

# Ontario Workman.

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

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## MR. LOWE AND TRADE UNIONS.

### DEPUTATION TO THE HOME SECRETARY.

On Wednesday a deputation of members of the Parliamentary Committee waited upon Mr. Lowe at the Home Office. The deputation included Mr. Howell, secretary Parliamentary Committee; Mr. Macdonald president; Mr. Guile and Mr. Odger; they were accompanied by Mr. T. Hughes, M. P., Mr. Mundella, M. P., Mr. Palmer, M. P., and Mr. James Wedderburn.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, M. P., in introducing the deputation, said their object was to alter the law as to trade societies. They considered that recent legislation had made matters worse for them, though he and the members of Parliament who accompanied him through the unionists' position had been improved. Mr. Howell said they represented between 700,000 and 800,000 trades unionists. They did not want law made in favor of trades unionists, but they wanted it to be on a footing with other citizens. Trades unionists, for instance, were not allowed to summon a man in a district where the cause of offence arose unless they held property in that district, and thus the intention of the act was interfered with. He believed there was power vested in the Home Office to remedy this without going to Parliament. Then with regard to the Criminal Law Amendment Act, they wished that to be entirely repealed. They were not in the habit of condoning or palliating any of those offences against which the law was supposed to be levied, and they simply desired that those offences should be dealt with under the ordinary law of the country. That act had caused an amount of heart-burning that no other act had done, and they felt that none of the prosecutions under the act justified its continuance. Rattening and assaults could be dealt with the general law.

Mr. Lowe—You have mentioned rattening and assaults, what do you say about picketing? Mr. Howell said that picketing itself was legal under the old combination laws which this act repealed. They did not consider it morally wrong or in any sense unlawful. Picketing was very much misunderstood. The object of picketing was to give information to workmen who came from a distance of the state of trade matters.

Mr. Lowe—Even where a large number of persons assembled where workmen had to pass, you would say that that is justifiable?

Mr. Howell—Perhaps we should scarcely say that we should justify such an act.

Mr. Mundella—We object to its being penalized.

Mr. Lowe instanced the case of the man who used to follow Miss Burdett Coutts with the object of forcing her to marry him. In that case the law had no remedy.

Mr. Mundella—There ought to be a remedy, and we want one for trades unionists.

Mr. Howell next referred to the Master and Servants Act, which made a breach of contract criminal. This was quite exceptional, and did not apply to any other contract between those who were not trade unionists. If a man broke his contract he was liable to be sent to prison as a common felon. Though there was power under the Mines Regulation Act to prosecute a master, it was impossible to do it, and yet the men were prosecuted criminally and sent to prison. With regard to the law of conspiracy they were content with the bill of last session which the Government supported. Mr. Harcourt's bill would prevent indictments for such offences as led to the conviction of the gas stokers.

Mr. Macdonald said that with regard to the law of master and servant they very strongly objected to the 14th clause, which gave power to a magistrate to assess damages without any restriction, and it frequently happened that such damages were imposed that the man was obliged to go to prison from inability to pay. The act was thus an instrument of oppression. He represented a society of 130,000 men who unanimously desired the repeal of the criminal portion of the Master and Servant Act, which had caused very great annoyance.

Mr. Lowe—Do you object to the justices as a tribunal?

Mr. Macdonald—Entirely.

Mr. Lowe—Supposing any question arose between an employer and employed would you object to the justice?

Mr. Macdonald—We prefer the county court judge or a stipendiary magistrate to a justice, but should like a stipendiary magistrate.

Mr. Mundella—The entire workmen are tired of justices' judgments.

Mr. Guile (of the Ironfounders' Society) having spoken.

Mr. Odger said there was one point of the Criminal Law Amendment Act that had not been touched, viz., that were he to go into a shop and tell them that they were working for less wages than elsewhere, and that they ought to have more, he might be convicted of coercing and molesting.

Mr. Lowe—Not by merely telling them this; there must be a case against which the act provides, viz., rattening and assaulting.

Mr. Odger—I need not use threatening words.

Mr. Lowe—I think so. Mr. Macdonald said the masters had introduced the discharge note in certain places, which had the same effect of preventing men from working as coercive picketing, and no law could reach the masters.

Mr. Mundella said that the Criminal Law Amendment Act should be absolutely repealed. The act was very abstruse, and having consulted the ablest lawyers, to say nothing of magistrates, they confessed that it was most difficult to bring all the contingencies of the act together so as to deal out justice. The more likely thing to occur to lay magistrates was to leave out of consideration certain things and convict upon one item. The very first conviction under the act was at Bolton, and it was overruled at very great expense to the workmen. Then another case was that of distributing bills, which was appealed against, and the case was withdrawn. The Chipping Norton case was familiar to them; and then there was the case where seven women were sent to prison because a man heard them say "Bah" to a workman. There were other cases. But there was no use in pretending that there was equality in the law in this respect. Anybody might cry "Bah" to him for his political opinions or the color of his hat, and no notice would be taken of it. But with respect to those who came under the Criminal Law Amendment Act it was far otherwise. The law against these offences instead of applying to the whole community applied only to trade unionists, and not to the masters. In business they were accustomed to threats, and he could name several men in the House of Commons at the head of large firms who were told that if they did not cease to supply goods to co-operative stores the senders would cease to trade with them. What was that but a threat? And rather than resist the weak man had been compelled to give way. He had also seen letters from employers stating that so many men had struck work, giving the names of the men. The employers who received those letters knew that they had not to employ those men so named, and that was just a counterpart of the action of the men.

Mr. Lowe—There is no threat in the case you have stated.

Mr. Mundella—But the man is punished on the other side if he does anything to hinder a man from accepting employment.

Mr. Lowe—No; he must have assaulted or molested.

Mr. H. Palmer—But the cases are construed against the workman.

Mr. Lowe—Whether this is combination in a criminal case I am not prepared to say.

Mr. Mundella—Now I come to one serious offence in the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Rattening means either malicious injury to property or the hiding of property. Why should it not come under the general law, and not appertain to one class of the whole community only? There is the Malicious Injury to Property Act.

Mr. Lowe—The hiding of property would not come under that act.

Mr. Mundella—I think it would. There is no reason for the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Mr. Palmer—I have moved for certain returns showing the number of committals and offences both as regards masters and men. I believe you will find the committals against the masters blank.

Mr. Lowe—I am acquainted with all the cases against the men, and there is not one against the masters I think. I have listened with great interest and great profit, and I must express my thanks for the clearness and brevity with which you have given me your views. It shows that you knew your case, and have well considered it. I can assure you that this subject has engaged my very serious attention, and the subjects brought before me are well worthy the consideration of

the Government. I will consider to the best of my ability the statements which have been made to me, and I hope to come to some conclusion which may be satisfactory to you. At present I am not able to say more than this, that I shall give the matter my best consideration.

The deputation then withdrew thanking the right hon. gentleman for his courtesy.

## MR. DISRAELI ON THE NINE HOURS' BILL.

A delegation of representatives from nearly all the Factory Act Associations in Scotland waited on Mr. Disraeli on Thursday afternoon in M'Lean's Hotel for the purpose of presenting him with an address thanking him for past efforts in the cause of reducing the hours of labor in mills and factories, and asking his support for Mr. Mundella's Nine Hours' Bill. The following towns were represented on the occasion—Glasgow, Paisley, Barrhead, Pollockshaw, Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, Forfar, and Brechin.

Mr. Bremner, Secretary to the Glasgow Association, commenced by an address in which he stated that the working people of the country were anxiously looking for the right hon. gentleman's favorable consideration of any measure which had for its object a legitimate reduction of the hours of labor and improvement in the moral, social, and domestic condition of the women and children employed in mills and factories throughout the realms.

Mr. Cullen then presented the following address to Mr. Disraeli:

To the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M.P.

Right Hon. Sir.—We are representatives of the factory workers of the manufacturing districts of Scotland, and we hail with profound satisfaction your visit to this our ancient city. We avail ourselves of your presence amongst us to tender the most grateful and heartfelt thanks of the factory workers for the service you have rendered in promoting successful factory legislation, from the results of which so many blessings, socially, mentally, and physically, have been conferred upon the women and children employed in that branch of our national industry. We are not unmindful of the hearty co-operation and valuable aid you gave our cause in early life, nor of the active assistance you have always rendered in more mature years. It is to gentlemen like yourself, who espoused our cause when it was unpopular to do so, that the working people are most indebted, and to whom the gratitude is more especially due. Permit us therefore once more to offer you our well-earned thanks and congratulations for the past, and to express a hope that in all our future efforts still further to improve the condition of the female and children portion of our fellow-laborers you will give any legislative measure having for its object a further reduction of the hours of labor a favorable consideration, so far as it appears consistent with the best interests of the employers and employed, whose welfare we believe to be identical, and whose future prosperity depends upon the extension of the textile trade of this nation.

(Signed)  
JAMES LYNCH, Pres. Glasgow Assn.  
JOHN MIDDLETON, Pres. Dundee Assn.  
Nov. 20, 1873.]

Mr. Disraeli, in replying, said—Gentlemen, I remember my support of the Ten Hours' Bill as one of the most satisfactory incidents of my life, and therefore I need not say that I sympathize generally with the subject you bring before me. The measure was opposed by persons of great influence and by many parties in the State, and at one time it seemed impossible that it could have succeeded, because then neither of the two great parties avowedly upheld it. But as time advanced it was successful in its progress, and I am glad to say that those with whom I act generally in public life uniformly and unanimously upheld it, and they have been repaid for the great effort which they made—because it was not made without much sacrifice—by the results, which in this case have been quite satisfactory. It has tended to the elevation of the working classes which depends upon two causes. If their wages rise and their daily toil diminishes they are placed in a favorable position, and if they don't avail themselves of that position they only prove they are unworthy of it. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the first point—the financial considerations—

with respect to wages, no Legislature can interfere. (Hear, hear.) The rate of wages must be left to those inexorable principles of political economy to which we all bow. They must depend upon demand and supply. But when you come to the hours of labor, you leave financial considerations and enter into social ones, and there a Legislature can interfere, and, if with discretion and with wisdom, no doubt to the advantage of the country and of the working classes. With regard to the particular point which you have brought before me, it is not for the first time under my consideration. Two years ago, in the centre of British industry, and in the great county of Lancashire—the glory of England—I received many communications and many deputations on that subject. I said at that time that it was unnecessary for me to state that I was favorable to the general policy requested by the working classes of the country. I had proved it, and therefore it was quite unnecessary to dilate upon the subject; but that as regards the details of the particular measure which was brought before me, I requested that I should have sufficient confidence placed in me by the working classes that they would allow me to consider those details when they were brought before the House of Parliament in the shape of a measure. I could not of course pledge myself beyond a general sympathy with their cause. Since that time I have omitted no opportunity of making myself acquainted with all the details connected with the subject which you have brought before me to-day. I have communicated with great employers of labor. I have received from them much information, and I have made myself acquainted with their views; and all I can tell you now is that the result of my deliberations and the result of my researches are favorable to the views you uphold. (Applause.) But I reserve to myself my right—for your interest as much as for my own—that whenever the subject is discussed I must be considered perfectly free as to all the details and as to the general condition under which any change can be made. I should be opposed to any change in which the general sympathies of the employers were not with the employed. I believe myself that, with calm and dispassionate discussion, and with those inquiries pursued in the impartial spirit to which I referred, the result will be—at least I hope the result will be—that there will be very little difference of opinion between the working classes generally and their employers; but I am satisfied myself that it is unwise to make any alteration of this kind unless there is a general concurrence of sentiment. I only wish to make one reference to an observation which has been made by one of my friends who has aided me, and who has spoken to the interest of my party. If I uphold these views, I assure you, although the expression of my opinions may be different to what you are accustomed, it is quite an error in any of you in supposing that in upholding your interests I look to the interests of a party. (Hear, hear.) My views upon this subject were formed long before I was in the prominent position which I now have the honor to occupy with respect to one of the great parties in the State. These opinions have never changed. It is to me a subject of great gratification that the large majority of the gentlemen with whom I act in public life have the same opinions on the subject as myself; but I could not for a moment take any step in this question with reference to the interests of a political party. I believe it is for the interest of the country that the position of the workers of the country should be such that they may rise as I wish to see them rise, and as I think they are rising in social and political considerations. I have confidence in the working classes. I do not know any body of men or any order of men who are so interested, to my mind, in the glory and greatness of our country as the working people of England; and I have long been of opinion that if that state is brought about in their condition which I think is fast accomplishing, and which I hope will be accomplished—when, in addition to adequate remuneration for their toil, they have a reasonable diminution of their labor—there really will be no class in the country placed in a more happy position than the intelligent and educated working classes of the community. It is only by labor and constant employment that life is really endurable. It is delightful with occupation; without it it is intolerable, and you ought to be aware of that. It ought to be impressed upon you that your life is a life which ought to be one of happiness so long as your labor is not so excessive that you cannot cultivate your

intelligence, and have the advantage of those delights of existence which the working classes to a very great degree at present possess, and which certainly fifty years ago they did not enjoy. I can only say in answer to your address to-day that I, of course, will not pledge myself to every minute detail or to everything that you request; and I am sure that you on reflection will feel that it is best to leave me—having given you, I think, in the course of my life some pledges of my sympathy with your class and your condition—that you will permit me whenever the subject is brought before the House to take that course which I think is best for the interests of the country and for your advantage.

Mr. Logan then thanked the right hon. gentleman for his courtesy in having received the deputation. He begged to say, in regard to the statement made by Mr. Middleton referring to the advisability of the right hon. gentleman supporting the measure from party motives, that he, for his own part, entirely repudiated that statement. He could be no party to any such statement. He again thanked Mr. Disraeli for the reception accorded the deputation.

## NUMBER AND CONDITION OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO EXAMINE INTO THE NUMBER AND CONDITION OF THE UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE OF NEW YORK.

First—We would state that we have investigated the condition of the working classes in order to learn as nearly as possible the number of idle men and women, also to learn if their idleness be enforced or voluntary.

Second—We should report that there are at this time 10,000 idle people walking our streets, seeking employment or charity by day and sleeping in charitable institutions, station-houses, stables, carts, and hallways at night, all of whom are involuntary idlers. We also find that in this whole city of a million human beings that there are only 1,200 so-called vagrants outside of almshouses. We also find that only about 85 free beds are furnished in the whole city, and that 60 of these are provided by a private citizen at 510 Pearl street, the most of the balance being furnished by the Young Men's Christian Association. We further learn that 11 trades in this city usually employing 26,200 men only employ 5,960 at this time, leaving 20,250 industrious men in enforced idleness. We also find that there are to-day 182,000 men, members of various organizations, seeking work, not charity, in this State, and that in the United States, among mechanics and blacksmiths alone, 82,000 are demanding labor. The number of unskilled workmen and unemployed women it is impossible to learn. We also find that 600,000 people live in tenement houses in the city; 100,000 females who earn their own living. We would state also that this number of 182,000 men idle in the State of New York represents nearly a million human souls entirely dependent upon them. And we find also that 2,000 men and women are turned away nightly from our station-houses, and that these places are reeking with filth and vermin, and have become living charnel-houses, and that those who find shelter in them are worse provided for than the criminals under the same roof. We learned from the Commissioners of Charity that more than 200 respectable poor persons find lodgings each night upon the floor of our overcrowded almshouses, and that no more can be admitted under present provisions. We learn, further, that from the various lodging-houses for women and girls about 100 per night are turned away to the mercies of the street, and that many helpless women, widows, and children find themselves on the streets for non-payment of rent, and totally unable to provide themselves with food, and that the average wages of 38,000 working women and children in this city is \$3 34 per week, even when work is furnished them. We learned from the branch office of the Young Men's Christian

(CONCLUDED ON NEXT PAGE.)



Poetry.

SONG OF IRON.

My hot ships through the burning seas,
My sharp spears above the lands;
I bind the western prairies
Unto the eastern sands.

THE POOR MAN'S SABBATH DAY.

The merry birds are singing,
And from the fragrant sod
The spirits of a thousand flowers
Go sweetly up to God;

Tales and Sketches.

BY THE SAD SEA WAVES.

"Yes, Ah, the waves have always to me a
sad, uncertain sound."
"Don't be soft, Tom."
"But don't you it is true. Just listen, now,

would be a success, at least, in the eyes of
love-sick girls."
"No, no! Alf, you are sarcastic. You mis-
understand me. I can tell you a sad tale that

Irene sat upright, clinging to the seat, with
a willow in her eyes, and a frightened flush
on her cheeks; it made her dazzlingly beau-

"With an exclamation of distress, Irene
placed herself between us."
"Keep silent, James," she entreated, "and
listen, Mr. Blanchard, what I have to say

coached with the carriage and horses, had
departed secretly during the night."
"Then, as no trace to be seen of what di-



only insisted that the artist should come back the following day. She wanted him to set to work on the instant, so great was her longing to see the masterpiece erected. The sculptor, however, remarked that he had another work to finish first. The difficulty she sought to overcome by means of money.

"Impossible," replied the artist. "I have given my word; do not distress yourself; I will apply to it so diligently that the monument shall be finished in as short a time as any other sculptor would require who could apply himself to it forthwith."

"You see my distress," said the widow; "you can make allowance for my impatience. Be speedy, then, and above all, be lavish in magnificence. Spare no expense; only let me have a masterpiece."

Several letters uttered these injunctions, during the few days immediately following during the interview. At the expiration of three months the artist called again. He found the widow still in her weeds, but a little less pallid, and a little more coquettishly dressed in her mourning garb.

"Madam," said he, "I am entirely at your service."

"Ah, at last; that is fortunate," replied the widow, with a gracious smile.

"I have made my design," said the artist; "but I still want one sitting for the likeness. Will you permit me to go into your bedroom?"

"Into my bedroom! For what?"

"To look at the portrait again."

"Oh, yes; have the goodness to walk into the drawing-room; you will find it there now."

"Ah!" said the artist, surveying the picture.

"Yes; it hangs better there," observed the widow. "It is better lighted in the drawing-room than in my room."

"Would you like, madam, to look at the design for the monument?"

"With pleasure," replied the widow. "Oh, what a size, what profusion of decoration. Why, it is a palace, sir, this tomb!"

"Did you not tell me, madam, that nothing could be too magnificent?" I have not considered the expense; and, by the way, here is a memorandum of what the monument will cost you."

"O sculptor!" exclaimed the widow, after having cast an eye over the total adding up; "why, this is enormous!"

"You begged me to spare no expense," said the sculptor.

"Yes, no doubt; I desire to do things properly," replied the widow, "but not exactly to make a fool of myself."

"This at present, you see, is only a design," observed the artist, "and you have yet time to cut it down."

"Well, then, suppose I were to leave out the temple, and the columns, and all the architectural part, and content ourselves with the statue? It seems to me that this would be appropriate."

"Certainly it would," replied the artist.

"So let it be then—just the statue alone."

Shortly after this second visit the sculptor fell desperately ill. He was compelled to give up the work; but on returning from a tour in Italy, prescribed by his physician, he presented himself once more before the widow, who was then in the tenth month of her mourning. He found this time a few roses among the cypresses, and some smiling colors playing over half shaded grounds. He brought with him a little model of his statue, done in plaster, and offering in miniature the idea of what his work was to be.

"What do you think of the likeness?" he inquired of the widow.

"It seems to me a little flattered; my husband was all very well, no doubt, but you are making him an Apollo."

"Really! well, then, I can correct my work by the portrait."

"Don't take the trouble," said the widow; "a little more or less like, what does it matter?"

"Excuse me, but I am very particular about likenesses."

"If you absolutely must—"

"It is in the drawing-room yonder; is it not?"

"It is not there any longer," replied the widow, ringing the bell. "Baptiste," she said to the servant who came in, "bring down the portrait of your master."

"The portrait that you sent up to the garret last week, madam?"

"Yes."

At this moment the door opened, and a young man of distinguished air entered; his manner was easy and familiar; he kissed the fair widow's hand, and tenderly inquired after her health.

"Who in the world is this good man in plaster?" asked he, pointing with his finger to the statue, which the artist had placed on the mantelpiece.

"It is the model of a statue for my husband's tomb," she replied.

"You are having a statue of him made? His very majestic?"

"Do you think so?" said the widow.

"It is only great men who are thus cut out of marble, and at full length," replied the young man; "it seems to me, too, that the deceased was a very ordinary personage."

"Well, I think his bust would be sufficient," observed the widow.

"Not just as you please, madam," replied the sculptor.

"Well, let it be a bust, then," said the widow, "that's determined."

Two months later, the artist, carrying home the bust, encircled by the stairs a merry party. The widow, giving her hand to the elegant dandy who had caused the statue of the deceased to be cut down, was on her way to the mayor's office, where she was about to take a second oath of conjugal fidelity. If the bust had not been completed, it would, willingly have been dispensed with. When, some time later, the artist called for his money, there was an outcry about the price; and it required very little less than a threat of legal proceedings before the widow, consoled and re-married, concluded by resigning herself to pay the funeral homage, reduced as it was, to the memory of her departed husband.

SCIENTIFIC.

SCIENCE IN THE KITCHEN.

The student of the social economy of this country will encounter the more remarkable anomaly in the habits of our people than that while we exhaust every possibility suggested by the progress of modern science toward the augmenting of our pecuniary welfare, we as scoldingly neglect the teachings derived from the same sources and pointing to one of the most important causes of physical health and comfort. When a man undertakes to build himself a house, it is the general rule that he exercises the closest care that every portion of the structure shall be, in design and material, the best. He employs a capable architect, a thorough builder, selects stone, brick, mortar and other components of his fabric with a rigid scrutiny which leaves no doubt in his mind but that his dwelling will be a strong and lasting shelter. Then he decorates, furnishes, searches for ingenious devices of household convenience, and finally enters his new habitation secure in his belief of its excellence. Is it not strange that all his labor is done for a roof which may cover its owner but until tomorrow, for a home which the vicissitudes of fortune may wrest from him in a day, or which of his own choice he may abandon, before the mortar is perfectly dry; while to the structure in which Providence has ordained he shall exist for a lifetime, but secondary consideration is given?

Our food has been compared to the fuel which heats a boiler, makes steam, and so drives the machinery. The simile is not only true but unjust. The substances that we eat play even a greater part. It is as if the fuel, besides heating the water, contributed by its combustion to the existence of the boiler—in other words, we are made of the materials we consume. Clearly, then, although we may subsist for a time on substances unsuitable and comparatively non-nutritious, in the end our physical system will suffer, if not break down, from the improper nature of the components with which it is supplied.

Cooking is the proper preparation of food for human consumption. We do not consider that the term means applying heat until the substance assumes any form which is edible, but the causing of the material to undergo certain changes, chemical or otherwise, in its condition, which render it in the most suitable state for the nourishment of the body. Articles for the table, then, are either cooked or ruined—necessarily one or the other. Bad cooking, like bad grammar, is non-existent *ex vitro*; but as to where the dividing line happens to be between the very opposite conditions, it is odd that few persons can agree. Perhaps it may be safely drawn from the sanitary point of view, as above noted; for a single material, like the common potato, for example, may be nutritious and healthy when properly cooked; while if it be boiled until it be waterlogged and waxlike, its beneficial nature is lost. Theoretically, then, the gage of cookery should be the healthfulness of its results; practically, however, the standard is simply and purely one of individual taste; and that in this country, where the majority are educated to relish compounds indigestible and worthless as brain and muscle producers, is fallible in the extreme. Hence, while this sense is gratified, we give no thought to the means, in other words, so long as the builder of the fabric is satisfied with the exterior appearance of his stone, mortar, or brick, no matter, if when they are made into a wall, they prove bad within, and weak and insufficient at supports.

Dr. James, in an excellent paper recently read before the American Health Association, upon a topic kindred to that to which we are referring, points out with much clearness many of the abuses into which the preparation of our food has fallen, and inveighs with special vigor against the general assumption that women are natural cooks. Perhaps it is to the invariable inaccuracy which (our feminine readers will pardon us) is inherent to the gentler sex, more than to any other cause, that the science of cookery has descended to the level of a rule of thumb pursuit. Do we ever need a medicine, we watch the druggist, that he compounds it with scrupulous exactitude. Do we build a machine, we hire talent that will execute the work to a hair breadth accuracy; in fact, we employ skilled labor to supply us with knowledge, to house us, to dress us, and even to shave us, everything but to feed us. It takes an artist to make our coats; but the most foolish of Hibernian virgins may be installed in our kitchen to prepare the food, that makes our body.

If cookery were reduced down to rule, so that a person could follow recipes with the same certainty of success, due to accuracy, with which the student pursues the instructions laid down in his text book of chemical analysis, it is probable that any individual could produce eatables and healthy dishes, but nothing is further from the truth. Let the reader ask any successful cook how he or she makes such or such a compound, the chances are strongly that no satisfactory explanation can be given. "Practice" is probably stated as the reason, or "experience," or "luck." Let him turn to any so-called cookery book, and we would be willing to wager that in nine cases out of ten the recipes for the most delicate cake and pastry contain greater margins of inaccuracy than any formula extant for mixing mud concrete. What does a teaspoonful mean, heaped up or level, with the rim? Or a teaspoonful? What size of teaspoon? How much is a pinch, or a handful, or a pennyworth? There is absolutely no standard system of measures conscientiously followed; and hence a woman will gage her ingredients by the grab with the same unquestioning faith in the accuracy of the combination that she proposes in the fact that the distance from the tip of her nose to the end of her fingers is precisely and infallibly one yard.

The practical solution of the important question, whether the masses can be educated properly to prepare their food, is yet to be determined. It is surely possible that cookery can be taught as a science, as other necessary branches of knowledge, not after the fashion of child's play, as have been those of the previous attempts in this direction; but as a serious study. We do not expect every man's wife to become a *conditio bleu*, or our servants to prepare entrees which would not disgrace Delmonico; but we do believe that means might be found of imparting information sufficient to relieve the people of many of the nightmare-breeding compounds of daily consumption. Make practical cookery a part of every woman's education, and the principles of the same a portion of that of every man. Let us, for recipes, have formulae and instructions, clearly couched, but as accurate as the physician's prescription, and deduced by scientific investigation. Then with the materials and means which we now have, better than which the world cannot produce, the answer to our petition for daily bread will not be food destructive to our health as individuals and as a people.

THE PIN MACHINE.

This machine is one of the closest approaches that mechanics have made to the dexterity of the human hand. It is about the height and size of a lady's sewing-machine, only much stronger. On the left side, at the back, a light belt descends from a long shaft in the ceiling that drives all the machines, ranged in rows on the floor. On the left side of the machine hangs on a peg a reel of wire that has been straightened by running through a compound system of small rollers. The wire descends, and the end enters the machine. This is the food consumed by this voracious little dwarf. He pulls it in and bites it off by inches incessantly—one hundred and forty bites to the minute. Just as he seizes each bite, a little hammer, with a concave face, hits the end of the wire three times, "upsets" it to a head, while he grips it to a counter sunk hole between his teeth. With an outward thrust with his tongue, he then lays the pin sideways in a little groove across the rim of a small wheel that slowly revolves. By the external pressure of a stationary hoop these pins roll in their places as they are carried under two series of small files, three in each. These files grow finer toward the end of the series. They lie at a slight inclination on the pins, and a series of cams, levers and springs are made to play like lightning. Thus the pins are dropped in a little shower in a box. Twenty-eight pounds are a day's work for one of these jerking little automatons. The machines reject crooked pins, the slightest irregularity in any of them being detected.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR COAL.

Among the anomalies of the fuel question, the most striking consists in the fact that the supply of petroleum from the Pennsylvania wells is now at a rate which has reduced its value to 1d. per gallon, and that yet no methods have been brought into general use to utilize this product, either for manufacturing or domestic purposes, so as to influence the price of coal. The present yield of the region is estimated at 30,000 barrels a day, and new discoveries are constantly made. An impression is becoming general that the existence of this fuel is as extensive as that of coal itself, and its utility is finding recognition in China and Japan, whither considerable shipments are now in progress.

HARDENING SMALL TOOLS.

According to J. Scheuzleder, watchmakers and engravers harden their tools in sealing wax. The article is made white-hot and thrust into sealing wax, allowed to remain a moment, then withdrawn and thrust into another place, and this treatment is continued until the steel is cold, and will no more enter the wax. The hardness thus attained is extreme, and comparable to that of the diamond; in fact, steel hardened in this way may be used for boring or engraving steel hardened by other processes.

the tool being previously moistened with oil of turpentine.

COAL SUPERCEDED—VAPOR FUEL.

A writer in the *Railroad Journal* is engaged in bringing into prominence a new heating agent, which is destined to prove a satisfactory substitute for coal in its every possible application. It is a gaseous or vapor fuel. The basis of it is petroleum, which is being produced in almost fabulous quantities in all of the oil-bearing districts of America. The remarks of the writer alluded to are well worthy of perusal, for if all the states be correct a revolution in the matter of supplying heat for all purposes to dwellings in towns and cities will soon be brought about. We quote as follows:

It is first converted into gas, and then intermixed with the requisite amount of air and steam under proper conditions, and this product conducted in pipes to the place of combustion, and thus ignited and burnt in suitably constructed furnaces.

As a steam fuel, coal, by comparison, with it, is nowhere, for its various advantages in this respect admit of no comparison. For reducing and refining ores, for working in iron, steel and metallurgy generally, its merits are infinitely superior to any other fuel.

From the total absence of sulphur and all other hurtful ingredients, Vapor Fuel produces from the poorest of ores, even a better than charcoal iron.

While the results obtained are so greatly superior, it is gratifying to know that the cost of this fuel is less than half that of coal, and the supply increasing and unlimited.

It is most fortunate that this great discovery has been perfected at this time, when the price of coal seems to be going up, and the supply of Petroleum is very abundant and cheap.

The great industries of the countries are in process of rapid development and change, especially in all those branches relating to iron and steel, and who knows or can predict what important results will be due to the discovery and application of "Vapor Fuel" to the various uses we have named. That it is destined to become a substitute for coal and to become also an important adjunct to metallurgy no one can doubt.

In this connection we may also state that Petroleum is also being used in many places to furnish illuminating gas, and the gentleman already referred to, connected with this office, informs us he has devised a method whereby Petroleum and other Hydrocarbons may be successfully utilized to furnish all the fuel and heat of towns and cities, for warming, cooking, &c., in the same manner that illuminating gas is now served out and used.

This is indeed a novel and momentous innovation, and one well worthy the attention of oil producers, as affording a new field for its use, and a profitable relief from the evils of an increasing and already overcrowded supply.

THE HOPE OF THE FUTURE.

The *Workingman's Advocate* of Chicago, has been publishing a series of articles upon the outlook for the ensuing winter from a labor standpoint, and under the above caption, refers to the "bow in the clouds" that relieves the darkness of the present time, and shows the means by which the laborer can attain the fruits of his toil. We are sure the article will be of interest to our readers.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. With almost as much precision as we can count on the appearance of a new moon, the mercantile and industrial classes of the United States can tell when a so-called financial panic will pay a visit to our commercial centres, and thence to the industrial classes, on the same principle that a student can tell why effect follow cause, or why two and two makes four; and with the process of argument we feel satisfied the careful reader is already familiar. It is simply an arithmetical question, which any school-boy can solve.

How long can a manufacturer, merchant or farmer, who pays ten per cent for money, and whose average returns on the capital invested are but three per cent, afford to continue business? It is a matter of time and endurance, but the results are as inexorable as the decrees of fate. It may be compared to an hour-glass, which empties in twenty minutes at one end, what it requires sixty minutes at the other end to fill. The one process is always under the manipulation of the robber; the other under the supposed control of the victim.

For years past the mechanics and workingmen, through their representatives, have vainly endeavored to enlist the sympathy and cooperation of the agricultural element, to secure their demands for a recognition of labor's rights, or a redress of labor's wrongs. The efforts and misrepresentations of a partisan, subsidized press have unfortunately been more potent than the dictates of reason and common sense. It's a long lane, however, which has no turn. The seed sown is beginning to bear fruit. Monopoly has but one definition. Charity, honor, or even justice, are terms to which it is a stranger. All are fish which comes in to its net; but unfortunately for its own selfish purposes, it has overshot its mark, and secured for labor what labor, apparently, was unable to secure for itself. The farmers, who have suffered till-forebearance has ceased, to be a virtue, are at length awakened to a realization of the fact, that the common enemy can only be defeated by a union of sentiment and action. Hence we find, on every hand, a disposition manifested to secure the influence, moral and political, of the mechanics, agriculturists, which we are happy to say, have been met in the most fraternal spirit. To consummate this union—essential to the welfare of the Republic—should be the persistent aim of every labor reformer. The new element, of strength to be secured by such an amalgamation is certainly worth an effort. From the latest and most reliable data furnished, we find the number of farmers' granges—that is, farmers' trades unions—in the several States, to be as follows:

Table with 2 columns: State and Number of Granges. Includes Alabama (477), Arkansas (74), California (104), Florida (14), Georgia (304), Illinois (704), Indiana (827), Iowa (825), Kansas (638), Kentucky (38), Louisiana (31), Massachusetts (10), Maine (1), Michigan (111), Minnesota (371), Missouri (985), Mississippi (434), Maryland (4), Nebraska (345), New Hampshire (7), New Jersey (13), New York (19), North Carolina (113), Ohio (184), Oregon (40), Pennsylvania (32), South Carolina (181), Tennessee (199), Texas (29), Vermont (28), Virginia (7), West Virginia (20), Wisconsin (232), Washington (5), Colorado (2), Dakota (25), Canada (8).

Total 7,810

Now, it is not claiming too much to say that these 7,810 granges represent a voting population of 500,000 souls. Already a large number of the most able and far-seeing of their leaders are beginning to realize that it is more essential to secure cheap money than cheap transportation; and there is no doubt that, by well directed effort, the co-operation of the farmers at large can be obtained in any future movement to secure this boon. The recent elections have opened the eyes of our lawmakers, especially our western tillers of the soil have evidently determined to vote as they think. Under these circumstances it is with unfeigned pleasure we announce that, at the ensuing session of Congress, a bill, in consonance with the financial principles enunciated by the National Labor Union, will be introduced, and what is more, strenuously supported by many of the ablest statesmen of the country; and, although results may not verify our opinion, we honestly believe, if the proper steps are advisedly taken, if united action between the mechanical and agricultural elements is secured, (and we have reason to believe that it can and will be,) that their united demands will be heeded, the curse of the country—the National banking system—destroyed, and the issue of a currency directly to the people, based on the wealth and resources of the country, sufficient in volume to meet all legitimate business requirements, elastic and inextensible—a legal tender for all debts, public and private, inter-convertible, at the pleasure of the holder, into government bonds bearing 3.5 per cent interest, can be secured.

With the advent of this system, and the abolition of the gold-basis humbug, a new era will dawn on the history of our country, lock-ups and panics will be unknown, wealth will be more generally diffused, honest labor will be adequately rewarded, monopolies will be shorn of their power, and our country become a republic in fact as well as in name.

The Labor Market has undergone few changes during the past week. In the North the trade on the Tyne and Wear is dull, but shipbuilding on the Clyde is fairly brisk. Colliers are generally well engaged, and the report of the Cleveland ironstone miners being unsettled has received official contradiction. Advances of wages have in several quarters been refused, and if pressed a further depression of trade is likely to result. In consequence of the high price of coal and the raw materials in the iron trade, wooden shipbuilding has temporarily revived. New coal-fields are however being opened out in various directions. The Barnsley district and Lanarkshire may be specially mentioned in this connection. In the new ironstone district of Lincolnshire, works are still very active—and in the coal-fields of Lancashire labor is reported scarce. Under the head of emigration it may be observed that the Agricultural Labourers' Union have now declared in favour of an extensive removal of their members to the Colonies against the simpler process of migration within the United Kingdom, and both New Zealand and Queensland are likely to secure a large number of this class. Latest advices from Canada indicate that systematised emigration on a large scale is likely to take place to that colony, in the spring.—Labor News.

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Meetings of Unions.

TORONTO.

Meetings are held in the Trades' Assembly Hall... various union meetings listed by date and location.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, &c., meets in Foy's Hall... other union meeting details.

OTTAWA.

Meetings are held in the Mechanics' Hall... Ottawa union meeting schedule.

ST. CATHARINES.

Meetings are held in the Temperance Hall... St. Catharines union meeting details.

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

Mr. D. W. TERNENT, Niagara Street, St. Catharines, will receive subscriptions and give receipts for the WORKMAN.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

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

The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, DEC. 18, 1873.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

What to do with the poor and unemployed during the coming winter is now one of the most important and pressing questions agitating the public mind of the United States.

that prevails amongst the operative classes all over the Union it is hard, indeed, to conjecture; but the sickening details of the report of the committee appointed to examine into the number and condition of the unemployed people of New York city alone gives us a faint idea.

Many are the schemes and plans suggested for their relief. Some of the New York dailies, with much force, urge the acceptance by the national government of the plan suggested by the working people at a meeting held a few days ago.

One of the most influential of New York journals—the Graphic—sees no good reasons why, in times like the present,—when "from lack of confidence and timidity on the part of capitalists, the whole industrial system is thrown out of joint,—the Government cannot extend aid to the operative classes;" but whilst it favors the appeal of the workingmen to Congress for work, it refuses to endorse the proposition for the issuing of a national currency in sufficient quantities to place the control of money beyond the reach of monopolists and bankers.

Of course every one must know that productive labor supports everything. Wall Street itself thrives upon the labor of the men employed in the coal mines and workshops of the nation.

workingmen will soon ascertain from whence comes so much of their difficulty. All this is, no doubt, very true, but the effect following this cause is upon them, bearing in its train untold suffering and want, and one of the most immediate, difficult and knotty problems to solve is, how the poor and unemployed of New York and sister cities are to be kept from starvation during the winter.

THE CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

At the present time, when with our unionists here, the question of the repeal or amendment of the Criminal Law Amendment Act is being considerably agitated, the account of an interview had by a deputation of trade unionists with Mr. Lowe, the British Home Secretary, will be read with interest.

Mr. Lowe's answer to the representations of the deputation was probably all that could have been expected from a Minister. He began with avowing that he had observed the partial working of the laws complained of, and, thanking the deputation for the brevity and clearness of their observations, assured them that the subject had engaged his serious attention, and that the whole matter was worthy the attention and consideration of the Government.

REORGANIZATION.

The Workingman's Advocate throws out some valuable suggestions on the above subject, and though the circumstances which have called them forth do not apply immediately to our country, yet they are worthy of the most careful consideration of our readers, as many of the suggestions may be acted upon with profit by them:—

"When any great enterprise partially fails in its accomplishment, it is not abandoned by its projectors. Investigation follows investigation, until the true cause of the partial failure is ascertained; then the institution is reorganized on a firmer basis than before, its constitution or charter is strengthened where it is weak, modified or amended in such a manner as will enable it to carry on the great work which it has undertaken.

We admit the panic has lessened the faith of the weak-kneed in our trades unions, because they did not accomplish impossibilities. In some instances they have yielded to employers—not because the latter had justice or right on their side,—but in the absence of labor being organized as it should be, and the present financial difficulties rendering labor very uncertain, it was deemed expedient to yield to their unjust demands, rather than involve thousands of their fellow workmen in strikes, at a season of the year when, above all others, strikes should be avoided.

Justice is not to be expected from the capitalist; for, as he is but the agent or distributor of capital, like Shylock, he must have his "pound of flesh," in the shape of interest, and that interest has to come out of the workingman.

Now, under these circumstances, we do not see why our workingmen, who are members of trades unions, and those who are not members of those unions, ought to take lessons from those who profess to be their rulers. (?) Let them, too, organize and reorganize. Under the late pressure, some of our weaker and more imperfect unions have gone under, but the revival of the times and of trade will afford them an opportunity to reorganize, and they ought to lose no time in doing so.

The present also affords an excellent opportunity for our working people to organize co-operative associations, whereby they can, in a measure, do away with a great amount of useless and unproductive labor. Our farmers are now ready and willing to co-operate with our mechanics and working people, and if a beneficial co-operative association could be organized, arrangements could be made with the farmers of the country whereby provisions could be obtained at lower rates than they can now be procured.

TRADES UNIONS.

There are persons who have prejudged these societies; and if they will read us, we beg them to reconsider.

Two things—if maintained—are sufficient to vindicate these societies wherever and however found. First, that the end in view is worthy, and secondly, the means fair, instituted to maintain it.

Now, can any sensible person contend that working men ought not to desire to keep up and in many instances raise up their wages? Capital is continually tending to put them down. Money lenders, and indeed men in all business departments of life, are constantly at work to improve their trades. Banks unite in keeping up their rates of interest. No poor person can go and induce the first one to discount in his favor below the established rate.

official services pay, object to the poor laborers for doing the same thing? Have they "no rights" which capitalists "are bound to respect?" Quite sure do we feel that a little sober thought will correct the prejudices so unjustly indulged against our working men for simply trying to do the best they can. Poor mechanics out of work, must have shelter and bread for their children. Capitalists easily take advantage of their necessities and employ them for the time at reduced wages. This not merely puts down the pay of the sufferer, but the whole craft for the future. Can there be any harm in his co-laborers uniting not only for his assistance, but in such a way as to avoid its recurrence? Is it not decidedly wise that the man himself and all like him, should go into a Union to sustain their prices and themselves, when out of work?

Let all bear in mind that we owe all we have or ever can have to the laborer. Then we should wish to see him in easy circumstances, happy and prosperous. All should certainly wish to see him well paid for his work. To effect this is the end and the only end of the Trades Unions. Hence it is worthy.

The means used to accomplish the end are simple and innocent. Workmen simply come together, as all other meetings, and adopt just and general rules for their regulation. They agree to stand out for what they consider reasonable time and pay for their work. To be overworked and underpaid, they regard as wrongs against which they have the right of self-defence. This it would seem none dare dispute. If an employer has the right to say how much he will give, the employee must have the same right to say how much he will take. This is all the Union proposes. In principle there is no difference between the rights exercised by these societies and those accorded to every man. The only distinction is that the associations act all together. They know, as we all do,—that in Union there is strength, and act accordingly. The only possible objection—of any reason—must arise from their prices being too high. As in all similar cases, the difference of opinion on this point comes from selfishness. The buyer says it is naught; while the seller lauds his wares to the skies. But there is certainly a stronger tendency from the power in the hand of the capitalists to depress than to unduly exact wages. The distinguished physician, the lawyer, the general, or the managing politician, may indeed get overpaid, but never the poor, patient, honest tailor. Let him therefore no more be censured for joining with his fellows to secure the best protection he can against the crushing weights of capital and monopoly.—Workingman's Advocate.

THE RUSSO-KHIVAN TREATY.

A Berlin correspondent has furnished the London Times the text of the treaty of peace made between General Von Kauffmann and the Khan of Khiva in August last. The treaty sets out the frontier between the Russian and Khivese territories as follows: From Kuerketh to the point where the most westerly branch of the Amu Darva leaves the main stream that river is to form the frontier. Further down the frontier runs along the most westerly branch of the river to the shore of Lake Aral, then proceeds along the shore to promontory of Urgu, and from the latter point follows the slope of the Use Urt plateau along the so called ancient bed of the Amu. All the land on the right bank of the Amu, with all inhabitants, both sedentary and nomadizing, are ceded by the Khan to Russia. In the event of the Emperor of Russia surrendering a portion of this territory on the right bank of the Amu to the Khan of Bokhara, the Khan of Khiva will acknowledge the latter sovereign as the legitimate proprietor of the districts thus ceded. Russian vessels are to have the exclusive right of free navigation on the Amu. The Russians are besides to have the right to construct any harbors, piers, factories and store houses on the left bank of the Amu, where they may

also establish farms and carry on agriculture. The manifesto published on July 25th by Seid Muhammad Rachi Bahadur Khan, setting at liberty all slaves in the Khatiate, and abolishing forever slavery and the traffic in human beings, remains in full force, the Khan's Government expressly engaging with all its might to compel the strict and conscientious fulfilment of the provisions here detailed. A fine of 2,200,000 roubles is imposed upon the Khivese Government to cover the expenses of the Russian exchequer in the last war. Considering, however, the scarcity of ready money in the Khanate, and more especially in the coffers of the Government—considering, also, the difficulty the Government would have in paying the fine within a brief period—the Government has allowed the option to pay the sum exact in instalments, with 5 per cent. interest on the remainder. In the first two years the Khivese Government is to pay 100,000 roubles annually; in the second two years, 125,000 roubles annually; in the third two years, 175,000 roubles annually; in the year 1881—that is, nine years hence—100,000 roubles; and every succeeding year, till the final liquidation of the debt, 200,000 roubles at the very least. To facilitate the payment of the first instalment the Khan will be allowed to levy this year's taxes on the inhabitants on the right bank of the Amu. After the payment of 200,000 roubles on Nov. 13, 1892, there will remain still a rest of 70,054 roubles to be settled by the surrender of 73,567 roubles on Nov. 13, 1893. Should the Khan's Government wish to shorten the term of payment it will enjoy the right of making the annual instalments greater than required.

THE TAILORS' STRIKE.

The difficulty between the operative Tailors of this city and their employers has been arranged, and the men resumed work on Tuesday of this week.

WEST TORONTO ELECTION.

Mr. Moss, the Government candidate for West Toronto, was elected on Monday last.

OPERATIVE MILLERS.

At the regular meeting of the Operative Millers Union of Toronto district, held on the 11th inst., at the Trades Assembly Hall, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:—Mr. Jas. Gillespie, President; Mr. Wm. Stuart, Vice-President; Mr. Jas. Mahony, Treasurer; Mr. S. R. Stuart, Financial Secretary; Mr. John C. Bain, Recording Sec., and Mr. Henry Walters, Warden. We are pleased to learn the organization is spreading, and is in a prosperous condition.

TORONTO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

At the December meeting of the Toronto Typographical Union, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:—Mr. Wm. Bonnell, President; John Pritchard, Vice-President; Mr. J. H. Dowor, Financial and Corresponding Secretary; Mr. H. Lovelock, Recording Secretary; Mr. De Vere Hunt, Treasurer; Mr. Gadd, Sergeant-at-Arms. Messrs. Gillespie, MacMillan, and Williams, were appointed delegates to the Toronto Trades Assembly.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

This well-known place of amusement is nightly drawing large houses. The programme is varied and interesting, and the acting, singing, dancing, etc., of the various artists, is altogether of a very superior description. The energetic manager, Mr. Z. R. Triganne, is determined to spare neither pains nor expense to cater to the tastes of his numerous patrons, and while at all times the programme is most admirably arranged, arrangements are being made to have unusual attractions during the holiday season.

We would refer our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Wood, of Ottawa. The success that has followed his treatment of that dreadful disease, cancer, has been most striking, and those suffering from that cause would do well to consult him.

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SHORT SERMONS.

NO. II. BY A LAY PREACHER.

I have learned by experience that the Lord hath blessed me for thy sake.—Genesis, xxx. 27.

MY FRIENDS—In saying that the Bible is the Word of Life, with which declaration I open my remarks, I wish to be understood as speaking of Life in its entirety. It is the source of a loss of large happiness to many men that they regard the Bible only as a text-book of theology; a collection of mystic statements concerning the source of temporal life, and an indistinct revelation of a celestial world and a future life hidden from our human understanding. But many of these persons believe its saying with as full a faith as its most devout followers, while they almost entirely neglect to study or to walk in the way it is the evident work of the Sacred Book to clearly define. And a large number of others, there be who study sacred revelation of future life earnestly and closely, and set aside the lessons of temporal economy which abound in the writings of Moses and the Prophets.

Let us study one of these lessons now. You are all, perhaps, familiar with the story from which my text is taken—the story of Jacob and Laban. Under peculiar circumstances Jacob came to Laban, a shepherd, and engaged to work for him—to tend his flocks. He rendered faithful service, and the flocks multiplied many times, but with his prosperity, Laban found a desire growing in his heart for greater riches, and he began to cut down his expenditures—an idea perhaps wise in fact, but injudicious in its application at his hands; for he cut down his hired man's wages—"changing his wages ten times" in about fourteen years. During all these years Jacob had worked on a very narrow margin over board and clothes; but he now wanted, needed, in justice, to do better, and accordingly he resolved to strike for an advance or go elsewhere.

Everything connected with his work and wages, or as told in the records, is a lesson of great import to the employer, the mechanic, the laborer of to-day and of our land. So I ask you to note well how Jacob makes answer to his own question—the great question of all good men—"How shall I provide for mine own house?" He asks it of Laban, who objects to his going away, but yet does not offer to raise his wages to a figure equal to the worth of his work, and it comes back to himself for answer. Here is his proposition: A division of the increase, a share in the profits. Laban, in the words of the text, bears testimony that the work of his helper had brought to him his wonderful prosperity, and now fully convinced that striking does not pay—for the employer or the employee—he readily consents, and continues to carry on his business successfully, while his man Jacob shares in it and becomes rich.

Now, let it be noted that this blessing of the Lord came not upon Jacob's work on account of his being a devout worshipper—on account of extraordinary piety—for he had not yet given his heart to God; he had not yet "presented his body a living sacrifice (which is reasonable service)"; nor did he do so for some six years thereafter. The blessing of prosperity came upon him, upon his labor, in his studying to show himself a workman approved—in his skilful, faithful attention to his work. (Chap. xxxi. 40.)

There be many whom we cannot persuade to adopt this plan at once. But as Division of Profits quieted the trouble between the disagreeing capitalist and poorly-paid laborer, four thousand years ago, let us, improving upon the crude covenant according to our time, seek to establish wherever suitable a plan of sharing by percentage either in the plant or profits.

LET US CO-OPERATE.

Correspondence.

ST. CATHARINES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS AMALGAMATED SOCIETY.

The St. Catharines Branch of this great institution, held its first fortnightly meeting on Wednesday last in the Caledonian Hall, Mr. Cook, President in the chair; there was a good attendance of members during the evening. Two new members were admitted to the society. The members are all in excellent spirits, and expect a large accession to their numbers in the coming Spring.

HIGH PRICE OF FUEL.

A meeting will be held on Wednesday evening to consider the above subject.—Among the speakers who will address the meeting we may mention the names of C. Brown and Captain Wyman. The meeting will no doubt be largely attended.

MEETING OF TAILORS' UNION.

The monthly meeting of the Tailors Un-

of this town, was held on Monday last. A motion was proposed to suspend the by-law relating to the election of office bearers which now takes place in January, the motion was carried. The election then proceeded, with the following result:—Mr. D. W. Teruent, President; Mr. G. Ryckman, Vice-President; Mr. J. Harris, Secretary; Mr. P. Ryan, Treasurer. The society also resolved to send an additional sum of \$20 to the Toronto Tailors now on strike.

THEATRICALS.

The Herndons opened in the Town Hall, for a two weeks season on the first of December, and have been playing to excellent houses ever since, so much so, that they intend to prolong their stay till Christmas. Among the plays that have been produced since the opening night, we may mention the following: "Rip Van Winkle," the "Factory Girl," "Rosedale or the Rifle Ball," the "Stranger," "Lady Audley's Secret," and the "Colleen Bawn." We were present at the three last plays mentioned, and can bear our testimony to the general excellence of the actors and actresses, all of them showing great care and naturalness in their acting. On Friday night, Mr. Herndon produced the "Stranger," to an excellent house, the dress circle being crowded and the other parts of the house were well filled. Mr. Healy as the "Stranger" (a very arduous part) confirmed the good opinion of the "saints" entertain of his acting and proves him to be an actor of great versatility. Baron Steinfort, Mr. J. H. Mulligan; Francis, Mr. J. Ward; Peter, Mr. Herndon; were all that could be desired. Mrs. Maller, was represented by Mrs. Herndon, whose fine acting was the theme of unusual admiration, the other parts were tolerably well filled. We advise all who are fond of seeing fine acting to visit the Town Hall.

TRADE.

Trade we regret to say is in many instances getting dull, several of the master Carpenters are discharging their men; they complain of the scarcity of money and therefore cannot proceed with their contracts; we trust we shall soon be able to give a more satisfactory report.

St. Catharines, Dec. 15th, 1873.

OTTAWA.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

Since my last we have had "sunshine, hail and snow," and a fair quantity of rain, with pronouncements of a green Christmas. "Dull, very dull," is the universal cry throughout the city. We should die of ennui were it not for the elections, in prospect, both Legislative and Municipal. Grits here, Conservatives there—all striving to strengthen their position for the fray. The ward electors even will tinge somewhat of the political, with varied success for each party, although the chances are largely in favor of the Conservative. The Mayoralty question will be an absorbing topic for the time being. The candidates to date, are Dr. Hammet Hill, as the Conservative nominee, and the present Mayor, Mr. E. Martineau as an "independent," who refused, I understand, the Conservative invitation, (notwithstanding his appearance at the John A. banquet the other day) and accepted that of some parties, who, while eschewing parties for the nonce, are of well-known Grit proclivities. The lines are clearly drawn, notwithstanding the disavowal of party politics in the matter. The Conservative choice does not promise success, and many are surprised at the want of tact displayed in the selection. One thing is certain, however, and that is that Mr. Mayor Martineau "pulled the wool" on the Conservatives, and when the die was cast by that party, he "jumped the bounty," a la J. O'Reilly. Thirty pieces are as valuable and enticing to-day as in the early Christian times. Mingled more or less with all this is the question of who will be chosen by the city to fill the seat of Mr. R. W. Scott in the Local Legislature, which, it is anticipated, will be soon vacant. Public opinion hath it—that Mr. Scott, will be shelved in the Senate as it is not possible to find a constituency whose his late gymnastics would receive an endorsement. The names of J. P. Featherston and D. J. O'Donoghue are those at present on the tapis. The former, it is alleged, is to be the Grit nominee, and at present ranks as a city Father. The latter, I understand, is a printer, President of the Typographical Society, President of the Ottawa Trades' Council, 1st Vice-President of the Canada Labor League, and the workingman's candidate, as independent. Mr. O'Donoghue's friends are active, working and canvassing with a will, and with marked success too. I learn, the workmen of Ottawa, if true to themselves, can elect their man. Under any circumstances they will at least learn who and of what party their friends are composed, and the lesson will not be forgotten. Those who pretend to know, augur the adoption by the Liberal Conservatives of the Workingmen's candidate. Time will determine this assumption. Policy and former and oft-repeated professions of fair-play for the workmen should prompt this course on the part of the Conservative wing, and it certainly would be the means of cementing more closely the workingman element of the Province to that party. The crowning feature for Ottawa, however, is the very quiet and orderly manner in which all are carrying on the canvass—a course that might be pursued with credit in Toronto, if we may judge from published reports.

Occasional. Ottawa, Dec. 15th, 1873.

CURRENT EVENTS.

A correspondent of the Scotsman writes that Mr. Oger is about to follow Mr. Bradlaugh's example, and start on a lecturing tour in the United States.

The Holland Government received intelligence that 9,000 troops belonging to the expedition which lately left Batavia for Atcheen, had effected a landing on the coast of that country without opposition.

The Budget Committee of the French Assembly have now under consideration a proposal to restore the objects of art belonging to the late ex-Emperor Napoleon, and to grant the ex-Empress Eugenie, his widow, 3,000,000 francs.

The town of Cartagena is deserted. The besieged have retired into the forts and the bombardment has increased. Hundreds of buildings are in ashes, and many of the streets are totally impassable from the debris.

The Tribune's special from Havana, Dec. 12, via Key West, says that the Navy doctor, Gallardo and four seamen on Wednesday night, attempted to burn the Virginus at the arsenal. They were arrested and the plot frustrated.

The great telescope that the Clarks have been making for the Washington Observatory has reached its destination in safety, and will soon be mounted and ready for use.

The ex-Empress Eugenie was deeply afflicted at the verdict and sentence in the case of Marshal Bazaine. Her agitation was so great that she has been compelled to postpone a visit she was about to make to Queen Victoria.

England has asked France to facilitate the inquiry into the Ville du Havre disaster, and has offered to defray the expenses of British witnesses. France has accepted the offer, and promises that the investigation shall be searching and complete.

Russia is again increasing her army. An imperial ukase has been issued, requiring that six out of every thousand inhabitants of Russia including the Polish provinces, shall be drafted into the army.

The Telegraph announces that the researches in Assyria, conducted with so much skill and good fortune by Mr. George Smith, are to be continued by the British museum. The Prime Minister has approved the scheme, and Mr. Smith will leave next week for the scene of those successful labors which were interrupted by his official recall.

A Washington says that the increase of the American public debt this month will be fully as large as last. In view of continued failure of revenues to meet the expenditures of the Government, Secretary Richardson is anxious to have some additional taxes authorized by Congress before the holiday.

The Trades Council of Birmingham are making an appeal on behalf of the common scythe smiths of Birmingham, who are on strike to recover a ten per cent, which was taken from them some time back, when business was slack, on a promise that it should be restored when trade improved. As the men considered that time arrived some six months ago, they then gave a half year's notice for the return to the old scale, but as the generality of the masters refused to comply, they struck. If the men can be supported for a week longer they believe that the masters will give way. The Council are also appealing for and to reimburse the loss of £300 sustained by the Wolverhampton Co-operative Lockmakers, who have had damage done to their plant and material to that extent by a recent fire, and of which only £75 is insured.—Labor News.

ST. THOMAS' WARD.

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST

Are respectfully solicited for

WM. ADAMSON, AS ALDERMAN FOR 1874.

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

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

TO THE ELECTORS

OF

ST. THOMAS' WARD.

Your Vote and Interest are solicited for

SAMUEL COXON, AS ALDERMAN FOR 1874.

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

ST. PATRICK'S WARD.

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR

J. P. WAGNER, AS ALDERMAN FOR THE ENSUING TERM.

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

TO THE ELECTORS

ST. DAVID'S WARD.

GENTLEMEN.—Your vote and interest are respectfully solicited for

THOMAS DAVIES, AS ALDERMAN FOR 1874.

Election takes place Monday, January 5th.

TO THE ELECTORS

ST. GEORGE'S WARD.

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR

THOMAS BROWN, AS ALDERMAN FOR 1874.

Election takes place Monday, January 5, 1874.

MAYORALTY ELECTION, 1874.

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

VOTE AND INFLUENCE

Are respectfully solicited for

A. M. SMITH, FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

MAYORALTY ELECTION FOR THE CITY OF TORONTO

ELECTORS

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

I am, your obedient servant,

ALEX. MANNING

Election—Monday, January 5, 1874.

TO THE

ELECTORS OF TORONTO.

GENTLEMEN—The time has now nearly arrived (by the Act of the Legislature) when you will have the privilege of electing from among yourselves one of the important offices of Mayor, I have been requested, by a large number of citizens, to offer myself as a candidate for that position. In compliance with their request, and with a desire to see our common city prosper, I now ask for your suffrages at the coming election.

Let my former conduct be a guarantee for my future services.

I remain, G<sup>t</sup>lemen, Yours, etc., etc.,

F. H. MEDCALF.

Toronto, 17th November, 1874.

EATON'S CHEAP JACKETS

Heavy warm jackets, cheap and good. Water-proof Cloaks, all sizes and qualities, from \$1. All-wool Shawls, at \$2.

COME AND SEE THEM.

Corner Yonge and Queen Streets.

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

GENTS' OVER-SHOES!

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

ONLY \$1 20!

WM. WEST & CO., 200 Yonge Street.

ALSO,

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

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

CHRISTMAS GOODS

FANCY WOOL SCARFS,

CARDIGAN JACKETS,

FANCY WOOL CUFFS,

SHIRT STUFS, ETC.,

Shirts, Collars, Ties, Gloves & Hosiery

AT LOW PRICES.

GEORGE ROGERS,

330 Yonge St., opposite Gould St

Two Working colliers have been elected to a School Board of Holyland, near Barnsley.



The Home Circle.

NEARING THE SHORE.

As she stands in a worn arm-chair;
White as snow is his thin soft hair;
Furrowed his cheek by time and care;
And back and forth he sways;

THE UNDECIDED MAN.

My indecision—people say—
Has always been my bane,
I'm small and modest in my way,
Although a little vain.

WHY MEN NEED WIVES.

What does a man need a wife for? It is
Not merely to sweep the house and make the
beds, and darn the socks, and cook the meals,

Their wives surprised them by bringing a noble
idea of marriage and disclosing a treasury
of courage, sympathy, and love.

THE DRIVER'S STORY.

"Ah, sir, this is going to be a hard winter,"
said a great burly car driver to us
the other evening; "and I saw yesterday
what such as you don't see very often,

ECONOMY.

There are two important things to be accom-
plished before we can hope to see any radical
reform in this matter. The will must be
aroused, and the desires elevated.

THE TEMPLE OF DIANA.

The Temple of Diana, about which there
has been so much contention among the learned
for so many generations, is now proved to
be octastyle, that is, having eight columns in
front.

Temple was built. The actual width of the
platform, measured at the lowest step,
was 238 feet 3/4 inches English. The evidence
as to its length is not at present so conclusive,

A WHOLE DAY TO DO NOTHING.

"If I only could have the whole day to do
nothing—no work and no lessons; only play all
day—I should be happy," said little Bessie.

OUR BOYS.

Dio Lewis has written a work for "Our
Girls," and numerous others have criticised
the "Girls of the Period," but no one to my
knowledge has yet told us what to do with
our boys.

OUR SOCIAL LIFE.

Some people never make acquaintances, but
shut themselves up from their kind as does an
oyster in his shell; while others—and by far
the happier—are never at a loss for cheerful
companionship.

SIZE OF MODERN AND ANCIENT MEN.

The heroes of antiquity are esteemed god-
like in their stature. In every exhibition of
arms and armor thrown open to the observer,
from the tower of London to that collection
exhibited in Somerset House by the Society
of Antiquaries, and which has just been closed,

A CORNER ON PRAYERS.

The latest strike in Germany is that of the
street beggars. It was not against pauper
competition, however, but to get up a corner
on prayers.

AN UNEXPECTED BILL.

A few days since, a well-dressed couple, in
the prime of life, stopped at a hotel in a
neighboring town, and sending for a Justice
of the Peace, informed that functionary that
they wished to be married.

"Yes," she replied, "I have a bill."
This being satisfactory the ceremony was
performed, and the couple were declared "man
and wife." As they were about departing,

"I'LL TELL YOU."

An amusing incident of childish humor is
to be narrated by a Mr. Campbell, of Jura,
the subject of it being his own son. It seems
the boy was much spoiled by indulgence; in
fact, the parents were scarcely able to refuse
him anything he demanded.

In Paris and indeed throughout France the
work of organization which we have often
reviewed has continued steadily among the trade
societies notwithstanding the agitation and
confusion which naturally results from the
political crisis.

Perhaps the most important
incident which occurred during the month of
October in the foreign labour market, is the
strike in the central iron district of Belgium.

The Dromedary, the Himalaya and the
Tamar are the three ships which are to be
sent by the British Government to the Gold
Coast, with stores and reinforcements for Sir
Garnet Wolseley.





...the Bowry that this or... the 1,000 names of honest, in-... men standing on their books... work, and that 15,000 applica-... made for places, and that out of... only twenty-six men obtained... During one month, at this place... men can be fed per day, receiving... a bowl of soup or a cup of coffee and... half a pound of bread for five cents. At... the Stranger's Rest, 510 Pearl street, we... found fifty clean, comfortable beds, with... warm rooms and every convenience for... bathing, shaving, and washing clothing and... person; also a pleasant reading-room and... two substantial meals a day for all who ap-... ply, free. An examination from the books... showed that during the last year 1,200 men... found employment from this place, and... that the majority applying for relief are... teachers, clerks, skilled mechanics, with... here and there a laborer. The cook was... found to be a graduate of a college. We... would state that this place is provided by a... private citizen and maintained entirely at... his own expense. A member of this Com-... mittee saw, at the residence of this same... citizen 1,500 starving men and women fed... in one day, and forty industrious, law-... abiding men lodge in his stable at night. We... further found all of the charitable in-... stitutions in the city overcrowded, and not-... withstanding they were doing all that their... means admitted, were still obliged to turn... away hundreds unaccommodated. We... learned from the President of the Commis-... sioners of Charity that the funds to re-... lieve the poor were wholly expended. The... Committee visited the President of the... Citizens' and Church organizations, formed... to consider the destitution of the poor in... the city, and drew from their interview the... fact that nothing had been or could be... done outside the limited channels of char-... ity already provided. They also visited... the Comptroller and Mayor, but were un-... able to obtain a hearing from these gen-... tlemen, although other visitors were freely ad-... mitted. Your Committee further learned from... the heads of different departments that the... law already provides for city improvements,... appropriations had already been made, and... contracts entered into that would fur-... nish employment to 50,000 men, and that... 30,000 could immediately be put to work... with advantage in the city; but we... also learned that the City Treasury is... bankrupt. All of which is respectfully sub-... mitted.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ST. ANDREW'S WARD.

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR E. KING DODDS, AS ALDERMAN FOR 1874.

Election takes place Monday, January 5th. The principles I have advocated through the columns of the Sun newspaper against the present unjust method of collecting taxes, (whereby the people are fined 2 1/2 PER CENT PER MONTH TO ATONE FOR MUNICIPAL NEGLIGENT,) is the best evidence of my views on the Tax Collection Question. If honored by the confidence of the Electors I pledge myself to work energetically in the interests of the Ward of St. Andrew.

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST Are respectfully solicited for JOHN P. BOND AS ALDERMAN, FOR ST. ANDREW'S WARD

The election takes place JANUARY 5th, 1874.

ST. ANDREW'S WARD. YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR WILLIAM THOMAS, AS ALDERMAN FOR THE ENSUING TERM.

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

ST. JOHN'S WARD. YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR JAMES SPENCER, The Workingmen's Candidate, AS ALDERMAN FOR THE ENSUING TERM.

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

TO THE ELECTORS OF ST. LAWRENCE WARD. YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR Wm. Hamilton, Junr., P. G. Close, and James Britton AS ALDERMEN FOR ST. LAWRENCE WARD, FOR ENSUING YEAR.

Election, Monday, 5th January, 1874.

ST. PATRICK'S WARD. YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE Are respectfully solicited for JOHN MALLON, AS ALDERMAN FOR 1874.

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

TO THE ELECTORS OF ST. PATRICK'S WARD. YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR JOHN BALL, AS ALDERMAN FOR ST. PATRICK'S WARD FOR 1874.

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

1874—ST. JAMES' WARD.—1874

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST Are respectfully requested for R. H. OATES, AS ALDERMAN, For St. James' Ward, for the Ensuing Year.

Election takes place Monday, January 5, 1874.

ELECTION OF WATER COMMISSIONERS FOR 1874 & 5.

To the Electors of West Toronto: GENTLEMEN,—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST Are respectfully solicited for ROBERT BELL, THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE, FOR WATER COMMISSIONER, FOR THE WESTERN DIVISION.

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

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

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR JNO. GREENLEES, AS WATER COMMISSIONER.

The Election takes place January 5th, 1874.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IN ORDER TO SUPPLY OUR MANY Customers in the Eastern part of the city with the BEST AND CHEAPEST FUEL, We have purchased from Messrs. Hollwell & Sinclair the business lately carried on by them on the corner of QUEEN and BRIGHT STREETS, where we shall endeavor to maintain the reputation of the VICTORIA WOOD YARD As the Best and Cheapest Coal and Wood Depot in the City. Cut Pine and Hardwood always on hand. All kinds Hard and Soft Coal, dry and under cover, from snow and ice. J. & A. McINTYRE, Corner Queen and Bright Streets, and 25 and 26 Victoria Street.

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

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends that he has opened The Union Boot and Shoe Store, With a Large and Varied Stock of the NEWEST STYLES. Best material and has fixed the prices at LOWEST LIVING PROFIT. Gentlemen's Boots made to order. An experienced manager in attendance. No patchwork. All home manufacture—the work of good Union men. E. P. RODEN.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

A. RAFFIGNON, No. 107 KING STREET WEST, Is now prepared to supply Foster's Celebrated New York Oysters BY THE QUART OR GALLON. An elegant Oyster Parlor has been fitted up to suit the most fastidious taste, where Oysters will be served up in every style. Remember the Address, No. 107 KING STREET WEST, Near the Royal Lyceum.

WE ARE SELLING NEW AND SECOND-HAND ORGANS AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, OR ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Every working man, be he mechanic or laborer can purchase one of our Organs, without experiencing any inconvenience, as the payments are very low and within the reach of all. N.B.—Second-Hand Organs taken in exchange. Musical Hall, 177 Yonge Street. J. F. DAVIS.

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

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

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

IN PRESS: To be Published in November, 1873: LOVELL'S GAZETTEER OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA: containing the latest and most authentic descriptions of over six thousand Cities, Towns and Villages in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories; and general information, drawn from official sources, as to the names, locality, extent, &c., of over fifteen hundred Lakes and Rivers, with Table of Routes showing the proximity of the Railroad Stations, and Sea, Lake, and River Ports, to the Cities, Towns, Villages, &c., in the several Provinces. Price in Cloth, \$2 50; Price in Felt Call, \$3 75. Agents wanted to canvass for the work. JOHN LOVELL, Publisher, Montreal, 9th August, 1873.

MISCELLANEOUS. SIEVERT, PORTER AND DEALER IN CIGARS, TOBACCO AND SNUFF, And every description of Tobaccoist's Goods, QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO. Sign of the "INDIAN QUEEN."

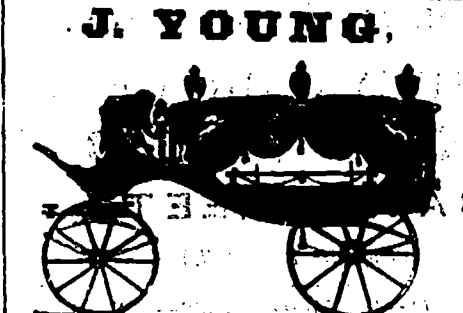
BALLS AND SUPPERS ATTENDED TO BY WILLIAM COULTER, On the 1st notice, and in a manner as to give entire satisfaction. Home-made bread always on hand. Remember the address—CORNER OF TERAULEY AND ALBERT STREETS.

USE David's Cough Balsam For Coughs, Colds, Tickling in the Throat, &c., acknowledged by all to be the best preparation in the market. PRICE 25c PER BOTTLE. Prepared only by J. DAVIDS & CO., Chemists, 171 King Street East, Toronto.

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

PETER WEST, (Lato West Brothers,) GOLD AND SILVER PLATER. Every description of worn out Electro-Plate, Steel Knives, &c., re-plated equal to new. Carriage Irons Nil re-plated to order. POST OFFICE LANE, TORONTO STREET.

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, 861 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. Funerals Furnished with every Requisite. AGENT FOR FISK'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES.



H. STONE, UNDERTAKER, 337 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. Funerals furnished to order. Flat's Metallic Burial Cases always on hand. REFRIGERATOR CORPSES supplied when required.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED to construct the Intercolonial Railway give Public Notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders for the construction of a "Deep Water Terminus" at Father Point. Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Engineer's Office in Ottawa and Rimouski, on and after the 25th day of November next. Tenders marked "Tenders for Harbor and Branch Line" will be received at the Commissioners' Office, Ottawa, up to six o'clock, p.m., of the 25th day of December next. A. WALSH, ED. B. CHANDLER, C. J. BRYDGES, A. W. MOLELAN, Commissioners.

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!

THE ONTARIO WORKMAN

A WEEKLY PAPER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE

WORKING CLASSES

NOW IS THE TIME

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HAVING RECENTLY MADE LARGE

ADDITIONS OF

Newest Styles of Fancy

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WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO

EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

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WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN