of removing dust and garbage from each district to a contractor, who carts it away to a large yard in the suburbs. There his women, crows in hand, separate the mass, by a rude analysis, into component portions. The most valuable of the latter are the waste pieces of coal, and the breeze or coal dust and burnt ashes. The amount of waste of the latter may be measured by the fact, that, after selling the large pieces to the poor, the refuse breeze is sufficient to bake the bricks that are rebuilding London. The material is used by the contractors who generally combine the builder's trade with their regular calling, for the purpose of imbedding the newly made bricks into compact squares. The coal dust having been fired, the mass burns with slow combustion for two or three weeks, aided by the circulation of air which is kept up by the method of stacking. The other constituents of the dust heap are separated by the sifters with the utmost rapidity: bones, rags, paper, old iron, glass, and broken crockery, and even bread, as they are eliminated from the mass being piled in separate heaps. The bones are put to a score of different uses. Of the several tons of bones that are picked out of the dust in the course of a week, some go immediately to the boiling houses, where every portion of fat and gelatin they can yield is extracted; the former substance is bought by the soap-maker, the latter is utilized to make the patent preparations employed in cooking, photography, etc. The large bones are used by the turners and are converted into hundreds of knick knacks, so that the bones you may have picked at dinner again enters your mouth; after many changes, as a toothpick or tooth-brush, while the smaller pieces, for aught you know, have been calcined, and form the very charcoal toothpowder on your toilet table. Fragments that cannot otherwise be employed are ground very fine and treated with sulphuric acid, constituting an excellent artificial fertilizer. Bone dust is also used by bakers for the purpose of adulteration, so that the poetical remark of the giant in the fairy tale,

"I'll grind his bones to make my bread,"

is fulfilled both figuratively and literally. Another important product extracted from bones is phosphorus, for which there are an endless number of uses; and, finally, the fat that is saved in the process of boiling, is employed to make the commoner kinds of soap.

Scraps of paper abundant in the dust heaps. These are carefully sorted, the white from the colored and printed. The solid pieces, which can not be profitably manufactured are used to make papier mache ornaments, dolls' heads, etc.; the clean paper is returned to the mill, and even the printed paper has the ink discharged from it, and goes again into circulation. Old rags, of course, are valuable to the paper maker, although the discovery of other materials renders this form of waste not quite so important as formerly. Greasy wash cloths cannot go to the mills again, so they are sent to hop growers, to whom they are valuable as fertilizers. Woollen rags if they happen to be dyed scarlet, are treated for the recovery of the cochineal, which is used as a dyeing material; and other valuable colored rags, are ground up to make black paper.

The great markets for all old woollen fabrics in England is the town of Batley and its neighborhood, in Yorkshire, the great shoddy metropolis. A writer says, regarding this manufacture: "Reduced to filaments and greasy pulp, by mighty toothed cylinders, the much vexed fabric re-enters life in the most brilliant forms, from the sold plait cloth to silky mohairs and glossiest tweeds."

Cotton and woollen rags are both valuable when separate, but of late years it has been the custom to weave the cotton and woollen together, the warp being made of the latter material and the weft of the former; thus mixed, however, the fabric cannot be converted into paper or cloth. Many endeavors have been made to effect a separation, and at present the rags are placed in a closed receiver and subjected to steam at a very high temperature. The result is that the cotton comes out pure and fit for the paper maker; the wool is reduced to a dark brown powder, known as ulmate of ammonia, and is employed to enrich manures which are poor in nitrogen.

A very important constituent of the dust heap is the old iron, battered saucepans, old nails, rusty hoops, horseshoes, and nails from the road. All soldered articles have the solder extracted from them, as it is more valuable than the iron, and the cheaper metal is then melted. The horseshoe nails are not mixed with the common cast iron, as they are much sought after by gun-makers for the purpose of making stub twist barrels. Scraps of iron, it is found, may be made very useful in securing the copper in the streams washing veins of copper pyrites. Pieces of battered iron are placed in tanks, in to which these are collected; the copper quickly incrusts the iron, and in process of time entirely dissolves it, so that a mass of copper takes the place of the iron. The residuum, in the shape of a colored deposit, is at times taken out, dried, and smelted.

The savings of science, however, are not all made in the dust heaps of London, though in the brief outline we have given, of the mode of utilizing some of the constituents of the waste of the great city, a vast economy is indicated. A singular and recent French discovery is that sheep draw a considerable quantity of potash from the land on which they graze, much of which is ultimately excreted from the skin with the sweat. It was pointed out by Chevreul that this peculiar potash compound (shewit) forms no less than one third of the weight of raw merino wool, while of ordinary wool it constitutes about 15 per cent. of the weight of fresh fleeces. As the shewit may be extracted by mere immersion in cold water, it is easy for the manufacturers to produce more or less concentrated solutions from which the potash may be recovered by appropriate treatment. The development of this new industry is principally due to MM. Maumene and Rozelet, and their process consists in evaporating the solutions, which are sent to them, until a perfectly dry and somewhat charred residue has been obtained. This is placed in retorts and distilled very much in the same manner as coal at gas works, and the result is that, while much gas is evolved which can be used for illuminating the factory, and much ammonia is expelled which can be collected and utilized in many ways, there remains a residue which chiefly consists of carbonate, sulphate, and chloride of potassium. These three salts are separated by the usual method, and then pass into commerce. Curiously enough, they are remarkably free from soda.

The wool manufacturers of Rhoims, Elbeuf, and Fourmies annually wash the fleece of 6,750,000 sheep, and the amount of potash, reckoned as carbonate, which these fleeces would yield if all were subjected to the new process, represents a value of \$400,000. The by products of gas works are so valuable now that factories are actually set up beside such establishments for their utilization. The most important is alum, which, like sal ammoniac, once came, at a great cost, from Egypt, but is now mainly procured from an aluminous shale, which forms the roof of coal mines, and which has to be brought to the surface before the coal can be gained. This was for a long time a perfectly refuse material, covering acres of ground, like the scoria and cinder heaps; but chemistry has found it out, and now obtains the product by setting fire to the shale, the carbon and sulphur which it contains being sufficient for the purpose. The friable porous

residua are afterwards heated in iron pans with sulphuric acid, to which is added the ammonia from the gas liquors, and the three bodies combine with water to make common or ammoniacal alum.

Nearly every article of the toilet bottle or sachet is made from waste, sometimes from foully odorous matters. A peculiar fetid oil, termed ruse oil, is formed in making brandy and whiskey. This fuel oil, distilled with sulphuric acid and acetate of potash, gives the oil of pears. The oil of apples is made from the same fuel oil by distillation with sulphuric acid and bi-hromate of potash. The oil of pineapples is obtained from the product of the action of putrid cheese on sugar, or by making a soap with butter and distilling it with alcohol and sulphuric acid. Oil of grapes and oil of cognac, used to impart the flavor of French cognac to common brandy, are little else than fusel oil. The artificial oil of bitter almonds is prepared by the action of nitric acid on the fetid oils of gas tar. The wintergreen oil of New Jersey is artificially made from willows and a body procured from a distillation of wood.

Dyes, like perfumes, are often derived from the most repulsive sources. The waste heaps of spent madder were formerly a great nuisance. It is now found that this hitherto waste can be used, and at least no third can be saved by treating it with hot acid. Prussian blue is made from pieces of horse hoofs or refuse woollen materials by fusion with iron and alkali.

Perhaps the most important refuse product that can be mentioned, and proceeding from a systematic manufacturing process, is that known as soda waste. Large quantities of this substance are rejected as useless by most alkali works, and it has been, for many years, a problem and a reproach to chemistry. It is a great loss; and, if we can but recover it, no small victory will be achieved.

HUMOROUS.

UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Those zealous Christians who cannot believe in the existence of religious duties outside the walls of a church, may be entertained by the following story:—"A lady called upon the wife of a stoker, in order to ascertain why she and her husband did not attend church. The woman conducted her visitor to the little kitchen, where her husband sat by the fire. He had just come home for half an hour to have his tea, and was, of course, in his working clothes, and his face and hands were of a deep oily black, after the manner of stokers. "Now, ma'am," said the woman, pointing to him, "you see that there man; that's my husband and I'm bound to do a part by him, ain't I?" "Surely," said the visitor, anxious to uphold the principles of matrimony. "Ye-y well, then; would you like to know how I pass my Sundays? A washing of his! Never a blessed moment has he to wash himself through the week, out early and late, and half the night, too, and blacker nor any crow all the while. Well, on Sundays it is fitting and proper that he should try to look like a Christian if he can, so he sets me to it after we eats our breakfast, with a bucketful of of soap and a scrubbing brush, and I rubs at him, off and on, all day, till my arms ache, and he aint much better than he wor; and after tea I goes at him again, and sluices him down till you'd think a born nigger 'ud come out white; and if you will believe me, madam, when I polishes him off with a dry towel afore he goes to bed, he's only a light brown, after all!" What was to be said to such stubborn facts? especially when the good woman finished with the unanswerable argument, "So you see, ma'am, them as wants to live religious has best not marry a stoker."

ADVISING HIM TO "GIT."

President Lincoln was celebrated as a narrator of stories applicable to peculiar circumstances, and was, doubtless, credited with the narrative of many he never told; but he was accustomed to tell good stories, and the following is represented by its writer to be ONE OF "OLD ANGE'S" BEST.

During the winter of 1862-3, when Grant was in command in West Tennessee and Northern Mississippi, and cotton brought such high prices, and was so difficult to obtain, a delegation was at the White House, seeking to obtain passes from Lincoln, to allow them to go into the "secesh region" and bring out the precious staple. The President objected to granting such passes, stating that he did not wish to interfere with any of Grant's plans. The General, he added, would probably not allow parties to pass beyond the lines, as they might be spies. "Gentlemen," said he, "I will tell you an anecdote in point. Many years ago, Bob Lewis, of Illinois, having had a violent attack of the land fever, concluded to enter some land in Northern Minnesota. Buying a good horse in St. Paul, where he entered his land, and with his evidence of title in saddle bags, he started on the road to St. Cloud. There were but few settlements on the way, as Bob pursued his course, seeking to locate his purchase, but wherever a cabin was found on the almost "blind" road, Bob made inquiry, as to the section, town and range. On the evening of the second day out, he rode up to a cabin, which a squatter, living a few miles back, said was upon his eagerly sought land. Sitting at the door was a huge, broad-shouldered, dark-visaged back-woodsman, en-

gaged earnestly in smoking his well-burned cob-pipe. He eyed Bob severely. "My friend," said the latter, "I am looking for section—town—range, and I think you must live on it." "Well, yes stranger, I think as how you may be mighty nigh right," replied calmly, the back-woodsman. "Am I? Then, sir, what right have you on my land? My title is in my saddle-bags, from the United States. Now, what title have you to show?" "Jist hold on a miuit, stranger, and I'll show my title," was the reply. The brawny man rose slowly, made a few steps, and reaching up to his long rifle, which hung on deer-horns over the fireplace, he returned with it to the door. Bringing it to the shoulder he cried: "This 'ere's my title, stranger; now I advise you to git." Then with louder voice, he almost yelled: "Git out o' here! Git!" Bob knew he had not an instant to lose, and striking spurs into his horse, he was off. Now, gentlemen each of you may be a Bob Lewis, representing the civil law, but you may find General Grant the back-woodsman, representing the military, and he will probably advise you to "git."

"FINISHING THE JOB."

The following incident is related by a Melbourne paper. A certain person was travelling through a lonely district when he heard a great outcry. Thinking bushrangers were at work, he fired off a pistol to intimidate them; and presently the noise ceased, and a scampering was heard. On coming to the open ground the traveller discovered a man tied to a tree. "Oh, sir!" cried the victim, "I am so glad you are come. I've been attacked by ruffians, and they were robbing me when they pulled your pistol." "And couldn't you get loose, my friend?" asked the traveller. "No; they tied me so tight." "And did they rob you of everything?" "No; only my watch. They had not time to search for my money, which I placed in my left boot." "How fortunate," observed the traveller; "was the sun considerate?" "Over a thousand, thank Heaven," said the poor man. "Are you sure they are gone?" asked the other. "Oh certain." The new comer looked round and round, and seeing the coast clear, said coolly, "Well, as they're gone, I think I'll finish the job myself." And he proceeded to rob the unfortunate victim.

A YOKE OF OXEN AT ONE CHAW.

Many years ago a Mr. Miller, one of the early settlers of an Ohio town, sold a yoke of oxen for fifty dollars, and receiving in payment a fifty dollar hand-bill, which he carefully folded up and deposited in his tobacco-box for safe keeping. Mr. Miller was accustomed to make use of the weed at any hour of the day or night even, whenever he felt an inclination for it. The night following the sale of the oxen he sought his tobacco box. Finding a convenient portion, he put it into his mouth, and, not readily obtaining the full benefit he expected, he chewed it up most vigorously and effectually, exclaiming as he did so, "No strength to aiming the tobacco!" Next day he looked for the note and found it gone; recollecting the transaction of the day and the place where he deposited his treasure, he added, "Oho! A yoke of oxen at one chaw!"

VARY THE MONOTONY.

Home life is apt to become monotonous, and monotony means humdrum. The ladies of a family hold this matter in their own hands, for men, living an active out-door life, frequently settle down to inactivity during their evenings, unless roused by some pleasant episode into liveliness. It is a wife's privilege to make the home lively, and to give variety and interest to home life. It is surprising how very little invention it requires to do this. All that is wanted is just an excuse for liveliness. A little variety in the amusement of the children, if there be any; a little delicacy at table, or at an unexpected hour in the evening, some little novelty of dress, or the bringing in of an agreeable visitor. When people go travelling they discover how many things they had at home which before they had barely thought of. Just so, when our friends are absent, they show us in their letters so many qualities of observation and sympathy and expression, which had remained undeveloped right under our noses. Somebody has discovered that change of situation has a wonderfully stimulating influence on the mind. We have to accommodate ourselves to new circumstances, and this friction rubs off some of the rust which made us half-insensible.

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To gain a name of worth, a man must have an aim, a purpose for which he lives—not merely a bubble upon the stream, to be dashed and fro by each succeeding wave; not merely the plaything of fate, but a being of determination, who looks to some harbor where he wills his boat shall anchor, and, in willing conquests circumstances, and is not their slave.

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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.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, &c., meet in Foy's Hall, corner of York and Richmond streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday. The Hackmen's Union meet in the Temperance Hall, on the 1st Monday.

OTTAWA.

Meetings are held in the Mechanics' Hall, (Hove's Block,) Rideau street, in the following order:—Free stone Cutters, 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Lime-stone Cutters, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.

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.

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The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JAN. 15, 1874

WAGES & POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The Globe of last week refers to a Capitalists' Trades Union, lately formed in England, as an agent for "self-protection against the menaces of Trades Unions." The Globe affects to condemn such "a desire to beat down the men"—we are on the eve of an election—and proposes, with the glibness of newspaper phlogopiers, that the men "should be taught a sounder political economy," as the unfallible remedy which would put an end for ever to all strikes, and establish uninterrupted harmony between Capital and Labor.

errors are entirely on the side of labor, and that "painful deputations" from the men would never fail to win from employers all that justice would require. We have no conception what form this combination of capitalists will take, but we may safely presume that its action will be similar to that of Trades' Unions. When a strike takes place, the employers immediately concerned will be saved from loss by contributions from the Capitalist Union. But will this fully meet their case? The men, during a strike, require means to subsist while they are unemployed. That is their difficulty and loss. But the employers will not experience that difficulty. They, as a rule, can afford to strike against the men without apprehensions of the privations of poverty. Their loss will be first, the loss of profits upon capital, and next, the loss of business; and for such losses mere money-supply will be no compensation. The only other way in which a capitalist union could fight would be to refuse to employ any union men under any circumstances. But this has already and often been attempted, and has utterly failed. Unions are growing and are stronger than ever, and really embrace the best skilled labor of every civilized country in the world. To refuse, then, to employ union men, would be to stop the productive and manufacturing operations of the civilized world—not only an impossibility, but in the attempt, a sheer absurdity which could only be projected by men utterly ignorant of the laws of political economy, and desperate to defend a false position and to maintain a profitable injury.

But our glib newspaper writers who are hired to defend the interests of Capital, always invoke Political Economy when Labor arrys itself against those interests. Trusting to the general ignorance of a true science, with whose principles they are as unfamiliar as the class they attack, they urge their own selfish views as principles of truth, and when experience upsets their grand theories, the science and not the quack professors, is arraigned.

Especially has this assumption of superior knowledge and display of genuine quickness been seen on the question of Wages, and of Demand and Supply; and as the Globe invokes the aid of political economy as a means of settling all discontent on the part of working men, we shall offer some brief suggestions on the subject for the enlightenment of the ignorant, whether Trades' Unions or writers for the Globe.

The difficulty may thus be stated. The rise or fall in wages is said to depend entirely on three principles:—the Wages Fund, and Demand and Supply. The Wages Fund is the entire sum of money in a country that can be paid out in wages. This fund depends on the profits of capital. When profits are large, that is, when trade is brisk, that is, when the demands of any of the products of labor are high, the wages fund is large and wages can be increased; but when profits are low the fund is narrowed; and, if by a strike, employers are compelled to give more than the amount of the fund justifies, that fund diminishes gradually until there is none left, and ruin follows. This is the capitalist view. This view was once supported by John Stuart Mill. But a discovery was made by Mr. F. T. Thornton, another political economist, and Mill had the candor to admit at once that the capitalist view was defective. All money received by a manufacturer, for example, passes into a reservoir fund. It is then distributed into four distinct channels, (1) "It may be retained as income by the capitalist; (2) it may be saved; (3) it may be invested in capital productively; (4) or finally in circulating capital as wages." Now, it is in the first channel that the weak point of the old argument lies. "The employer," says Mill, "does not, like buyers of other articles, purchase labor for the pleasure of consuming it; he buys it that he may profit by its productive powers, and he buys so much and no more, as suffices to produce the quantity of goods which he can sell to advantage." There is a way, then, a broad margin between the higher and lower sale of

wages. If the employer can hold on to the difference, he will, in the words of the Westminster Review, "spend it on a better style of private living, set up a carriage with it, or send his son to Oxford instead of keeping him in the counting house, or he may choose to add the difference to his money in the bank. In the latter case it will probably go elsewhere to employ labor; but in the former and equally common case, it will be so much clearly obtained by the capitalist in his struggle with the laborer, that the latter, if he had held out for the higher rate of wages, would have obtained." "Thus," adds the Review, "labor is a commodity which is excepted from the general law of price; and a wider field of action for the combinations of workmen is thrown open with due scientific sanction." Capitalists, then, may demand too much as personal income. Suppose an employer clears as his income \$20,000 a year—not an unusual case—on a capital of \$100,000, and the men demand an increase which reduces the income of capital to \$10,000. Is it not clear that the employer is still well paid? Of course he must retrench his expenses. He may have to give up a pleasure trip, or spend less on the adornment of his house, his carriages, his horses, his wines, and his hospitality or the extravagance of his family. But he is no sufferer, and so long as trade is active and profits even thus reduced, certain, there is no fear that he will transfer his capital or be ruined; while, on the other hand, the workmen receive higher pay, enjoy higher comforts, more money is distributed and circulated and general trade benefited, because there is increased consumption, and increased consumption leads to increased production. The only argument brought against this view is that if organized, the capitalist will raise the price of manufactures and the public have to pay the difference. But this is not the truth. Experience—and parliamentary reports—have fully shown that high wages do not necessarily increase prices but lower profits; and on the other hand, the increased means in the hands of consumers increase demand and general trade, and consequently the profits of capital. The fallacy of the old view lay in believing that the wages fund was in a manner fixed beforehand, and could not be altered. But the margin which embraces that fund can be narrowed or enlarged, as the capitalist changes his views of what profits he has a right to expect, and what income he may spend on himself. On the other hand, the workingman may be satisfied with bare subsistence, or as his culture and character are raised, he may demand a larger share of those luxuries monopolized by capital. There may be no right on either side. But in strict justice the workman has a better claim to necessities than the employer to luxuries; and the wonderful advance made in wages during the last half century, fully proves not only the capability of enlarging the wages fund without injury to capital or to society, but the just policy of combination and strikes, in demanding higher wages. Unions never press wages to the verge of ruin, and there is the best evidence in the parliamentary examinations that they look carefully and keenly into foreign trade and the chances of competition, and reduce or cease their demands when those demands imperil the trade of the country.

We shall return to this interesting subject in our next issue, and examine the questions of Demand and Supply as they effect wages.

THE LOCAL HOUSE.

On Thursday of last week His Excellency the Lieut. Governor delivered his speech before the house. The paragraph in the speech which will be of most interest, we presume, to our readers is the following:—

Bills will be laid before you, for increasing the freedom and purity of elections to this House by adopting the principle of voting by ballot; as is now the law in Great Britain; for extending the franchise to some important classes of our fellow subjects who are excluded by the present law.

All legislation in this direction will be carefully watched by the operative classes, and we hope to see the promised bills pass into law at the present session.

EMERSON COATSWORTH.

The Liberal-Conservatives have at once shown their sympathy with the cause of Labor, their respect for its representatives, and the wisdom of their tactics in selecting Emerson Coatsworth as one of the Parliamentary candidates for the city. No man has higher claims or is more worthy of public confidence. For sixteen years Mr Coatsworth faithfully filled the office of School Trustee for the city. In England this office is sought by the highest class of citizens. Men and women—for women there sit at the school board—of the highest talents; of literary and scientific celebrity, and distinguished for their public usefulness and virtues, regard it as a high privilege to control the education of the country, and compete for the honor of sitting at the Boards of Public Education. They understand how deeply and closely related to the true liberty of the people is public education, and they regard the office corresponding with that of School Trustee as higher than that of a City Councillor. Mr Coatsworth has cherished similar views of this office; and when Dr. Wright retired from the position of Chairman, the Board of Trustees shewed their high estimate of Mr. Coatsworth by unanimously electing him as Dr. Wright's successor. In this regard, as the friend of public education, he claims the confidence of the public, and especially of workingmen, whose sons and daughters are educated in our public schools. But Mr. Coatsworth is himself a veritable workman. We cannot even say that he has risen out of the ranks, for he still belongs to them. His hands are rough and strong with hard toil; but in the possession of well trained mental faculties, of a ready power of speech for asserting, defending and explaining his views—as a clear, straightforward manly public speaker, he is a match for any of the candidates brought forward by either party in the city. A mechanic himself, he feels that he belongs to the people, that he is not above them in rank, and that their happiness and interests are his. In this view then, without regard to Reform or Conservative principles, the selection of Emerson Coatsworth for a true Representative of Labor, is most fortunate and satisfactory. Workingmen are agitating in every country where parliaments exist, to have their special representatives, and in Canada a similar feeling prevails. In the election of Mr. Coatsworth they will have their principle carried out.

There is another claim which Mr. Coatsworth has, and which will, no doubt, enlist around him the sympathies of a large and influential body of the most virtuous of our citizens. He is a strong Temperance man. The necessity for severer legislative enactments for the suppression of the growing and degrading vice of intemperance, is claiming the attention of all who wish well to the community and to their race, and the election of Emerson Coatsworth to the Canadian Parliament must be regarded as a duty of paramount interest and importance to every friend of progress, order and temperance in the city and country, and will be accepted as a great triumph for those principles which the friends of temperance are urging on public attention.

In addition to all these claims for support, Mr Coatsworth has sat in the City Council, where his high integrity and purity of character were a standing rebuke to corruption; and in his subsequent position as City Commissioner he has carried out improvements and suggestions for the public health and comfort with an energy and ability that cannot easily be replaced, and which, in this respect, will make his election as a Member of Parliament a public loss to the city.

In every respect, then, whether as an honorable citizen, a useful public man, a practical friend of education, a true representative of Labor and a zealous champion of temperance, Emerson

Coatsworth deserves and demands the support of the electors of Toronto, and if we are not greatly deceived, will secure a larger number of votes than any other candidate before the city.

LABOR REPRESENTATION.

We reproduce from the Ottawa Times, of the 12th inst., an account of a Mass Meeting of Workingmen, held in that city, on the 10th inst., from which it will be seen the workingmen of Ottawa have resolved upon bringing out a candidate for the Local House. We were aware that the subject had been under consideration for some time past, and are pleased to learn that matters have so far progressed as to a decision having been definitely come to upon their nominee. We consider it, however, matter for regret that there should have been even the slightest approach to disunion at the mass meeting, and would urge upon the men at Ottawa, if they desire victory to perch upon their banners, to sink all differences of opinion upon this occasion; and the candidate having been nominated, to relax no effort until after the day of election, to secure the return of their candidate.

We believe that the signs of the times point unmistakably to the fact, that, perhaps at no very distant day, Labor will be fully represented in the hall of our Legislatures—Local and Dominion; but that time may be hastened or retarded by the action of the workingmen themselves.

Regarded in this light, the campaign that will be fought in Ottawa is not merely a local interest.—and the influence of the result of that campaign, whatever it shall be—will be felt not only in Ottawa and its immediate vicinity, but in all the large centres of industry throughout the dominion. The victory of the workingman's candidate in Ottawa, for the Local House, will mean the stimulation of organized bodies all over the dominion to follow their lead, that they, too, may send their representatives to join the Ottawa representative in the Local House.—and thus will be brought about, what we have long been contending for.—a fair representation of Labor in the councils of the country. On the other hand, the defeat of the workingman's candidate in Ottawa will mean exactly the reverse; and the matter of direct representation in Parliament will be put back perhaps for years.

In view of these effects that must follow their action, it will be seen how necessary it is for the men of Ottawa to work with a perseverance that is untiring; with a zeal that knows no languor; with a determination that will overcome all obstacles; with a unity of purpose that will produce concert of action. Let them remember that, in this instance, they are, not merely to maintain their own dignity and demonstrate their own power and influence, but to set an example that may safely be followed in other cities.

The work to be accomplished is arduous, but the honor to be achieved is greater. The nominee of the meeting, Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, can bring to the service of his fellow workers intelligence and ability of no mean order; and we hope to hear that the workingmen of Ottawa, carrying out the spirit of their motto, "Union is strength," are working with a determination and unity that will ensure to them the proud distinction of having the first Labor Representative in the Local House.

Y. I. C. P. A.

At a meeting of the Y. I. C. B. A., Branch No. 2, held in their hall, Francis street, on the 8th inst., the following members were elected office-bearers for 1874:—C. J. Murphy, President; E. Meehan, 1st Vice-President; T. Donlon, 2nd Vice-President; R. Ryan, Secretary; M. Meehan, Financial Secretary; C. McDonnell, Treasurer; R. Murray, W. Smith, P. Ready, Trustees; M. Shea, Tyler; Rev. J. T. Shea, Chaplain.

UNION SUPPER.

The members of the several Trades' Unions in St. Catharines, viz.:—The Printers, Coopers, Tailors, Painters, Shoemakers, Moulders and Joiners, propose shortly to have a Union Supper.



COOPERS' UNION No. 13 OF ONT.

The following is a list of the office-bearers, for the current year, of the above flourishing union: President, G. W. York...

"THE COOPER'S NEW MONTHLY."

We note with pleasure the receipt of the first number of this new journal. The New Monthly is published by the authority of the Coopers' International Union...

SHORT SERMONS.

NO. VI.

BY A LAY PREACHER.

We are laborers together with God.—1st. Cor., iii. 9. MY FRIENDS.—It will help us in building up our interests if we early learn to properly appreciate their value...

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A most attractive programme awaits the visitors to the Academy of Music. New stars are the order of the day. The great Adams Brothers, whose engagement some time since, proved so successful, have been re-engaged...

The Grand Fete given on Friday evening last was certainly one of the most pleasant, as well as the most successful balls of the season. There were about one hundred couples present...

Correspondence.

EMIGRATION.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

Sir,—As the representative of a Provincial Laborers' Union in the Mother Country, I beg to address you on the present occasion.

It fell to my lot, some five months ago, to cross the Atlantic in the capacity of a pioneer for the laborers above named.

Before I had quitted the landing-stage at Liverpool, I witnessed a scene which, while I have reason to fear it was but too characteristic of emigrant life; was, nevertheless, a disgrace to the country wherein it was possible to occur—I refer to the filthy condition of the persons of the lowest class of emigrants.

I, therefore, in view of the tide of emigration which may be expected during the ensuing season, beg to invite your attention to the subject. As one who has known what it is to spend eight and thirty hours within the precincts of a Canadian third-class carriage, I will also suggest that a limited stay in respect to cloth or leather upon such carriages, would do much to mitigate the unavoidable, irksome journey from Quebec to this City.

Yours faithfully, DAVID EDWARDS.

31 Bond St., Toronto, Jan. 15th, 1874.

MONTREAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ELECTIONS.

The impending general elections has thrown us into the heat of a political contest, and all parties are buckling on their armour for the fight. Meetings for nominations are the order of the day, or rather night, and all the morning and afternoon seekers tacked on to the skirts of every political party are crawling into the presence of great men...

for the Dominion Parliament are:—For

the West—Mackenzie, in the Government interest, who is certainly a strong man, being connected with a great many benevolent and other institutions, and very well-liked for his personal qualities. It was formerly thought in political circles that Sir J. A. Galt would come out as a Conservative candidate, but this is doubtful.

A WORKINGMEN'S PARTY

is attempted to be organized, and a meeting is called for to-night. It is thought by many that Mr. Grant, President of the Protestant Workingmen's Benevolent Association would stand in the West as a workingmen's candidate, but I have received positive information that he will not, as he cannot afford to be away from his business.

The nominations will be held on the 22nd, and the elections on the 29th inst.

Montreal, Jan. 12th, 1874.

MASS MEETING OF WORKINGMEN AT OTTAWA.

On Saturday evening, 10th inst., a mass meeting of the workingmen of this city, was held in the Trades Hall, Rowe's Block, Rideau street, for the purpose of nominating a candidate from their own ranks, to represent the city in the Local Legislature, during the next two years.

In answer to many calls, Mr. Daniel J. O'Donoghue took the floor, and began his remarks by explaining why the meeting had been adjourned to so late a period. The adjournment from the night originally set for the meeting, was owing to the fact that he as chairman had been requested to adjourn it until after the Mayoralty and ward elections were over...

who every day earned their sweat by the sweat of their brow. The working classes wanted a lowering of the franchise, and its extension to a certain amount of income, as well as vote by ballot, to protect them from those who might try to coerce them in the exercise of the franchise.

Mr. Donald Robertson was then called upon, and on rising proceeded to say that he believed there was some motive behind the screen in postponing the meeting to so late a period, and thought it was too late now to nominate a candidate with any chance of success.

Mr. O'Donoghue—"Who did I canvass in my own behalf?"

Mr. Robertson—"Mr. Graham."

Mr. O'Donoghue—"I deny that charge, and call upon Mr. Graham, if present, to sustain my denial."

Mr. Graham not answering, Mr. Robertson continued at some length to show why the workingmen should not nominate one of their own class, but was interrupted once and a while by pertinent questions by those in the audience who did not believe in the sincerity of his views.

Mr. William McEvela rose and said he regretted to see Mr. Robertson taking a course which was evidently intended to create a division among workingmen.

At the beginning of the matter Mr. Robertson gave his hearty support and help to frame the political platform of the workingmen, but when the Trades Council adopted the name of Mr. O'Donoghue in preference to his (Mr. Robertson's)—he only getting one vote—he ever since tried to bark any further action in the whole affair. He could not help characterizing his action now as a piece of jealousy.

WORKING CLASS REPRESENTATION.

The Liverpool trades unionists formally opened the campaign on this subject at the Concert Hall, Lord Nelson Street, recently, by the delivery of a lecture by Mr. James Lowry, president of the Liverpool United Trades Council.

The Chairman, in introducing the lecturer, urged the necessity for direct representation, and said that might train a man in the University of Oxford or Cambridge he might be superior wrangler, he might be able to solve all the problems of Euclid, and even measure the stars in the firmament...

Mr. Lowry then delivered an eloquent and argumentative defence of the principle of direct representation, explaining in very minute detail the Trades Council platform, which embraces the total repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the abolition of the imprisonment clause in the Master and Servants Act, the limitation of the working hours of

women and children in factories and workshops, to nine hours, or less, the relief of candidates for Parliament of all election expenses. He also urged that to visit all the political difficulties it was decided to start two candidates, the one Liberal and the other Conservative, believing that by doing so the chances of success were greatly enhanced.

A resolution pledging the meeting to support direct representation was moved by Mr. R. Blunell, house joiner, Conservative, seconded by Mr. Hope, book-keeper, Liberal, supported by Mr. Edmund Jones, basket-maker and carried unanimously.

A resolution setting forth the expediency of establishing a guarantee fund, was moved by Mr. Moran, shipwright, Liberal, seconded by Mr. Smith, coach builder, Conservative, supported by Mr. W. Simpson, and carried. The latter gentleman declared that if workingmen candidates were brought out they should receive his hearty support, but if not he was determined to go to the poll himself at all hazards as an independent workingman.

Book and Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch, at the Workman's office.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE ELECTORAL DIVISION OR WEST YORK

GENTLEMEN.—The Government, as an act of purification, has wisely as I believe, dissolved the late Parliament, and invited you to vote for your representatives in the new Parliament.

J. SAUNDERS PR. 312 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!

CHRISTMAS GOODS

FANCY WOOL SCARVES, CARDIGAN JACKETS, FANCY WOOL GUFFS, SHIRT STUFFS, 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.

AN OLD-YEAR SONG.

BY OLIVER WRENDELL HOLMES.

As through the forest, disarrayed
By chill November, late I strayed,
A lonely minstrel of the wood
Was singing to the solitude;

When violets planked the turf with blue,
And morning filled their cups with dew,
Thy slender voice with rippling trill
The budding April bowers would fill,

And I remember—well—a day!
Thy full-blown summer roundelay,
As when behind a broodered screen,
So we holy maiden sings unsewn,

But now the summer's chant is done,
And mute the choral antiphon;
The birds have left the shivering pines
To sit among the trellis'd vines,

The snow has capped you distant hill,
At morn the running brook will still,
From driven herds the clouds that rise
Are like the smoke of sacrifice.

Fast, fast the lengthening shadows creep,
The wingless fowls are half asleep,
The air grows chill, the setting sun
May leave thee ere thy song is done,

HOME FEELING.

O ye fathers and mothers who have sons and
daughters growing up around you, do you ever
think of your responsibility in this regard—
your responsibility for keeping alive the home
sentiment in the hearts of your children?

And not only as regards amusements, but
also comfort and refinement—for children have
a keen appreciation of these things—this is
much the best policy.

The tide sweeps away our foot-steps from
the sand, but not thus are erased the strokes
we make upon the broad sheet of human
destiny.

HOW JOHN MADE IT UP.

He had failed somewhere—in study or
deportment, I cannot remember which—and
his teacher told him he must stay after school.

the other boys; but he did not go to school
the next day. He did not feel like it, he
said.

At last he made his appearance again, but
instead of the punishment he expected, his
teacher, who was giving out the subjects for
essays that day, only told him to "write a
composition about obedience."

"When won tells won to do a thing, and he
does it, it is called obeying, and when won
tells won to do a thing and he don't do it, it
is called disobeying."

WEDDED SOULS.

The married state is entered too hastily by
many: entered before judgement has fairly
ripened. Contracts of this kind should be
made to last forever.

"MARKS."

As we stroll along the sandy banks of the
streams we see the footprints of those who
have but recently passed in the same direction;

Some of us are writing our record bold and
large; others, feebly "make their mark" upon
time's closely written page.

This being the case, how vast the importance
of asking ourselves the question—"What
kind of marks am I making on the great scroll
of life?"

In the every day, business life of the world,
men are estimated and valued not so much
by what they know as by that which they
do;

Again, not only are we thus "making marks"
on the "boards of time," but an influence,
silent and unseen, sometimes, it is true, is being
exerted by each one of us.

A party of men, while visiting the Mammoth
Cave, shouted aloud in order to try the effect

of their voices in its deep, still chambers, when
a little boy one of the company, with youthful
ambition, was led to do the same, and his feeble
tones were echoed and re-echoed until, in the
distant recesses they died away.

This is but a picture of life. As we float
down the stream, here and there, all along the
voyage, our words and deeds echo and re-echo
from the hid chambers of warm, vital,
human hearts.

Above all, let us bear in mind that God Him-
self is daily, hourly, reading our lives; let us
remember that, while traces upon the sandy
shore of "Old Ocean" are washed away by the
tide, the "marks" we are making will remain
forever, a fixed fact upon the page of eternal
history.

WINTER EVENINGS AT HOME.

Dear mothers and sisters, let us get it well
in our heads and hearts that home making is
far, far above mere housekeeping.

In the homemaking business, these long
winter evenings are both seductive and harvest.
During the day the children may have been at
school, the husband and father absent at his
business and other members of the family
scattered here and there, variously employed.

It is of the greatest importance that the
little ones should go to bed happy—important
for their healths and for their dispositions.

Pray, tell me why should a woman's fingers
be busy with knitting or sewing, and a man's
or boy's be idle or at play?

About reading—don't be too prosy if there
are children among the listeners. It is best to
read something that interests all at least a
part of the evening.

As every man carries within himself an in-
ner self, a hidden life, that casual acquaint-
ances know nothing of, so the ocean has
within its bosom a life which is never revealed

LIFE UNDER THE OCEAN WAVE.

"The terrestrial forest," says Charles Dar-
win, "do not contain anything like the num-
ber of animals that those of the sea do." The
surface of the waters, which, ploughed by
storms, are such a source of dread to man, are
the protection of these children of the mother
ocean.

there is a perfectly uniform temperature, the
same in all latitudes. No cold pierces this
wonderful coverlet, no storm ever disturb
the waters beneath. Here in their hidden
home, safe from the disturbances of this up-
per life, are myriads of creatures living, mar-
rying, dying; warring one upon the other
organizing into kingdoms, republics, families
working in every form of manufacture, as
spinning, weavers, architects, builders; en-
dowed with mysterious instincts which are
quite as wonderful in their way as our higher
reason, and bound together by mysterious ties
which we are equally unable to comprehend
or call in question.

PROVERBS OF ALL NATIONS.

A deceitful man is more hurtful than open
war.

A fox should not be on the jury at a goose's
trial.

Justice will not even condemn the devil
wrongfully.

A nod from a lord is a breakfast for a fool.

A good word for a bad one is worth much
and costs little.

An old dog cannot alter his way of bark-
ing.

An idle brain is the devil's workshop.

A pennyworth of mirth is worth a pound of
sorrow.

Avarice increases with wealth.

A small leak will sink a great ship.

Bacchus has drowned more men than Nep-
tune.

Accept nothing from him who promises a
great deal.

Draw not thy bow before thy arrow be
fixed.

Grieving for misfortunes is adding gall to
wormwood.

Good bargains are pickpockets.

Give neither counsel nor salt until you are
asked for it.

Have not the cloak to make when it begins
to rain.

He who would catch fish must not mind
getting wet.

He is idle that might be better employed.

He who would stop every man's mouth must
have a great deal of meal.

He that makes himself an ass must not take
it ill if men ride him.

He that knows not when to be silent, knows
not when to speak.

He that fears you present will hate you
absent.

If an ass goes travelling he will not come
home a horse.

If better were within, better would come
out.

It is better to praise poverty than to bear
it.

THE COMMON-SENSE OF DRESS.

All honest and graceful dress should follow
as far as possible, we think, the shape of the
body, as devised and found good by the great
Artificer. A dress that follows those beautiful
lines must be itself beautiful.

Dress should be as much as possible true
and honest; simple and rich alike; dress
must be. There is no object, unless a brilliant
one, for instance, in swelling the head into the
size of a bushel, with heaps of tow and shreds
of dead people's hair—hair the antecedents of
which one huddlers to think of.

The beauty of gold is that it is gold, not that
it looks gold; the quiet satisfaction of wearing
gold is just what it appears. To wear false gold
is to wear a miserable pinchebeck deception,
worthy only of hagsmen and bagwomen, swind-
lers and courtesans, and unbecoming the quiet
honesty and frank sincerity of gentle people.

Perfect dress should be rich, but not excep-
tional. It should never try to catch the eye,
but please the sense with a quiet, almost un-
conscious charm. It is only the mountebank
and the swindler who swagger in red and
yellow. It is, or should be, only the Anonyma
who paints.

A clergyman said, the other day, that
modern young ladies were not the daughter-
of-Shem and Ham, but the daughters of Hem
and Sham.

"Vegetable pills!" exclaimed an old lady;
"don't talk to me of such stuff! The best
vegetable pills ever made is apple-dumpling.
For destroying a gnawing in the stomach
there is nothing like it. It always can be re-
lied on."

A five-year-old city boy told his mother how
to make butter: "You just take a long stick
with a cross at the end of it; then you get a
big tub, and then you borrow a cow."

"John," said a schoolmaster, "you will
soon be a man, and will have to do business—
what do you suppose you will do when you
have to write letters unless you learn to spell
better?" "Oh, sir, I shall put easy words in
them."

A well-known preacher being seen in the
streets of New York in a Shaker garb, was
asked by a friend, "What in the world sent
you into that community?" The reply was,
"Three good meals a day and plenty of warm
clothing are not to be sneezed at."

An absent minded man entered a Toronto
shoe-store the other day, and wanted his boy
measured for a pair of shoes. "But where's
the boy?" asked the dealer. "I've left him
at home; I'll go and get him," and off he
started for his home, six blocks away.

A good lady, who on the death of her first
husband, married his brother, has a portrait
of the former hanging in the dining-room. One
day a visitor, noticing the painting, asked,
"Is that a member of the family?" "Oh!
that's my poor brother-in-law," was the in-
genious reply.

A decidedly rough-looking individual ap-
plied for a license as a teacher of a school
from Troy, recently. "Do you think you
can manage a school?" inquired the examiner.
"Well, I guess so," said the applicant im-
perturbably. "If I can't, I can knock the
spots out of the youngsters." The vacancy
still exists.

A Detroit negro prisoner, on his way to the
penitentiary for larceny, was asked what he
thought of his trial. He said: "When de
lawyer that defend me made his speech, I
made sure that I was going to take my ole hat
and walk right out of dat court room; but when
de older lawyer got up and commenced talk-
ing, I knew I was de biggest rascal on top of
de earth."

"Gentlemen," said an auctioneer, who was
selling a piece of land, "this is the most de-
lightful land. It is the easiest land to culti-
vate, it is so light, so very light. Mr. Parker
will corroborate my statement; he was the
next patch, and he will tell you how easy it
is worked." "Yes, gentlemen," said Mr. Parker,
"it is very easy to work, but it is a plaguey
sight easier to gather the crops."

As one of our Deputy Sheriffs, a day or two
since, was speaking of taking a man to Lenox,
he observed he had much rather take a lady.
"Take a lady to jail?" remarked one
of the company. "Oh, no, not to jail," said
he. "But," a lady quickly rejoined, "you
would have been glad to have taken one to
court."

"How do you get along?" said a devoted
wife to her husband a down-town merchant,
in the midst of the panic. "Oh! I shall
weather the storm, but I wish I had only a
few hundred dollars more. It would be very
convenient to save the least." "Don't you
wish you had married a rich wife?" said she,
in a teasing way; then rising and going to her
room she returned with rather more than the
amount required in United States bonds.
"Why, where in the world did you get this?"
said the bewildered husband. "Well my
dear, you went to a champagne supper seven
years ago, and on your return, finding naviga-
tion around the room very difficult, deposited
hat, shoes, gloves, and a large roll of bank
bills on the carpet. I put it away, and waited
three weeks for you to inquire if I had seen it.
When finding you were ashamed to do so, I
invested it; and here you have it."

Grains of Gold.

Religion on the tongue and self in the heart
is the way of the world.

It is better to be dull, with an ardent desire
to learn, than clever with no disposition to
improve.

Every heart has its secret sorrow, which the
world knows not; and often times we call
a man cold when he is only sad.

To admit the righteousness of man, be it
ever so little, into the tide-land of heaven, is
to admit a flaw into the security.

The grating file is not more necessary to the
polish of metals, than are trials for the bright-
ening of grace in the Christian's soul.

Write your name with kindness, love and
mercy on the hearts of the people you come
in contact with year by year, and you will never
be forgotten.

A mother has no right to bring up a daughter
without teaching her how to keep house, and
if she has an intelligent regard for her
daughter's happiness, will not do it.

The covetous man is ever running out into
futility with unobtainable desires after secular
good; and if this disposition be not checked,
it increases as the subject of it increases in
years. Covetousness is the vice of old age.

Education begins with a mother's or a
father's nod, with a sister's gentle pressure of
the hand, or a brother's noble act of forbear-
ance; with pleasant walks in shady lanes;
and with thoughts directed, in sweet and
kindly tones and words, to beauty, to acts of
benevolence, to deeds of virtue, and to the
source of all good.



City Directory.

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

Auctioneer.

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

Barristers, &c.

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

LAUDER & PRITCHARD, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, Solicitors, in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—Masonic Hall, 20 Toronto Street.

HARRY E. CASTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. OFFICE—15 Adelaide Street, opposite the Court House, Toronto.

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

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

D'ARCY BOULTON, Q.C. G. B. GORDON.

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, 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. TROJMAN, D.D.S., DENTIST, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—127 Church Street, Toronto, opposite Metropolitan Church. Specialties: 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, 68 Queen Street West, corner Teruley 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. MERRYFIELD, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, 109 1/2 Queen Street. A large and well-assorted stock always on hand.

P. McGINNES, 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. REDALE, MANUFACTURERS of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copperware, dealers in Baths, Water Coolers, Refrigerators, &c., No. 57 Queen Street West, first door west of Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

BARGAINS FOR MECHANICS! WM. WRIGHT, DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS, 277 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 SOGARS, that have been before the public so long, has received his SUMMER LIQUORS:

Cook Port Wine.....\$1 00 per gal  
Old Port.....2 50  
Extra do.....3 50  
Unsurpassed Old Port.....5 00  
SERRANOS—Fine Old Sherry.....1 50  
Extra do.....2 50  
Splendid do.....4 50  
Dove's Montreal Stock Ale and Porter. 1 25 per doz.

Goods sent to all parts of the city.

Boots and Shoes.

SIGN OF THE "GOLDEN BOOT."

WM. WEST & CO., 200 YONGE STREET.

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

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

Call and see for yourselves. No trouble to show our Goods.

WM. WEST & CO., 200 YONGE STREET

51-oh

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 PITTSBON, 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 Bathurst and Front Streets. 77-oh

COAL.

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

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

TERMS CASH. BIG COAL HOUSE, OFFICE:

45

YONGE STREET.

WM. MYLES & SON. 70-oh

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.

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

HARD & SOFT COAL, FOR STEAM AND DOMESTIC USE.

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

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

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

C. 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 170 Queen street, four doors above Queen street, east side. 41-oh

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, Nov. 1st, 1873.

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. 45-oh

A Cheap Stock of Ready-Made Clothing on hand 0-oh

Jewellery.

J. SECZWORTH,

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

118 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 LEVER WATCH.

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

W. E. CORNELL

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

Miscellaneous.

JOHN RAYMOND

Wishes 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. 63-oh

DR. WOOD,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

OTTAWA CANCER CURE,

PARAS. T. AND MARIA ST., OTTAWA, ONT

Cancer 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 the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of disease. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the Cure is complete. 52-oh



FIRE! FIRE!

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

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

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

COLEMAN & CO 40-oh

For first-class Book and Job Printing go to the office of the ONTARIO WORKMAN, 24 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, OFFICE FURNITURE

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

CARPETS MADE AND L.A.I.D. All kinds of Furniture Repaired. 65-oh

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

ORGAN & MELODEON MANUFACTURERS.

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

67-oh

1873] (1873 AS USUAL, COMPLETE SUCCESS!

Ten First Prizes at Two Exhibitions

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

ORGANS AND MELODEONS

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

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

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

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

SOLE AGENT FOR TORONTO: THOMAS CLAXTON, 157 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.—Good-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

Planing, 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 SQUIRE, Proprietor.

Kid Gloves Cleaned with superiority and despatch. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired on the shortest possible notice 20-oh

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

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THE

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A WEEKLY PAPER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE

WORKING CLASSES'

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124 Bay Street,

One door South of Grand's Horse Bazaar.

OFFICE:

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 & MACMILLAN

THE ARMY OF CAPITAL

Some time since we made reference to the new movement which was taking place...

The Times admits that the organization of a National Federation of Employers is an event not to be lightly dismissed...

But now we are about to enter upon a new and extraordinary phase of the conflict between Capital and Labour.

Was it prudent on the part of the masters, to compel the workmen of England to organize a National Federation of Workingmen's Societies?

The trades' union, on one hand, and the Committee of Masters on the other, was bad enough, as a necessity; but the conflict was confined to one trade at a time.

eminent employers, who appeared the other day before Mr. Lowe, may be called to bitter account.

The political consequences of the National Federation of Employers can be anticipated, in short, only with the gravest misapprehension, by all classes.

LONDON TRADES.

Amongst other aids to London labor the Ashmole war has promoted an industry that bids fair to be lasting and of some magnitude.

In Lambeth the industries in Belvidere-road and Broadwall-road, engineers and asphalt works are fairly on for work.

In Southwark, engineers, glass works, emery works, gun makers, hatters, iron-contruction works, ironworkers, moulders, wire workers, and hammermen are well employed.

In Bermondsey the leather industries are improving.

I heard whilst out here that there was plenty of work going on both at Deptford and Woolwich; but most of this casual labor is, no doubt, on the river or sides.

At the East-end, shipwrights, riggers, ship carpenters, painters and sail-makers are somewhat improving. Boiler makers, steam engine makers, engineers, and cooperers are well employed.

On the river, stevedores and lightermen are out to some extent. The dock laborers are also slack. Corkcutters and furniture-makers are steadily engaged.

In Clerkenwell, the watch, clock, silver and gold trades, speak encouragingly of work.

Typos and machine printers are very busy, and the like may be said of book binders. Gunmakers, lampmakers, coach-builders, tailors, boot and shoemakers, and Venetian blind makers are out to a slight degree.

CHINESE LABOR.

A recent issue of the Shop and Senate, contains the following truthful and appropriate remarks

When we see Chinamen making shoes, cigars, paper boxes, collars, cuffs, clothes, tin-ware, doors, blinds and sash; and washing clothes all day, half the night and throughout every Sunday; we conclude that white people have a slim chance to get a living by labor.

Fresh meat sent from Canada in a frozen state, has been served at a dinner in Liverpool.

The detectives inform the London agent of the Associated Press, that Henry W. Jenot, the fugitive from justice from New York, has been seen in Belfast, Ireland.

London dispatches, just received from Sir Garnet Wolseley, state that the King of Dahomey, with a large force of his subjects, have reinforced the Fantees, and that an alliance has been agreed upon between the two tribes.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE,

First-class Timothy Hay, wholesale; sample can be seen on our wharf. A No. 1 Portable 8-horse power engine and boiler, on wheels and in good order, clean.

IN ORDER TO SUPPLY OUR MANY Customers in the Eastern part of the city with the BEST AND CHEAPEST FUEL,

We have purchased from Messrs. Helliwell & Sinclair the business lately carried on by them on the corner of QUEEN and HURONTARIO STREETS.

VICTORIA WOOD YARD At the Best and Cheapest Coal and Wood Depot in the City. Cut Pine and Hardwood always on hand.

J. & A. MCINTYRE, Corner Queen and Bright Streets, and 23 and 25 Victoria Street.

THE UNION BOOT & SHOE STORE 170 King Street East, CORNER OF GEORGE STREET.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends that he has opened

The Union Boot and Shoe Store, With a Large and Varied Stock of the NEWEST STYLES.

Just material and has fixed the prices at LOWEST LIVE G PROFIT. Gentlemen's Boots made to order. An experienced manager in attendance. No penitentiary work. All home manufacture—the work of good Union men.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

A. RAFFIGNON, No. 107 KING STREET WEST, Is now prepared to supply

Foster's Celebrated New York Oysters BY THE QUART OR GALLON.

An elegant Oyster Parlor has been fitted up to suit the most fastidious taste, where Oysters will be served up in every style. Remember the Address, No. 107 KING STREET WEST, Near the Royal Lyceum.

WE ARE SELLING NEW AND SECOND-HAND ORGANS AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, OR ON MONTHLY PAYMENT.

Every working man be he mechanic or laborer can purchase one of our organs without experiencing any inconvenience, as the payments are very low and within the reach of all. N.B.—Second-Hand Organs taken in exchange. Musical Hall, 177 Yonge Street. J. F. DAVIS.

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

JAMES BANKS, AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER, 45 Jarvis, Corner of King Street East.

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

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

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

IN PRESS: To be Published in November, 1873: LOVELL'S GAZETTEER OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher, Montreal, 6th August, 1873.

Miscellaneous.

L. SIEVERT, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN CIGARS, TOBACCO AND SNUFF, And every description of Tobacconist's Goods.

BALLES AND SUPPERS ATTENDED TO BY WILLIAM COULTER, BY NOTICE, and in a manner as to give entire satisfaction. Home-made bread always on hand.

USE David's Cough Balsam For Coughs, Colds, Tickling in the Throat, &c., acknowledged by all to be the best preparation in the market.

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

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

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

J. YOUNG, UNDERTAKER, 361 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. Funerals Furnished with every Requisite.

H. STONE, UNDERTAKER, 337 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. Funerals furnished to order. Flak's Metallic Burial Cases always on hand.

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

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

WORKINGMEN!

SUPPORT YOUR OWN PAPER.

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