VOL. I.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1872.

NO. 33

Enbor Notes.

A new cigar makers' union has recently been formed at Elyria, Ohio.

On Tuesday the employers in the mason trade, Glasgow, conceded the demands of the men, and the strike is at an end.

The nine-hour system has now been in operation for some months at Aberdeen, and upon the whole seems to give mutual satisfaction to both employer and employed.

A meeting of weavers was held in the Masonic Hall, Galashiels, on Monday evening, to consider a code of rules for the formation of a union, drawn up by a commit-

DUNDEE SLATERS' STRIKE.—This strike continues to a certain extent-two squads being still out. Messrs. Gauld and Laeburn, Mr. Rattray, and Mr. John W. Fyffe have acceded to the request of the men, who have resumed work.

The popular melodeon manufacturers of Guelph, Messrs. Win. Bell & Co., invited their employees and a few friends to a social supper at the Queen's Hotel, on Wednesday evening last, as is their annual custom.

A Typographical Union was recently organized in Quebec. The following is the list of officers:

President-Simson Marcotte.

Vice President—George Grenier. Recording Secretary—Joseph Vienno-Miehand.

Corresponding Secretary-Leon. B. Lyonnais.

Financial Secretary and Treasurer-G. C. Rousseau. Marshal-P. Lizotte.

Some time ago the operative shoemakers of Blackford presented a petition to their employers, praying for an increase of wages. The masters, having considered the matter, have very handsomely granted the request of the men, whose wages are now advanced from ten to fifteen per cent.

The miners of the Hilda Colliery, South Shields, had a great demonstration on Saturday, in celebration of their having obtained the franchise. After the open-air demonstration, there was an evening meeting at the Mechanics' Institution, presided over by Mr. Stevenson, the borough member, who expressed a hope that the miners at Morpeth would be equally successful in obtaining the franchise.

Last week the operative shoemakers of Penicuik petitioned their masters for a rise of wages, similar to what had taken place lkeith. All of the masters agreed t grant the rise with the exception of the committee of the Co-operative Society, who refused to accede to the demand, and their workmen accordingly turned out on strike on Monday.

The seamen's strike in Belfast has terminated. The strike was confined to sailors connected with coal vessels; and, after a rather prolonged struggle, they have agreed to resume work at the old terms. A strike commenced on Monday among the same class of seamen at Drogheda. They assert that the owners agreed to pay them at the rate of £4 a month, but the owners denind this, and paid them at the old rate. The men, therefore, refused to continue longer at work.

The miners in the district of West Calder held a meeting recently, at which it was unanimously resolved not to return to work unless the advance of 1s. per day demanded some time ago was conceded. Following up this resolution, the colliers left in large numbers for the mining districts in the west.

A meeting of the Glasgow operative bricklayers was recently held, at which a deputation—in compliance with request—from the United Trades Confederation, and also one from the Trades Council, relative to the proposed building of halls for the trades of Glasgow. Both deputations were cordially received and attentively listened to. It was intimated that other meetings of the trade would be held to decide to what extent they would take part in the confedera-

Minors' representatives from the various iron and coal districts in Scotland, assembled on Monday in Glasgow, and discussed the present state of the trade, the unsatisfactory condition of which they attributed

to the exorbitant advances in prices made by the employers. The meeting declared its willingness to meet with the masters in conference, with the view of adjusting the whole wages question, and preventing strikes and lockouts in future.

At a general meeting of the maltmen of Edinburgh and Leith it was unanimously agreed that on Saturday first they should give in their warning to their employers, as they considered their present pay insufficient to meet their requirements. The present wages are 22s. per week for between 63 and 65 hours' labor, taking Sunday into consideration.

The miners of Kirkcaldy have now turned their attention from wages, and are seeking to have their houses let from year to year, instead of being at the mercy of their masters when disputes arise. This is the best move the colliers have yet made, and, if successful, will have broken the strongest weapon the masters have. The Muiredge evictions are still fresh in the memory of the miners, and will be a strong incentive to them to urge on the much needed change.

A meeting of the Edinburgh journeymen paper-rulers was held lately in Buchanan's Hotel, High street-Mr. Thomas Harley in the chair. The answer of the master paper-rulers to the memorial of the journeymen for an increase of wages was submitted to the meeting. The journeymen asked an increase of 2s 6d per week upon the present wages, and the masters, with the exception of two, have agreed to give 2s extra per week. The wages will now average The meeting agreed to accept about 28s. the offer of the employers, and passed a vote of thanks to them for the concession they had made.

CANADIAN.

Strathroy is making arrangements for having a Mechanics' Institute.

It is proposed to establish an implement factory at Colborne.

The Hamilton papers have agreed to increase their rates of subscription on the 1st prox.

This has been a good season for the Ottawa rickmakers, \$14 to \$16 per thousand being obtained for all they could make.

Hamilton proposes establishing a Fat Men's Club. No person under two hundred pounds is eligible for membership.

Three children have been drowned at Black Bay, near Thurso, by breaking through the ice. This is the first of the usual list of casualties from that cause.

A man in Harriston, while working on his farm, had a narrow escape. A villager, who did not perceive the old man, fired at a bird, and the ball passed through the back part of the rim of his hat.

A mutual improvement class is being formed in connection with the Mechanics' Institute of the town of Mitchell, under the provisions of the Agricultural and Arts Act. The object of the class is to encourage anything of a literary character; however, debating will be its most immediate object.

On Saturday afternoon an employee of the McClary Manufacturing Co., London, met with an accident of a most painful and horrible description. He is a young married man named George Shelton. He was conveying a ladle full of molten iron from the furnace to one of the moulds, and tripped and fell between two of the boxes in such a manner that he lost control of the ladle, which fell upon one of the boxes and emptied the burning liquid upon the unfortunate man's body from his breast downward. Help was instantly at hand, and immediately the poor fellow was turned over and the clothes torn from him, but not before the great heat had pierced through, and in many places actually cooked the flesh. Medical aid was summoned, and Dr. Woodruff rendered every assistance in his power to soothe the victim, whose sufferings, tion and the erection of the proposed halls. were of the most excruciating character.

About 2 a. m., Sunday, the residence of Mr. John Leslie, Dundas, was entered by two burglars, who, making their way to his bedroom, demanded his money, at the same time telling him if he did not keep quiet they would shoot him. . Mr. Leslie not being deterred by their threats from sounding an alarm and calling for help, the ruffians took him by the throat and attempted to choke him; but, although quite aged, he so struggled as to prevent their inflicting any serious injury. Meanwhile his calls aroused his sister. Hearing her approach the burglars immediately rushed for the front door. Mr. Leslie, although bruised and scratched about the throat, has happily escaped any serious bodily hurt. No clue has been found as yet to the discovery of the perpetrators.

FOREIGN.

A telegram from Melbourne, Victoria, states that a bill legalizing marriage to a deceased wife's sister has passed the legislature.

Three hundred laborers left Warwickshire for Plymouth, as the first batch of Agricultural emigrants to the Union settlement on the east coast of Queensland.

A joint Russian and German deputation is prospecting through Manitoba on behalf of a large party of Menoniteg, who propose emigrating from Russia and Gormany.

Almost fabulous prices were realised at the Oxford pigeon and poultry show on Thursday, as much as £100 and £150 having been paid for prize Cochins and Dorkings, and £100 for Hylesbury ducks.

At Ashton-under-Lyne a torchlight procession of about 10,000 people took place on Sunday night week, and at one time seriously threat ened the peace of the town, in consequence of the closing of the public-houses at nine o'clock.

Sir Charles Lyell declares that the entire continent of North America will be washed away into the ocean in four and a half million of years. And yet the people take an interest in real estate.

A telegram from Boston states that a young man named Henry Weston, an Englishman, twenty years of age, and formerly of Toronto and Woodstock, Canada, has been missing since Nov. 9th, and it is feared he has been killed in the great fire.

The Oxford and Cambridge boat race will, it is stated, most likely be rowed next year on Saturday, the 5th of April. At both universities the presidents are selecting their trial eights, from whom the selections of crews to contend at Putney is generally made. The formal challenge from the Oxonians will, it is understood, be sent to Cambridge this term.

The panic in coal is at an end, and the poor coal-mine owners have been compelled in many cases to make a rapid descent in price for custom. The Steam Coalowners' Associa tion at Cardiff have reduced the market price of steam coal by six shillings a ton. There has also been a considerable fall in the price of coal in Fifeshire and Clackmannaushire. The game has been a short one.

A DARK MYSTERY;

OR,

JIM BLAINE'S WONDERFUL STORY.

BY MARK TWAIN.

The boys used to tell me I ought to get one Jim Blaine to tell me the stirring story of his grandfather's old rain, but they always added that I must not mention the matter unless Jim was drunk at the time-just comfortably and sociably drunk. They kept this up until my curiosity was on the rack to hear the story. I got to haunting Blaine; but it was no use. He was often moderately but never satisfactorily drunk. I never watched a man's condition with such absorbing interest, such anxious solicitude; I never pined so to see a man uncompromisingly drunk before. At last one evening I hurried to his cabin, for I learned that this time his situtation was such that even the most fastidious could find no fault with it. He was tranquilly, serencly, symmetrically drunk-not a hiccup to mar his voice, not a cloud upon his brain thick enough to obscure his memory. As I entered he was sitting upon an empty powder keg, with a clay pipe in one hand and the other raised to command silence. His face was round, red and very serious; his throat was bare and his hair tumbled; in general appearance and costume he was a stalwart miner of the period. On the pine table stood a candle, and its dim light revealed "the boys he took the chances on another, callating that reply.

sitting here and there on bunks, candle-boxes, powder-kegs, etc. They said:

"Sh! Don't speak; he's going to commence." I found a seat at once, and Jim began:

"I don't reckon them times will ever come again. There wasn't a bullier old ram than he was. Grandfather fetched bim from Illinois; got him from a man named Yates-Bill Yates -may be you might have heard of him; his father was a deacon-Baptist-and he was a rustler too; a man had to get up rather early to get the start of old Thankful Yates; it was him that put the Greens up to jining teams with my grandfather when he moved West. Seth Green was probably the pick of the flock. He married a Wilkerson-Sarah Wilkersongood cretur she was-one of the likeliest heifers that ever was raised in old Stoddord everybody said that knowed her. She could heft a bar'l of flour as easy as I can flirt a flap-jack. And sp'n. Don't mention it! Independent? Humph? When Sile Hawkins came a browsing round her she let him know that for all his tin he couldn't trot in harnesss alongside of her. You see, Sile Hawkins-no, it warn't Sile Hawkins, after all; it was a galoot by the name of Gilkins-I disremember his first name-but he was a trump-come into pra'r meeting one night, hooraying for Nixon becus he thought it was primary; and old Deacon Gerguson up and scooted him through the window, and he lit on old Miss Jackson's headpoor old filly. She was a good soul-had a glass eye, and used to lend it to Miss Wagner, that hadn't any, to receive company in. It warn't big enough, and when Miss Wagner warn't noticing, it would get twisted around in the socket, and look up, may be, or out to one side and every way, while t'other was looking as straight as a spy-glass. Grown people didn't mind it, but it most always made the children cry, it was so sort of scary. She tried packing it in raw cotton, but it wouldn't work, somehow; the cotton would get loose and stick out, and so kind of awful that the children could not stand it no way. She was always dropping it out, and turned up her old deadlight on the company empty, and making them uncomfortable, becuz she never could tell them when it popped out, being blind on that side you see. So, somebody would have to hunch her, and say, "Your game eye hez fetched loose, Miss Wagner dear," and then all of them would have to sit and wait till she jammed it in again-wrong side before, as a general thing, and green as a bird's egg, being a bashful cretur and easy sot back before company. But being the wrong side before wasn't much difference any way, becuz her one eyo was sky blue, and the glass one was yaller on the front side, so whichever way she turned it, it didn't match nohow. Old Miss Wagner was considerable on the borrow, she was When she had a quilting or a Dorcas s'iety at her house, she gen'ally borrowed Miss Higgins wooden leg to stump around on; it was considerably shorter then her other pin, but much she minded that. She said she couldn't abide crutches when she had company, becuz they were so slow. When she had company and things had to be done, she wanted to get up and hump herself. She was as bald as a judge, and so she had to borrow Miss Jacob's wig-Miss Jacobs was the coffin-peddlar's wife-a ratty old buzzard he was, that used to go roosting around where people was sick, waiting ply-car-pet-containing all that was-m-o-rfor them, and there that old rip would sit all day in the shade, on a coffin that he judged would fit the candidate; and if it was a slow customer and kind of uncertain, he'd fetch his rations and blanket and sleep in the coffin

"He was anchored out that way in frosty weather for about three weeks once, before old Robbins' place, waiting for him; and after that, for as much as two years, Jacobs was not on speaking terms with the old man, on account of his disapp'ing him. He got one of his feet froze, and lost money, too, becuz old Robbins took a favorable turn and got well. The next time Robbins got sick Jacobs tried to make up with him, and varnished up the same old coffin and fetched it along with him; but old Robbins was too many for him; he had him in, and 'peared to be powerful weak ; he bought the coffin for ten dollars, and Jacobs was to pay it back and twenty-five more besides if Robbins didn't like the coffin after he'd tried it. And then Robbins died, and at the funeral he bursted off the lid and riz up in his shroud and told the parson to let up on the performances, becuz he could not stand such a coffin as that. You see he had been in a

if he made the trip it was money in his pocket, and if he missed fire he couldn't lose a cent And, by George, he sued Jacobs for the rhino, and got judgment, and he set up the coffin in his back parlor and said he lowed to take his time now. It was always an aggravation to Jacobs, the way that miserable old thing acted.

"He moved back to Indiana pretty soonwent to Wellesville-Wellesville was the place the Hogadoms was from. Mighty fine family. Old Maryland stock. Old Square Hogadom could carry around more mixed licker and cuss better than most any man I ever see. His second wife was the Widder Billings-she that was Becky Martin; her dam was Deacon Dunlap's first wife. Her oldest child, Maria, married a missionary and died in grace—et up by savages. They ct him too, poor fellowbiled him. It wasn't the custom, so they say but they explained it to friends of his'n that went down there to bring away his things? that they tried missionaries every other way and never could get any good out of 'em-and so it annoyed all his relations to find that man's life was fooled away just out of a derned experiment, so to speak. But mind you, there ain't anything ever really lost; everything that people can't understand and don't see the reason of does good, if you only hold on and give it a fair shake; Providence don't fire no blank cartridges, boys. That there missionary's substance, boys, unbeknowns to himself, actually converted every last one of them heathens that took a chance at the bar becue. Nothing ever fetched them but that. Don't tell me it was an accident that he was biled. There ain't no such thing as an acci-

"When my Uncle Lem was standing up agin a scaffold once, sick or drunk, or suthin, an Irishman with a hod full of bricks fell on him out of the third story and broke the old man's back in two places. People said it was an accident. Much accident there was about that. He didn't know what he was there for, but he was there for a good object. If he hadn't been there the Irishman would have been killed. Nobody can ever make me believe different from that. Uncle Lem's dog was there. Why didn't the Irishman fall on the dog? Becuz the dog would a seen him coming and stood from under. That's the reason the dog weren't appinted. A dog can't be depended on to carry out a special providence. Mark my words, it was a put-up thing. Accidents don't happen, boys. Uncle Lcm's dog-I wish you could a seen that dog. He was a regular shepherd—or, rather he was part bull and part shepherd-splendid animal, belonged to Parson Hagar before Uncle Lcm got him.

"Parson Hagar belonged to the Western Reserve Hagars-prime family; his mother was a Weston; one of his sisters married a Wheeler; they settled in Morgan county, and he got nipped by the machinery of a carpet factory and went through in less than quarter of a minute. His widder bought the piece of carpet that had his remains wove in, and people came a hundred miles to tend the funeral, and they had to let one end of the coffin stick out of the window. They didn't bury himthey planted one end and let him stand up same as a monument. And they nailed a sign on it, and put-put on-put on it-sacred tothe m-e-m-o-r-y-of fourteen y-a-r-d-s-of three t-a-l of-of-W-i-l-i-am W-h-e-"

John Blaine had been growing gradually drowsy and drowsier-his head nodded once, twice, three times; then dropped peacefully upon his breast, and he fell, tranquilly asleep. The tears were running down the boys cheeks they were suffocating with suppressed laughter-and had been from the start, though I had never noticed it. I perceived that I was 'sold." I learned then that Jim Blaine's peculiarity was, that whenever he reached a certain state of intoxication, no human power could keep him from setting out, with impressive unction, to tell about a wonderful adventure he had once had with his grandfather's old ram-and the mention of the ram in the first sentence was as far as any man had ever heard him get concerning it. He always meandered off interminably from one thing to another till his whisky got the better of him, and he fell asleep. What the thing was that happened to him and his grandfather's old ram is a dark mystery to this day, for nobody has ever yet found out.

"I have a great love for old hymns," said apretty girl to her masculine companion. "1 trance once before, when he was young, and am much fonder of young hers," was the

Loctry.

LABOR.

Labor is rest-from the sorrows that greet us Rest from all petty vexations that meet us, Rest from the sin-promptings that ever entreat

Rest from world-sirens that lure us to ill. Work-and pure slumbers shall wait on thy pillow.

Work-thou shalt ride over Care's coming billow:

Lie not down wearied 'neath Woe's weeping

willow! Work with a stout heart and resolute will!

Labor is health! Lo, the husbandman reaping, How through his veins goes the life-current leaping;

How his strong arm in its stalwart pride sweeping,

Free as a sunbeam the swift sickle guides. Labor is wealth-in the sea the pearl groweth, Rich the queen's robe from the frail cocoon floweth.

From the nine acorn the strong forest bloweth Temple and statute the marble block hides.

Droop not though shame, sin, and anger are round thee;

Look to you pure heaven smiling beyond theo, Rest not content in thy darkness-a clod! Work-for some good, be it ever so slowly; Cherish some flower, be it ever so lowly; Labor !- all labor is noble and holy;

Let thy great deeds be thy prayer to thy God. Pause not to dream of the future before us;

Pause not to weep the wild career that come o'er us :

Hark how Creation's deep, musical chorus, Unintermitting goes up into Heaven! Never the ocean-wave falters in flowing; Never the little seed stops in its growing; More and more richly the rose-heart keeps glowing,

Till from its nourishing stem it is riven.

Labor is worship!"—the robin is singing. Labor is worship!" the wild bee is singing. Listen! that eloquent whisper unspringing, Speaks to thy soul from our nature's great

heart. From the dark cloud flows the life giving shower;

From the small insects, the rich coral bower; Only man in the plan ever shrinks from his . part.

Labor is life!—'tis the still water falleth; Idleness ever despaireth, bewaileth; Keep the watch wound for the dark rust assaileth!

Flowers droop and die in the stillnes of noon. Labor is glory !-- the flying cloud lightens ; Only the waving wind changes and brightens Idle hearts only the dark future frightens;
Play the sweet keys wouldst thou keep them in tune.

Tales and Sketches.

THE OTHER SIDE.

NEW TRADES UNION STORY.

BY M. A. FORAN. Pres. C. I. U.

CHAPTER XXVI.

passing away, dissolving into the etherial mildness of spring, like the gray dawn, when night begins to open into day. Arbyght had returned from New Orlerns, and was actively, energetically at work. The union was determinedly fighting an unseen enemy. Whenever it was ascertained that a man had become prominent, or held an office in the organization, he was marked immediately, and discharged upon the slightest provocation. No man was discharged because of his connection with the order. Oh! no; but men were discharged for mildly remonstrating against insulting remarks from the foreman, or even employers, and whenever a man was discharged he had to soon leave the city, or turn his attention to something else. A fearful amount of misery and suffering was the result, but the men bore it heroically, with very few exceptions. Some there were, who, driven by famine and want, denied they were union men, and thus got back to work. Any person from outside seeking work, was closely questioned, and if found to be tainted with unionism, was invariably refused employment. . These and other mean devices were resorted to for the purpose of breaking the spirit of the men.

It was the general feeling among the employers that a reduction of wages should be enforced early in the spring, but their last experience with the union convinced them that trouble was to be apprehended unless that body was destroyed. Here, then, was the motive for all these little petty acts of meanness, persecution and tyranny; gold, self, was at the bottom of it. They dreaded a severance of the relations then existing between them and the men, though they were resolved upon the reduction, regardless of the consequences, if it could not be peaceably accomplished. This little ring of employers reasoned after this fashion: by reducing the men's wages half a dollar per diem the men would not

the year, and that was cortainly a snug little sum to divide among a few men-would give them from ten to thirty thousand dollars each, and they certainly could take better care of it than the improvident workmen. It never occurred to them that this half dollar might actually be needed to furnish bread for some little mouth.

The crisis came shortly after the Relvason dinner party, and was probably hastened by that event, as the dinner per se and the dresses and jewellery for the occasion cost Mr. Relvason some lifteen or twenty thousand dollars, and being a very miserly, selfish man, the magnitude of the bills alarmed and maddened him, and he determined that the gap in his bank account should be speedily filled, and with that end in view, he urged the reduction more strongly than ever, and at length the other employers yielded, and the strike against the men was instituted. Notice of the new scale of prices was given the men, and they, as a matter of course, refused to work on the new schedule. They were ordered to leave the shops, and they complied instantly. The employers now found that all their little despicable manœuvres amounted to nothing, as the men proved a united integral body, while it was confidently expected that dissensions and divisions would be the result of their victimizing, minacious terrorism, and other dishonorable devices. Nearly all the daily papers sided with the employers, whom they considered the victims of a horrible conspiracy. Longarticles from employers appeared daily, and should any of the workingmen respond, the reply would be inserted at advertising rates, or not inserted at all. This was the ultimatum of the press, and by this means the men were prevented from giving the public a full and clear statement of the case. From the open and covert tone of the press, it was generally believed the men had struck for an advance. The real facts in the case were distorted and twisted-shaped to throw odium on the men, and lead the public to believe that the employers were being most foully dealt with.

One afternoon a non-union man working for Relvason, came out of the shop into the street, on an errand of some nature, and as he passed through the gate he met a large number of children returning from school, among whom was the little son—a mere child—of one of the locked out workmen. The little fellow made some remark which the non union man thought reflected on himself, and forthwith he seized the child by the hair and began beating him unmercifully. The little fellow set up a most vociferous bawling, as a matter of course; the noise attracted the attention of some men who were just then crossing the street a block further up. Among these men was the father of the boy in question. Seeing his child abused he rushed to the rescue, and dealt the cowardly brute some well merited punishment. The man was not seriously injured, as he ran as soon as the child's father came towards

As is usual in such cases, a large crowd soon collected. Relvason jumped into his buggy and was soon at the police headquarters, where he represented the workmen as having made an attack upon his shop in vast numbers. The Mayor was summoned, and all the available force was ordered out, even merchant police and citizens being pressed into the ranks.

Two hours afterwards, a little army of over three hundred policemen and others marched grandly up to the scene of the recent encounter. They found the place silent and deserted. The deputy superintendent in charge of this formidable army, then divided it into squads, rhich he placed under the command of ser geants, and sent them into different parts of the city, with orders to arrest every man known to have refused to work at the employers' terms. About fifty of the workmen spent that night in the first, second and third precinct station houses. They were bailed out or discharged the following day, as nothing could be found against them, but no recompense was made them for the gross wrong inflicted upon them as citizens. The police department was not even censured. This little episode created a terrible excitement; the press was frantic. Some wanted the Mayor to issue a proclamation, others wanted the Governor to issue a proclamation, and call out the State militia, and some even went so far as to call on the President to send U. S. troops to crush out the spirit of rampant insubordination that threatened the city with destruction. But notwithstanding all these things, the men firmly refused to go to work except at the former price, and the probabilities seemed to indicate that in the end they would be successful. The employers changed front; they proposed arbitration, and the men readily accepted the proposal. A board of arbitration was formed, met, discussed the matter, adjourned, met again, and adjourned to meet again, met again -no agreement. The employers proposed that Arbyght should be removed from the board—the men refused, and the scheme fell through. It could not succeed, as each party entered the arrangement with the primordial resolve not to concede anything.

A calm followed. About a week later, Tatam Mahoney called upon Arbyght one evening, about nine o'clock, and said that Mr. the purpose of settling the affair, as he was heartily sick of it, and wished to put the men to work on the following day, but Mr. Relvason (he said) wished some guarantee for the future good conduct of the men, as he wished

of two hundred thousand dollars at the end of good news to Richard. He wrapped himself horses, and the pages sung amatory ditties. in his overcoat, and set out with Mahoney immediately. The latter did not have much to say, and Richard's thoughts were elsewhere that he could not get rid of flitted before his wards the sandy plain. The trip to the shop was one of almost une eyes; he endeavoured to drive away the dear broken silence, but Richard noticed that his image of his beloved, but in vain, she stil tance a small forest of pines, the dark verdure companion walked closed by his side. They smiled on him. But, henceforth, it would be of which stood out on the sandy downs, toreached the office, and Tatam passed in closely in vain for him to wish to approach her; the wards which it led. He spurred his horse, followed by Arbyght. Relvason was not there; there was nobody there.

"He must have stopped out-sit down-he will be back directly," said Mahonoy, handing a chair to Arbyght, who refused to be scated; he looked sharply at the man, as just then the idea of treachery swopt through his mind like He had foreseen the possibility that Rachel an inspiration.

"I will see if he is in the shop," said Mahoney, opening the heavy door, which closed after him with a loud bang. A moment skill and courage. She might die, but his later, three pistol shots, fired in quick succession, awoke the echoes of the old shop. not be long before it rejoined her. But what Richard started, then ran to the door leading he had never thought of was, that she could into the shop; it would not open. Ha! perhaps the door leading to the yard was fastened also; no, it was not-he rushed into the yard. Great God! what a light! the windows of the shop looked like open doors in a furnace. Great volumes of flame seemed rolling, tumbling, hissing and roaring in the shop. Was he dreaming? No! The glass in the windows began to crackle and fall to the ground in little pieces.

The shop was on fire. Richard rushed toward the street, crying fire lustily. In passing through the gate, a rough hand was laid on his arm, and a rough voice hissed in his

"Not so fast, young man;" he turned and beheld a policeman.

"Unhand me, fellow! What do you mean?" said Richard, struggling to unloose the man's hold. The policeman held tightly. Arbyght became angered, and giving a powerful lurch the blue-coat went spinning into the street.

"Man ! what do you want?" he repeated, as the policeman picked himself up and ad vanced towards him with a cocked revolver.

"You are my prisoner," was the reply of the policeman.

"What have I done?" The policeman significantly pointed towards the burning building. He saw through the whole thing at once.

"I submit, sir, but I believe, in my soul, you are in this plot." The man did not answer. A great crowd had now collected, and the fire-bells were ringing sharply all over the city. Arbyght was searched upon the spot, and in the outside pocket of his overcoat, small revolver, of peculiar make, was found.

Three of the chambers were empty, and were very evidently recently discharged.

Richard Arbyght began to realize his situa tion; a cold tremor ran through his entire frame, but his face gave no evidence of the interior emotion. The building burned to the ground. Next day, the blackened, charred remains of two human beings were found in the rains. At the inquest, the post-mortem examination revealed a small bullet hole through the right temple of one body, ann two similar holes in the breast of the other. From a pocket-knife found on one and a watch on the other, the bodies, or what was left of them were recognized as those of Tatam Mahoney and Tom Miller.

Richard Arbyght was ironed, lodged in a cell in the convict-tier, charged with arson and

(To be continued.)

The Hebrew and the Moorish Maidens.

AN INTERESTING HISTORICAL TALE.

CHAPTER XXX .- The Marriage Bells. Fifteen days had clapsed since the consecration of the banners. Rachel, who by command of the Prince of Wales, had been conducted to a convent of nuns, had renounced Judaism. On the day of her abjuration, she found a knife stuck in the door of her cell, and on a parchment held by the knife, she read, written in Hebrew characters, the following words: "Whoever renounces the faith of Moses, will be stoned on earth, and cursed in heaven.'

Zedekiah, at the risk of his life, had got into the convent at night. After leaving there the above-mentioned trace of his visit, he had fled from Bordeaux, and rejoined the escort of Augustin Gudiel, who, previous to returning to Spain, had stopped at the castle of Sir Stephen Codrington, so as to observe the preparations that the Prince of Wales was making

As for Samuel Ben Levi, he would not even see his daughter, nor be witness to her disgrace; he also had quitted the city in the suite of the Bishop of Segovia.

The day of Rachel's marriage arrived. Don Pedro had hoped, until the last moment, that some obstacle to its completion would arise; either that the young girl would retract her promise, that Tom Burdett might disappear, Relvason wished to see him at his office, for or even that the Princess of Wales would herself oppose the union, but none of these hapnened.

The dawn had given way to a smiling, soft blue sky, the court of the monastery of St. Andrews began to resound with joyous noises: feel it, while it would aggregate the net sum to avoid all complications hereafter. This was the grooms laughed while currying their added, as though softened by the miseries of absorbed in his prize, Gudiel pushed on, hold-

by look or gesture; she would belong to an-

At that thought he felt as if he were going all the misfortunes that might befall his love. ance of being able to release her by dint of soul would then be dead with her, and would become the wife of another—that a rough soldier should have a right to exact submission from her. And, moreover, he thought that Tom Burdett would probably be a harsh, passionate, and violent master to Rachel, and that he, though King of Castile, would no longer have the right to defend his wellbeloved. Then suddenly he experienced a secret joy, in the reflection that the detested Burdett was an adventurer of coarse manners, and that Rachel could not love such a husband and forget him.

All at once he started as if awakened from a dream, for the bells rung out merrily to announce the commencement of the marriage ecremony. The sound stunned him; each peal seemed to him mournful as a funeral ders of the lake. knell, and fell on his heart with the weight of a sledge-hammer. Madness and rage took possession of him: first, he thought of being whom were known to him. in the church before the betrothed, and dragging Rachel by force from the altar; then he ticability of these wild schemes, he fell again which was appropriated to his especial use. into an apathetic torpor, weeping with very weakness; then, on partially recovering from ing the exclamations of surprise that rose in this stupor, as if the very intensity of his gricf the ranks of his escort, precipitately advanced had made him forgetful, he asked himself why towards the intruder, and exclaimed, with an he wept. His bitterest enemy could not have expression of astonishment, mixed with an inseen him in that state without pitying him.

At length he resolved to remain no longer in the city where his misery had been consum. king in his turn; dismayed at finding he had mated, but to get far away from that railing fallen into the midst of the escort of his harmony, that seemed to mock his grief.

He immediately ordered his horse to be saddled, and departed at a furious gallop. Those menacing air; then the Bishop of Segovia, who saw him thought he had gone mad; his turned with a triumphant smile to the knights haggard eyes stared, but he saw nothing; one grouped around him, "Gentlemon," said he, image alone haunted him-it was that of the Jewess, kneeling at the foot of the altar, re- a guest." cciving the ring from Burdett. Sometimes he uttered a shout of wild laughter, and then re. his ill fortune. "Why dost thou rejoice lapsed again into a moody silence. Then he Augustin." said he, "I think I have nothing drove the spurs into his horse's flanks, which to fear, either for my life or my liberty, on the made the fiery animal fly over the sands with soil of a province subject to my ally, the Prince . the swiftness of an arrow. He found a wild of Wales." pleasure in danger. Arrived in the country, he regarded the sky, and was surprised not to see it, in unison with his own heart, covered thee by delivering thee into my power, through with black clouds. The sun smiled, and red. thy own blindness, that I shall bend the knee dened the vine-leaves : lizards idly basked and | before thee as in the monastery of St. Andrews. warmed themselves in its ray, or fled at his and leave thee a free passage?" approach. The country, like the city, seemed making holiday, and Don Pedro, involuntarily calling to mind his flight with the daughter of Samuel through the forest of Cardona, a soft | ble vengeance for such a treacherous act." smile lit up his countenance at the recollection.

He now looked behind him to see how far he was from Bordeaux, and through the clear air the two dark towers of the church still appeared in the distance. Rachel he thought had undoubtedly just entered it. The wind still brought to his listening car the sound of the bells, fainter and more distant, but still as crushing to his wounded heart.

He then thought of the miserable Daniel who had so brutally torn his happiness from him by pursuing Rachel. Don Pedro knew his hiding place, and imagined he should certainly find him near the pool, and that there he would avenge himself.

He arrived at length at the spot, and cast his eyes on the stagnant water. The serfs were still encamped in that asylum, resembling the disgrace of our tribe." ghosts rather than living beings. They were lying on heaps of cold cinders, and no one rose on the approach of Don Pedro; for they had of the king's horse, "I hate thee, for thy sake no longer strength to flee. Approaching ncaror he perceived Joanna, and she looked at him and smiled, but stirred not, whispering, "make no noise, good sir, make no noise, you will wake the children and they will ask you for bread."

Upon Don Pedro's enquiring for Daniel, she pointed out to him a thicket in the distance, whither he hastened, and found Daniel digging a grave. The man was so absorbed in his occupation that he took no notice of the approach of a stranger, and it was not until the king had touched his shoulder that he raised his eyes. "Wretch!" exclaimed Don Pedro, "I am here for vengeance!"

"Vengeance," muttered Daniel, "it is too late; my children are dead, what is there left for vengeance. Even the Jewess is revengedshe, who, had it not been for Don Augustin Gudiel, would have been my guardian angel; she, who, in obedience to him, I persecuted.'

"The bishop?" said Don Pedro! "he is ever in my path, the mover and instigator of

the peasant, "I forgive thee, Daniel, here is Rachel's lover, Don Pedro, pale from want money, go and purchase thyself food;" and of sleep, rose with a fovered brow. A vision mounting his horse he galloped rapidly to-

At length Don Pedro perceived in the dispoor girl dared no longer answer him, either and, just as the wind sprung up, arrived with. in a short distance of the trees. He then saw that some horses, equipped for a long journey, were tied to the trunks of the pines, while mad. He had frequently imagined to himself others were watering at a small pond lying under the shade of those trees. Helmets, lances, and armour shone in the wood, and he might be carried away from him and thrown heard the murmur of distinguished voices into prison, but then he always felt the assur- which until that moment the thickness of the atmosphere had prevented him hearing.

The king stopped, undecided whether to advance and seek a shelter near the troop of knights who had taken refuge under the pine trees, or to retreat, and so avoid the risk of falling into the hands of the marauders that swarmed on the frontiers.

While he hesitated, his horse, thirsty from a long course over the burning sands, suddenly reared, then sprang like a dart towards the lake at which the horses of the unknown knights were drinking.

Don Pedro tried in vain to rein him in, and, at the moment he reached the cluster of pines, the king saw an unfurled banner planted on a hillock of sand. It was the banner of Don Enrique, King of Castile.

A cold sweat covered the brow of Don Pedro, he made a desperate effort to subdue his horse and make him turn back, but the animal, mad with thirst, galloped to the bor-

He was immediately surrounded by a circle of gentlemen and squires, the major part of

He who seemed the chief of the troop wore the habit of a monk, made of extremely fine contemplated challenging the captain and kill- stuff; his cloak and cowl were of the best ing him before the nuptial benediction was Flander's cloth, and at that moment he was pronounced. But, soon feeling the imprac. caressing, with his hand, a mettlesome mule,

> This high dignitary of the Church on hearexpressible joy, "Don Pedro!"

> "Don Augustin Gudiel!" exclaimed the brother's ambassador.

They stedfastly regarded each other with a "welcome the storm that has brought us such

The king resolved to struggle boldly with

"Dost thou then think, proud man, that when God has manifestly declared against

"Thou darest not violate the rights of nations in keeping me prisoner," exclaimed Don Pedro, "for Edward would take a terri-

"We care little for the opinion of a prince so far from us," said the bishop.

"Insult not with such culpable levity that enowned warrior, whose frown would make thee tremble," replied Don Pedro.

"I am determined to keep thee prisoner," said the bishop. "And if thou art taken thou wilt be sure to

perish by an ignominious death," said the king, casting a desperate look on all around. "Expect not to obtain thy liberty from any

here present," said the bishop. "All are thy enemies, even Samuel Ben Levi and Zedekiah, thy former favourites." Don Pedro shuddered at seeing the two Israelites fix their dark looks on him, although

he tried to smile with contempt. "Yes, I hate thee," said Samuel : "for thy sake, my well-beloved daughter has become

"And I," muttered Zedekiah, approaching

sufficiently near for his face to touch the mane Rachel has abjured our hely religion; but we will be revenged, for she shall die by the hands of the Levites of the synagogue, whatever efforts thou mayest make to save her. This night, probably, Rachel will answer before the Lord for her apostacy."

The king felt himself lost; here, in the midst of enemies who had every feeling of hatred, cupidity, or revenge to gratify by giving him up, what hope was there for him? none! he saw too clearly his position. and silently and unresistingly suffered his hands to be tied and himself bound to his horse; which being done, Augustin Gudiel gave the orders to march, and the cavalcade instantly set forward with the exception of the two Jews, who, fearful of the coming storm which hovered threateningly in the distance, preferred romaining, having in vain endeavoured to dissuade the bishop from advancing.

The cavalcade had proceeded but a short time ere the dull lowing of the wind increased rapidly, and the whole plain appeared in the all my misfortunes;" then, turning away, he distance like a surging ocean. Too much

ing the bridle of the king's horse, and so rapidly did they advance that they speedily outstripped the cortege. Presently the loud and continuous roaring of the winds aroused the hishop from his reverie; and, looking up, he was startled to see the immense whirlwind of sand which surrounded him, and completely I love. Just now he wanted to sell me the separated him from his followers; now and then a half-stiffed shrick struck upon his ear; or the full wild cry of a horse as it sunk beneath the moving sands would come like a death warning to his coward heart; and then the air became so dark that it was impossible return to your kingdom-you will see again to distinguish any object at a few paces dis- your mistress-you are saved-you are free. tance. Don Pedro still advanced, and except Lot me, then, execute my task; it is but jusing the bitter smile upon his lips, he might tice." And turning towards Gudiel, "Art have been a statue, so calmly did he regard thou ready to appear before thy Maker?" the dangers around him.

At length, overcome by his terrors, Augustin Gudiel exclaimed, "Save me, oh save me. my liege lord !" at the same time cutting the bonds which held the king, who, urging his horse forward, said, contemptuously, "Dost thou ask pardon of me? me! whom thou wouldst so treacherously have given up."

"Help! help!" shrieked the bishop, who, having lost the support of Don Pedro's powerful steed, and unable to manage his mule, was rapidly sinking: "help me, and I will serve you; I will betray the Count of Trastamara into your hands !"

"Wretch!" exclaimed the king, "I need not your services; if I save you, it will be the servant of the Church and not the traitor whom I rescue."

The mule was gradually sinking, and its struggles only increased the danger; again Augustin implored for help.

"Well mayest thou fear death," said the king; but the bishop heard nothing, saw nothing except his own danger. At this moment the mule plunged fearfully, and Gudiel disengaged himself from the saddle, alighting on the sands, into which he would inevitably had exhausted the remainder of his energy and have sunk had not Don Pedro, with admirable dexterity, assisted him with his hand.

"Come," said the king, "follow my example, we must leave the horse and mule to their fate; cast yourself flat on the sand, and by good fortune you may escape;" and as he spoke he threw himself down, the bishop did the same, and after half-an-hour's painful labour they arrived at a spot where the sand became much firmer, and where they could of my soul I have avenged you both." walk at their case.

The rain continued to fall heavily, and they took shelter beneath some large trees which stood near . Presently the bishop was startled by a man who appeared to drop from the clouds, another and another followed, until he was surrounded by men whom he took to be bandits laying in wait for travellers; in fact, one demanded his purse, which he surrendered with az good a grace as possible, and the others turned round towards the king.

Augustin took this opportunity to whisper to the man a few words.

"What!" exclaimed he, "shall we obtain a large ransom for that man? who will give itfor him?"

"Don Enrique, King of Castile; this is Don Pedro the dethroned."

"Don Pedro of Castile!" shouted the man, "long live the true king!" and his companions echoed the cry with enthusiasm.

Don Pedro now came forward. "Did you not know me." said he.

"Ah," replied Diego Lopez, for they were his foster-brothers, "we thought you dead, lost in the shipwreck; we ourselves have wandered hungry and half-naked about the coast the last three weeks; but who is the wretch his crime ?'

"No," replied the king, "I have pardoned him; his person is sacred; he is the Riskop of Segovia; leave him to the judgment of Heaven; and you, Ruy, if your skill serves you, lead us back to Bordeaux."

The storm was well nigh over, and Ruy, acting as guide, led them by a narrow, though safe path back towards the ferest of Larnac, whither Augustin Gudiel cautiously followed them at a distance.

along one of the paths of the forest carrying a mattock over his shoulders. He did not pay much attention to bim, but only quickened his pace to follow the little troop closer. The serf came towards him, they looked at, and recognised each other. Gudiel trembled.

"God is just!" said the peasant, in a calm firm voice. Augustin endeavoured to pass on. but Daniel, for it was he, putting his hand on him, said. "My children are dead from hunger; my wife died mad; and I shall die of grief and miscry, because thou made me reject the alms of the Jewess."

Gudiel, alarmed, let his purse (which had been returned to him) fall into the hand of the peasant, who indignantly throw it on the ground and put his foot upon it.

"Thou givest alms too late, sir," he cried; "gold reanimates not the dead."

Gudiel still endeavoured to pass on. He dared not answer, he foresaw some ferecious and implacable resolution in the voice and

gesture of that sorf. "Say thy prayers," said the peasant, coldly, as he twirled his mattock with frightful rapidity over the head of Augustin, who fell on his knees, crying, "Help, help, Don Pedro !"

The king hearing this appeal, turned his head, and saw the frightful scene. He immediately retraced his stops.

"Hast thou asked pardon of Heaven for thy sins?" domanded Daniel of Augustin.

Gudiel, in an almost inarticulate voice.

The peasant paused, and Don Pedro coming up, seized the arm of Daniel. "Let that man go in peace," said he, "the has driven me from my kingdom; he has torn from me her whom very hour after I had saved him from the raging sands; yet I have pardoned him because he is a minister of God."

Daniel regarded the king with a savage smile. "Good king," replied he, "you will said he.

"But this man is a priest !" exclaimed Don Pedro. "Thou wilt be accursed."

"I know it," returned Daniel, grinding his teech, "but I shall have avenged my wife and children. I am a miserable and proscribed serf, I have nothing more to hope for, nothing more to love. He also will be accursed-we shall soon meet together."

Augustin, encouraged by the presence of Don Pedro, endeavoured to profit by the apparent inattention of the peasant, by throwing himself on him and trying to drag his weapon out of his hand; but Daniel, who, while talking to Don Pedro, kept a strict watch on his victim, retreated a few steps, and struck him a violent blow on the head with his mattock.

The Bishop of Segovia fell on the sand a bleeding corpse.

The serf, stupefied at his crime, threw the mattock down. Then turning to Don Pedro and his foster-brothers, "I seek not to flee," make haste, or I shall be dead before he comes." His knees trombled, he was nowerless as an infant; in that horrible murder he strongth.

"Heaven is my witness!" exclaimed Don Pedro, "that I wished to save the life of that unfortunate man."

"The reptile dead, the poison is dead too," muttered Daniel, as he fell on the sands red with the blood of the bishop, murmuring, "May you be blessed, noble king, you and the Jewess, for your generosity. At the expense

"The hand of God has pressed heavily on this man," said Don Pedro, sadly. "Let us now endeavour to arrive at Bordeaux before the closing of the gates, for I have need, my valiant brothers, to put your courage and address to the proof. Rachel is by this time the wife of Captain Burdett, and with your assistance I hope to see her again. The brave men who ventured to introduce themselves into the Jewry of Seville, will not fear penetrating into the den of the English freebooter?"

"We are at your orders," replied Diego Lopez.

"Well, let us march," said the king, "and as we proceed, I will give you my instructions respecting the perilous enterprise I wish you to undertake."

When Don Pedro and his foster-brothers reentered Bordeaux, their plan was completely arranged, and it only remained to put it into execution.

(To be Continued.)

MY NOSE.

If ever there was a mortal who suffered undeservedly, that mortal is myself. I am guilty who would betray you, let him at once expiate of no enormous crime. I am not one of those persons who look after everybody's business except their own. I am tolerably charitable; that is, rather than be pestered by the importunities of a beggar, I throw him a peany. I am a regular attendant at church, and though I sometimes fall asleep during a long sermon, I do not scoff at the parson when I awake. I am not given to liquor, except when oppressed with sorrow, which, unfortunately, is too often the case; and even then I am not quarrelsome. This last good quality some of my kind . Suddenly Gudiel saw a peasant tettering friends account for by saying I am a coward; but such an assortion, I assure the reader, is perfectly unfounded. And yet, though possessed of these and numerous other negative qualifications, I am scorned, langhed at, despised, shunned, and made miserable. And all for what? Because I have a nose! "A nose!" methinks I hear the reader exclaim, "why, so has everyone." Ah, reader, but mine is no common noso-would that it were. Didst thou ever read Shakspeare's description of Bardolph, whose monstrous proboscis is com pared to an ignis-fatus? If so, thou mayst form a faint idea of my most prominent feature, though no description can paint to thee my nose as it really is, decorated with its ruddy pimples and quizzical twists. Yet. Heaven knows, its present appearance has not been caused by intemperance, or any other excess it has "grown with my growth, and strengthened with my strength," until it has gained its now unseemly ponderosity.

I have no friend to whom I can impart my sorrows, and therefore, reader, though thou art an utter stranger to me. I have made a choice of thee for a confidant. Patient reader -if thou art not patient, throw aside this record of misery, for be assured I shall quickly put thy patience to the test-it may seem strange to thee why, and for what reason, a single feature should make me so unhappy; bear with me a little longer," and I will pour into thine ear a tale "whose slightest word shall harrow up thy soul." I am one of the

so that I cannot walk the streets without meet- ran from the room. Whether, from the excess ing with a host of vexations; and the most petty slight or insult will rankle in my memory for days and weeks. No one, can take a The first thing that I recollect is, finding myhint sooner than myself, and if I am in company, which latterly happens but seldom, and an allusion of a disagreeable nature is made to any one, I examine it in all its bearings with painful nicety, until I construe it as being applied to me. This unfortunate disposition has caused me endless uneasiness. If there be a whisper, I am instantly on the alert to eatch its meaning, for I fancy myself and nose are the subjects of conversation, and consequently sit on thorns. I have heard of people being haunted by spectres, that make it a rule of regularly becoming visible at a certain hour of the night; but this amounts to nothing, when compared to the manner in which I am haunted by nose. By night and by day it is ever before my eyes, saluting me with its fearful length and redness. "Oh! for a long, long sleep, and so forget it !" Never do I walk forth without my being greeted by the vulgar with some very offensive appellations. Innumerable are the ill-natured names that have been heaped upon me by the lower class-of which "nosey" is the most common. Many a time have I hurried away, like a dog with a canister at his tail, when pestered by a group of graceless urchins, following and shouting after me; and when I have gained my destination, I have cursed my nose, and wept out of pure vexation. The more respectable class do not express themselves so openly, but then their astonished looks, and significent smiles, speak daggers to me. Every step which I take. said he to them. "Go find the provest, but some wandering eye is fixed upon me, and so am I annoyed by these gazes, that my cheeks have generally a blush of as deep a crimson as that which tinges my nose, rendering me still more conspicuous. To add more to my distresses, I am remarkably fond of females, yet such is the peculiarity of my countenauce that I am entirely unfitted to their society. Wilt thou believe it reader, I was once desperately in love; aye, and I had the assurance to declare my passion, and as thou mayst suppose, was unsuccessful in my suit. If thou art not already tired with my prosing, I will relate to thee the progress and catastrophe of this unfortunate affair. The only house at which I felt myself com-

fortable, was the dwelling of a young man who had been my school-fellow, and who ever took my part, and repressed the insults and tricks which my fellow-students were accustomed to play upon me, on account of the deformity of my face-for even when at school my nose was of an alarming dimension. My old school-fellow introduced me to his father and sisters, and though, at first eight, it was difficult for them to restrain their visible faculties at my grotesque appearance, they soon grew familiar with me; and as I am naturally good tempered and obliging, I soon became a sort of favorite with the family. I was at first somewhat galled by the smothered titters, and ill-concealed mirth of the servants, when I entered the house; however, I was pretty liberal in my bounty to them, so that their marks of rudeness soon passed away. My friend had three sisters, and when in their company, I was often so charmed that I forgot my nose, and all the taunts and uncasiness I had experienced on its account, and exerted myself to the utmost to please them in return. The young ladies were all levely, but by far the most beautiful, in my eyes, was the youngest, whose lively simplicity, and arch and expressive glances, made a complete conquest of my poor heart. Love stole upon me imperceptibly, and I was over head and ears before I discovered my situation. Reader, didst you over feel a deep yet almost hopeless attachment? If not, thou caust have no idea of what I suffered. It was in vain that I endeavored to reason myself out of my passion, every day it became stronger. I resolved to try what effect absence would produce upon me, and refrained from visiting my fair enslaver for the space of a week. At the end of that period I was still worse, and found that I could hold out no longer. I, therefore, went to the house more frequently than ever, and at every visit drank large draughts of love. I at length resolved to brave all, and bring my amonr to a crisis by revealing my sentiments. My nerves were braced to the extremest pitch when I sallied forth to execute my purpose, and to increase my courage I had fertified my self by swallowing a few extra glasses of port. walked into the house with a firm stop, and just opportunely for my purpose, found my enchantress alone. This was the most eventful moment of my existence. I was kindly invited to take a chair, and encouraged by the bland manner in which the words were spoken, I drew my seat near her. A short time elapsed in exchanging common-place civilities, and as I was afraid of losing the precious opportunity, I cast an anxious look round the room, to be assured that there were no listeners, and then commenced to speak. My tongue clove to the roof of my mouth, and donied me uttorance; the chairs and tables seemed to be amusing themselves by dancing round the apartment, and my heart beat as though it were keeping time to their movements. This lasted for a few moments, and then I managed to stammer out my meaning. What I said, 1 know not; but this I know, I did express myself so as to become sufficiently intelligible, and no sooner had I finished my declaration, than my fair one rivitted her eyes on my nose, and after

"My prayer is not finished," answered most sensitive and bashful beings in the world, burst into a long and loud fit of laughter, and of my feelings, I fainted, or how I got out of the house, I am utterly at a loss to conceivo. self in the street, walking at a terrible rate, without a hat, and with a train of boys at my heels. I gained my door, rushed in, fancied my blood had attained such a heat that it bubbled like boiling water, and threw myself, quite exhausted, on a couch.

> My mistress and my nose were constantly before me, and my visious became of the most frightful description. Once I dreamt that my Prescott Junction 1 30 6 40 4 20 2 20 was had been transformed into a rocket, had Ostawa arrive 3 50 9 20 6 50 6 15 nose had been transformed into a rocket, had shot from my face, and set the bed curtains on fire. In my eagerness to escape from the flames, I was on the point of jumping out of Prescott Junction 12 40 3 40 12 05 the window, when I awoke. Another time I Prescott Wharf, at 12 40 12 50 12 15 dreamt that I had found favor with my mistress, and was preparing to greet her with a kiss, when she assumed the shape of a demon; a pair of wings jutted from her shoulders, and seizing me by the nose, she sprung with me into the air, and alighting on the top of a steep precipice, plunged me into a dark and dread abves. When I arrived at the bottom, the shock awoke me, and I found that I had leapt down stairs and bruised myself in the most nitiful manner.

But why do I trouble thee, good reader, vith my sorrows! Why do I complain of what cannot be remedied! I have consulted physicians innumerable as to the means of removing this cursed protuberance from my face. I have rubbed it with all kinds of ointments; nay, I have even thought of getting it amputated, but this, I am told, would prove fatal. Poverty may be surmounted by perseverance and industry; ill-health may be got the better of ; in short, for all other human evils there is a remedy, but a long nose will attend its own er to the grave. Pray, reader, that thou mayest never be cursed like him who has obtruded his nose and sufferings upon thy notice.

FIXED IDEAS.

In the Mind of Man-That he is overworked. That his constitution requires stimulants. That, if he had them, he could at this moment invest a few hundreds to the greatest advantage. That smoking is good for his nerves, his worries, his literary pursuits, his toothache, &c. That he ought to belong to a Club. That he could reform the Army, do away with the Income-tax, manage the Railways better, and make a large fortune by keeping an Hotel. That he knows a good glass of wine. That he could win a heap of money if he were to go to Homburg. That medicine is all humbug. That he could preach as good a sermon himself. That he should soon pick up his French if he went abroad. That he must win on this year's Derby.

In the Mind of Woman-That she has no thing fit to put on. That things ought to be bought because they are cheap. That there is company in the kitchen. That she is not allowed sufficient money for housekeeping. That she never goes out anywhere. That her best black silk is getting awfully shabby. That she requires a change about the month of August. That her allowance is too small. That she never looks fit to be seen. That cook drinks. That there is always "a glare." That there is somebody in the house. That Mrs. Orpington is dreadfully gone off, or dreadfully made up, or not so very good-looking, after all.

GUESSING ON HORSEBACK.

A young lady of Massachusetts, who was an ardent admirer of Wendell Philips, and a tirm advocate of prohibition, when riding from her father's country seat to a neighboring village, met a young man on foot, who was carrying a suspicious-looking jug. She at once reined in her horse, and asked him what he had in his

Looking up with a comical leer, he simply winked one eye and smacked his lips, to indicate that it was something good.

The young lady, supposing he meant alcohol, immediately began to talk temperance, but her auditor requested the privilege of first asking her just one single question.

"What is it?" she inquired. "It is this," he replied, "Why is my jug like your side saddle?"

She could not tell. "It is because it holds a gal on," said he.

"What trifling!" exclaimed the indignant young lady, and then continued: "Young man, do you not perceive-"

"Just one more question," interrupted her auditor, "and then I have done. Why is my jug almost like the assembly room of a female seminary at roll-call?"

"I'm sure I don't know," petulantly replied the young lady.

"Well, it is full o'lasses," said the incorrigible auditor.

The fair lecturer touched her spirited horse with her whip, and was soon out of hearing of the rude young man.

A follow lately started a store in Kansas. The following was the sign he hung out: "Dry goods (drapery and habordashery), by John Smith, who wishes to get married. This drew all kinds of custom. The single ladies went, of course; and the married men all told their wives to go, under the impression that they could easily cheat so great a simplestriving to no purpose to ropress her mirth,

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MAIN LINE-GOING WEST. Suspension Br. 7 00 12.40 4.40 9.50 1.20 Hamilton 7.20 9.00 2 10 6.20 11.30 2.55

Paris - 0.00 10.25 3.23 7.50 12.57 London - 6.45 12.50 5.25 0.00 2.45 P m Chatham 1.05 3.30 7.50 0.00 5.05 Windsorar4.20 5.15 9.20 0.00 6.45

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GRAND TRUNK EAST. DETROIT TO TORONTO.

Detroit · Leave Port Huron - 9.25 - 10.20 7.00 0.00 London - Leave 11.20 7.30 a m 2.45 p.m. Stratford - Leave Toronto - Arrive 6.00 10.15 5.25TORONTO TO MONIREAL. a.m. 0.00 Toronto.

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Collingw'd 12.20 9.20	Toronto - 10.35 9.30
City Hall	

TORONTO AND NIPISSING RAILWAY. GOING NORTH.

5.10 GOING SOUTH. P.M. 2.00 3.35 Midland Junction . . . Uxbridge - - - - - Markham - - - -9.20 Toronto - - - -

CANADA CENTRAL AND BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAYS.

Leave Brockville - - : - - 8.30 2.15 a.m. a.m. - 7.00 10.00 Loave Ottawa -

p.m. p.m. p.m. Arrive at Sand Point - - 12 50 8 00 8 20 a.m. a.m. p.m. Leave Sand Point - - - 6 00 9 10 3 45

Connections made at Sand Point with steam ers to and from Pombroke, Portage du Fort

NO TICE.

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

Our columns are open for the discussion of all que Nons affecting the working classes. All communications must be accompanied by the names of the writers, not occassarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS. (INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.)

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All communications should be addressed to the Office, 124 Bay Street, or to Post Office Box 1025.

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN.

Trades Assembly Hall

Meetings are held in the following order :-Machinists and Blacksmiths, every Monday. Painters, 1st and 3rd Monday. Coachmakers, 2nd and 4th Monday. Crispins, (159), 1st and 3rd Tuesday. K.O.S.C. Lodge 356, 2nd and 4th Tuesday. Tinsmiths, 2nd and 4th Tuesday. Cigar Makers, 2nd and 4th Wednesday. Varnishers and Polishers, 1st and 3rd Wed nesday.

Iron Moulders, every Thursday. Plasterers, 1st and 3rd Thursday. Trades' Assembly, 1st and 3rd Friday. Bricklayers, 1st and 3rd Friday. Ceopers, 2nd and 4th Friday. Printers, 1st Saturday. Bakers, every 2nd Saturday.

Application for renting the halls for special meetings and other purposes to be made to Mr. Andrew Scott, 211 King Street East.

OUR PATRONS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK,

Provisions, Cured Meats, &c .- F. Peirce. St. John's Tea Warehouse-D. Macdonald. Barristers, Attorneys, &c.-Lauder & Proctor. Balls and Suppers-William Coulter. Proposed By-law.—Stephen Radeliff.

The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOV. 28 1872.

THE TIME FOR ACTION.

We have frequently of late made reference to the activity that prevails in the ranks of the operative classes, both in the old world and in the new, in reference to workingmen obtaining direct representation in the councils of the nation. It is a subject which has, of late years, more than ever before, engaged their attention, and is to them, as a class. one of the utmost importance. Especially in the Mother Country have the working classes, within the past few months, been aroused to the importance of the matter, and hardly an English exchange now comes to hand but we learn of continued agitation to this end.

In the States, too, the same activity prevails, and the labor and other papers are constantly urging the subject upon the notice of their readers—and the idea is now more than ever widely diffused that through the agency of combined political action on the part of the workingmen will their condition be more speedily ameliorated, and their grievances removed.

In contrast with what is taking place :abroad, we cannot but notice the indifference that prevails in our ranks in this Canada of ours." It is true that, to some extent, the importance of the matter has been understood by them, and we can point to at least one direct Representative Workingman in our Parliament; but having gained that much, it will not do to sit down and fold our arms in idleness, but we must have constantly before us, as a class, a purpose of further representation.

the workingmen will be letting slip a ry out. The conference will be adjourn-

coming Municipal elections to pass by without giving evidence of the power and intelligence they possess. It has not unfrequently been asserted that Council Boards are "training schools' for Parliamentary honors, and the records of the past are sufficiently clear on this point to establish the fact. Such being the case we think it is quite time that the workingmen of this city, being alive to the importance of representation in Parliament, should take some action looking towards sending a "scholar" to "school." There are numbers of candidates forward for civic honors, and the workingmen could easily unite, in each Ward, upon any one of those soliciting their suffrages, whom they might feel would fairly express their views and enunciate their opinions; or they might directly bring some one out, and thus have those upon whom they could rely in training for future, as well as present, service in their interests. The matter is one that calls for prompt and onergetic action.

CREDIT VALLEY RAILWAY.

Elsewhere will be found a copy of the proposed By-Law to aid the Credit Valley Railway Company, by granting a bonus of one hundred thousand dollars The By-Law will be submitted to the citizens of Toronto on the thirteenth of next month. There is no doubt the proposed railway will confer great benefits upon the city, and the small amount of taxation that will be incurred by granting the bonus should not stand in the way of its accomplishment. Our space forbids us entering fully into the subject in this issue, and we shall, in our next, take the opportunity of speaking at greater length.

CONVICT LABOR.

The Toronto Trades' Assembly, we understand, are making preparations to give an expression of opinion on the con vict labor question, which has been forced upon their notice by the establishment of the Canada Car Company in connection with the Central Prison. A deputation have already "interviewed" the "powers that be," and we presume the results of that "interviewing," as well as the opinions of the workingmen upon the subject, will engage the attention of the Mass Meeting which it is intended to call at an early date.

IRON MOULDERS' BALL.

The officers and members of Toronto Iron Moulders' Union, No. 28, intend holding the Thirteenth Annual Ball and Supper in the Mansion House, on Frilay evening, December 6th. Every arrangement has been made that will contribute to the pleasure of the occasion, and under the management of the efficient committee appointed, the Moulders will undoubtedly have "the ball of the season.".

REPRESENTATION OF LABOR IN PARLIAMENT.

With regard to the conference of working men to be held next month in Birmingham, respecting their Parliamentary representation, we are told that the result of the preliminary negotiation has been to establish a friendly union between the Labor Representation Leagues of London and Birmingham, which is likely to be of a permanent character, and that five London workmen and four Birmingham workmen have been appointed to make the neces sary arrangements for convening the conference and fixing the programme of proceedings. The day for the conference has not been fixed yet. It is likely to be in November. The principal question for discussion will be the direct representation of labor. The question of the future political policy of the working classes will also be discussed. On the latter subject no definite course will be decided upon. A course will be simply sketched out which the workmon With this purpose in view, we think will suggest to the Liberal party to car-

during that time the Liberal party will undertake to do what the working men consider they ought to do; if not, at the end of that time, decided action will be taken for the "emancipation of labor" at the next general election.

· THE SAN JUAN AWARD.

The San Juan award has given rise to some very live writing in a number of the English papers, and the Times is again talking of severing British connection with the Colonies, making use of the remarkable language, "your time of apprenticeship is past, take up your freedom," etc. What effect this-constantly being told that "the connection may be severed and not a trigger drawn" -may ultimately produce, it is hard to say. It cannot, however, fail to increase the ardour of those British colonists who are harping upon annexation on the one hand, or independence on the other. With regard to the details connected with the award, a contemporary, the Bond of Union, thus sketches the position:-

In the year 1846 England consented to give

up all the country she held for one hundred and twenty miles south of Vancouver's Island, and agreed that the boundary of her possessions should be "ulong the 49th parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the Continent from Vancouver's Island; and thence southerly through the middle of the said Channel and of the Strait of Fuca to the Pacific Ocean." This Island of Vancouver derives its name from the great navigator who was the first to sail round and prove it to be an island, which he did in 1792. It is 240 miles long, and is divided from the main-land by a channel ranging from 1 to 17 miles wide. This channel is shaped like the letter J, the bend at the bottom being called the straits of Fuca, and the Island of San Juan is about the middle of the Channel where it turns upwards. Now if the boundary line was struck according to the Treaty of 1846 which is quoted above, the line would run from the main-land half way across the Channel where it is 17 miles wide, then turn down for 20 miles without any obstruction. But at this point the line strikes a group of islands, and instead of one channel the water is divided into three, which are: Rosario Strait, or the right next the mainland; Douglas Channel, which is about the middle; and Haro Strait on the left, or next to Vancouver's Island. The first of these passages of water is about 3 miles wide, and runs 38 miles before it meets with the broad channel leading to the Ocean. The Douglass Strait runs nearly in the centre between the main-land and Vancouver's Island, is 1 mile wide, and ends several miles higher up than the Rosario Strait. The position of this Channel, leading right down the middle of the space between the territory of the United States and the Island of Vancouver seems such to be a natural continuation of that division which we have described as being uninterrupted for 20 miles. The third channel, called often the Haro Canal, is a very winding one, about 3 miles wide, and stretches nearer to the sea than the others; that is, in sailing from the ocean up the bend we have described as like the letter J, the opening into the Haro Channel is the first parting seen in the water dividing Vancouver's Island from the main-land. The city of Victoria is built on the Island, just where these channels turn upward or northerly. The Island of San Juan which has acquired such notoriety by its name being given to this dispute, is between Douglas Channel and Haro Canal. Both of these channels are about 40 miles long; but the Island stretches only about one quarter that distance, so that there are other and larger islands in that group, whose very existence seems to have been unknown to those who arranged the Treaty of 1846. This Island of San Juan is 5 miles wide; it is only 3 miles across the Channel, which the Emperor of Germany has decided is to be equally shared between England and the States; he gives therefore, to the United States, the middle, or Douglas Channel, the western one called Rosario Strait, all the islands in the group, and leaves only to England one-half the extreme eastern channel, that is to say, he allows just sufficient water to navigate a vessel to the southern shores of Vancouver Island. The value of the Island of San Juan is not much, for although it has some reputation for its agricultural advantages, no two nations would raise the possession of such an island into a great international question for the sake merely of so much

land. Its value to its possessor is, however, very considerable as a position for offence golden opportunity if they allow the od for a year, in the expectation that or defence, for the first object, however,

only to the United States, for the latter only to England. With this island at command, the ownee thereof practically is in possession of the whole Channel across to Vancouver's Island. To use an Irishism, he is on his own ground half way across the water. He is like a man who has got a corner lot; he not only can watch all who pass on his sidewalk and annoy or help them as he wishes, but he can watch the other sidewalk as well, and enough to do those who pass that way mischief if he is badly disposed towards them. It so happens that while the territory England possesses which this San Juan position has such power over is very valuable, and is likely to become of vast importance to Canada, the land which belongs to the United States, and which, of course, is equally commanded by the opposite side, which is English property, is of little value except for the power it gives over their neighbor's property. A battery on Vancouver's Island would threaten no danger to any United States commercial interest, nor weaken its hold upon any part of its territory. But a battery on San Juan Island would threaten very seriously a most important Canadian commercial interesther future trade with Asia-and would be a very grave danger to Vancouver's Island in case of war between England and the

The two nations submitted their cases to the arbitration of an uninterested person. He has given a verdict to the effect that islands in a channel dividing two nations, when one is a continent and the other only an island, are to be considered as part of the continent.

If the principle of this decision were carried out universally, the Channel Islandeven the Isle of Wight-would belong to

We would draw two lessons from this statement of a very grave and very interesting question. The first is the desirability of cultivating earnestly between the peoples of every nation those principles of humanity on which our Order is founded, so that national jealousies and disputes may be ended without generating ill-will and fears and suspicions between them. The next we address especially to our young members. It is the necessity of conducting all business transactions, all arrangements between two or more parties, that no mistake can be made as to what was really to be done or not done by those affected by the arrangement decided upon.

Just for the want of a map to draw the line upon which was being settled by the Treaty of 1846, (a most culpable negligence on both sides) two nations for years have been kept at logger-heads, and it now settled in a manner which has excited very great indignation on the part of one of them, and may give rise to serious political discussions both at home and in this country.

CITY NEWS.

The Toronto Lacrosse Club are making arrangements to fit up a suitable field for Lacrosse playing.

The anniversary services in connection with the Metropolitan W. M. Church were held on Sunday and Monday last. The services were well attended, and were successful through

A "scrimmage" took place on Monday evening, owing to the attempted rescue of a devotes of Bacchus from P. C. Bradley. During the melee, a stereotyper in the Globe office

A smart confidence game has been played by some American sharpers, who have issued bogus corporation debentures, and a number of the coupons have been sent here for collection. Numbers have been badly taken in.

On Monday the high wind that prevailed blew down a portion of the scaffolding of the new wing of the Queen's Hotel, on which about fourteen men were working. One man was seriously hurt, and others more or less

On Saturday morning, about nine o'clock, an engine-driver on the Northern Railway, named John McDonald, was run over by number of cars of his train, and he subse quently died from the effects of the injuries he then received.

Monday morning as one of the workmen at the new Union Station was engaged wheeling bricks to the foot of a hoist, a ladder was blown down by the gale and fell on him. His back was somewhat injured by the occurrence, but it is supposed not seriously.

On Friday last, Miss M. Robertson, Head Mistress, Park School, was presented with a very handsome work-box by the girls of the Senior Division, as a testimonial of their esteem and appreciation of her valuable services. The presentation was made on the occasion of the severance of Miss Robertson's connection with the school.

The performers at last Saturday night's free temperance concert were greeted with a crowd ed hall and gallery. The programme was extremely good and "took" well, and it is fairly presumed the success of this new and worthy

"institution" is established. It is proposed to take up a collection at future meetings, as many attend who desire to contribute to the cause in that way.

THE ST. JOHN'S TEA WAREHOUSE.-Mr. D. MacDonald has recently opened the store on the north-west corner of Albert and Teraulcy Streets. After expending a large amount of money in fitting up, painting, and re-arranging the above premises, he has now a first-class place of business. His stock of groceries and provisions is large and varied. The wines and liquors are of the choicest brands. A new stock of Christmas fruits has just been received. Mr. MacDonald's long experience in the tea trade gives him a decided advantage over many other grocers in laying in his teas, and his customers roap the benefits in getting teas of the best quality at lower prices than they can be bought for elsewhere. We strongly recommend our readers to give Mr. Mac-Donald a share of their patronage, as he is a gentleman worthy of support.

KNIGHTS OF MALTA. NEW ENCAMPMENT. On Friday evening last the members of the St. John's Royal Black Encampment met at their rooms in the District Orange Hall, Yonge street, for the purpose of witnessing the ceremony of instituting a new encampment and installing its officers. There were also a number of visitors present from Fergus, Guelph, Whitby, Bowmanville, Goderich, and other principal towns in Western Canada. Among those from the District of Toronto, we noticed J. B. Davis (Lecturer to the Grand Orange Lodge of B. N. A.); Rev. D. F. Hutchinson, (Editor of the Patriot), the Chaplain to the Grand Orange Lodge of B. N. A.; Messrs. J. M. Winfield, Hugh McCaw, W. Crozier, R. Skinner, A. Stone, R. Douglass, N. C. B. Hall, Samuel Rodgers, W. Frazer, and numbers of other prominent Orangemen. The new encampment will be known as the Maple Leaf Encampment, No. 84 G. R. S., and the following is a list of the Sir Knight Companions who were installed as its officers :- Sir Knight Commander, John H. Pritchard; Generalissimo, S. W. Findlay; Capt.-General, G. M. Browne; Prelate, Angus Walker Mishaw; Treasurer, W. Armstrong; Recorder, Edward G. Grubbe; Warden, Peter Arnot: Inside Guard, Frank Moses; Outside Guard, Thomas Villiers. The ceremony of installation, which is very beautiful, as well as imposing and impressive, was performed by the Sir Knights, commander and officers of the St. John's Encampment. After the Encampment was closed. the entire company, numbering about 150, adjourned to the Upper Hall, where a most sumptuous repast was provided by Sir Knight Companion James Spence. After full justice had been done to the good things provided, and the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been duly honoured, the company returned to the Lower Hall, where a District Encampment was organized, of which the following are the names of the officers:—Sig Knight Commander, Robert James Liddy, Toronto; Generalissimo, David Scroggie, Guelph; Secretary, John H. Pritchard, Toronto; Treasurer, Samuel Rogers, Toronto; Prelate, Thomas Christie, Bowmanville; Inner Guard, D. B. Kelly, Fergus; Outer Guard, E. F. Clarke, Toronto.

Correspondence.

LONDON. (To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

Mr. Editor,-London, the less, has in-

augurated what I think you would call a 'good movement." Last week, a public mecting of employers and employees operating in the refinery district was held to discuss the proposed scheme of a reading. room and hall in that section of the city. The weather was not propitious, but the various trades were very fairly represented, and the result was gratifying and satisfactory to all. Major John Walker was appointed chairman, and ably discharged his. duties. After a number of speeches were made, a committee was appointed to canvas the city for contributions, and the work of gathering in the "sinews" is progressing. very favorably. It is proposed that the workingmen should each devote one day's pay to the benefit of the funds, and I think the idea will in general be received favorably, though it may pinch some of us to do so; but I am sure the benefits that must. result from the establishment of such an institution will very soon vastly repay any little sacrifices that may be made to insure its success. The management of the institution, after its establishment, will be decided

Yours truly, A MECHANIC. London, Nov. 25, 1872.

MONTREAL.

upon at a meeting of those who assist in

the undertaking; and the idea is to make

it self-sustaining by re-unions, readings,

lectures, etc. In the meantime, the work

goes bravely on, and I hope it will not be a

very great while before I shall be able to

afford you further information respecting

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.) Of late years, much has been said and written of the overbearing intolerance of capital as displayed towards labor, but J doubt if there is one solitary instance on

attempt to make the will of the employee subservient to that of the employer as in the case I am about to lay before you, and which calls for the unqualified condemnation of all liberal-minded men and lovers of liberty. The case which I make reference to is the discharge of six men from the Montreal Witness printing office on account of their connection with the Montreal Typographical Union, No. 97. This contemptible sheet, better known as the "only religious daily," has long played the doublegame of professing to be the "workingman's paper," advising temperance, industry and economy, amongst the working classes, while it openly discountenanced all associations amongst them which might tend to ameliorate their condition; and practiced its temperance principles by making a keeper of an illicit groggery a promment man in their establishment. A pupil of the school in which the Hon. Geo. Brown is tutor, it is in no way behind its instructor in either religious or political intolerance, but lacks what the former possesses in the way of sound sense.

The men discharged from this establishment (most of whom had served their time in the place) made no demand, either by sanction of the Union or individually, for ofther a reduction of the hours of labor, increase of pay, or alteration in the internal management of the office, their sole crime was that they did not think the same wav as the proprietors of the Witness. Upon being discharged they were told that if they would sever their connection with the Union, they would still be kept on; but they, with the true spirit of men "who know their duties, but dare maintain their rights," indignantly spurned the offer, and departed to seek employment from men with less temperance and religion, and more liberal minds.

Now, Mr. Editor, it is for the working men of the Dominion to say whether such an outrage on the rights of freemen shall pass unnoticed. There is a time when "patience ceases to be a virtue," and this time has now come when the proprietors of a religious (!) organ attempt to turn the world back on its axis, and renew the days, "When each had his dungeon and racks for the poor, And a gibbet to hang a refractory boor."

Let the workingmen of Canada awake from their lethargy, and by their united action show these individuals that such conduct is not to be tolerated in this age of civilization and this land of freedom. Let them assemble in their halls, throughout the length and breadth of this Dominion; let them resolve to sustain their brethren in the step they have taken; let them resolve not to permit the paper in their reading-rooms; not to buy or sell it; not to purchase of any man who advertises in it. and to take such other action as they may deem necessary, to show these individuals that they cannot with impunity run counter to public opinion.

JUSTICE.

HAMILTON.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

"THE FIFTY-ONE HOURS MOVEMENT IN GREENOCK.—On Monday the workmen in Messrs. Caird & Co's. employment commenced on the new arrangement; and Messrs. Steele & Co's workmen have appointed : deputation to wait on their employers ...d endeavour to have the hours of labour similarly arranged as in Messrs. Oaird's yard; that is, from 6 a.m. till 5 p.m., with two meal hours, instead of from 7 a.m till 5 p.m., with one meal hour as at present. The plumbers, gassitters and brassfinishers have also commenced work on the fifty-one hours system.

Bravo! Glorious old Scotland: the honored birth-place of many a noble reform, the nursing-mother of patriots and heroes, whose annals shine like the silvery surface of thine own mountain lakes on a calm summer ove, delighting the eye, enlarging the heart, and causing the rulers of earth to rejoice in the ever-changing beauties of thy mountain scenes. And we, the sons of toil, can rejoice also that humanity has gained much, very much, from the sorrows and sufferings of those whom Scotland is proud to call her noblest sons; would that all her sons were alike. But it is only when we find the firmness of the Scottish character tempered with discretion and guided by justice, that we see the patriot, the hero, and the friend of humanity; for alas for her and for humanity, when any of her sons allow firmness to be swayed by passion, and guided by selfishness, we see only an obstinate, bungling blockhead, a disgrace to his native land, and a curse to

mankind. In a word, sir, the work of labor reform goes gloriously on in the Old Land; the capitalists there are redeeming the time. The year 1872 will shine forever as one of he brightest in its history.

are all surrounded in this young and what should be a prosperous and happy country; but alas for the selfish, obstinate, unpatriotic spirit that sways our miscalled reformers here; men whose only object is selfaggrandizement without regard to the future well-being or present prosperity of those whose labor is their only source of wealth; for take away the laborer and it needs no Joseph to interpret the capitalist's dream: the seven lean and ill-favored kine would soon eat up the fat and wellfavored. What will our friends the Agents for Immigration say when addressing those mon on the bank of the Clyde? Will they set before them the advantages they would enjoy by coming to Oshawa, where they could breathe an atmosphere filled with fine particles of wood, thereby bringing on the hollow cough, the sallow cheek, and an early grave; where men are refused liberty to quit one hour earlier, even when they offer to lose the time? Or will they reprosent the superior style of swearing there; where every doctrine in the confession of faith is fully represented. Or mayhap that they will tell the tale of a Hamilton employer who, when asked lately for an advance of pay, declared that a man who could put money into a savings bank, or build for himself a house, had too much already. This same employer a few years ago had not a dozen shirts to his back, but such is life in this fair young Dominion of ours. When will the sons and daughters of toil arouse themselves to the calls of duty, and seek to leave a noble example to their children. True, there may be a hard and a prolonged struggle, but let them only remember the words of the Oshawa employer, recorded by our worthy friend, Hether Jock. "It is a long lane that has no turn in it." Let them each canvas for the ONTARIO WORKMAN, and then they will, at least, be doing what in them lies to forward the cause of labor reform.

I remain yours,

WORKMAN.

CONVICT LABOR.

We continue the remarks of Col. A. S. Colyar on the above subject:

"But few, if any of the States, have the same chances to use this labor profitably without injuring the mechanics that we have. Iron and coal are in their incipiency. I am employing more miners than all the other coal mines in the State, at least my company is supplying more coal than all the other mines, and I do not hesitate to say that now, this convict labor can be employed without the slightest conflict; indeed, the skilled miners which we have in Tennessee, would all be needed in opening mines and instructing the new labor.

"With some people the employment of convict labor to dig coal is regarded as an experiment; but having absolute control of the labor, and the convicts being generally stout able-bodied men, make it a certainty that the labor can be profitably used.

"In 1861 I took forty slaves to the coal mines which I am 'now working, and put DEAR SIR, -I have copied the following them to digging coal. In a few months from the Glasgow Herald of the 6th inst. : they were doing good service, and not one of the party failed in the effort to learn to dig coal. Miners soon come to prefer it to any other business, and beyond doubt, there is no class of laborers in the world who enjoy better health.

, "Suppose the 600 convicts now in the penitentiary, or the 1,000 which will probably be there in two years, judging from of effectually severing the the communications the additions under our new system, were of the insurgents. divided out and put to digging coal at the different mines in Tennessee, you would thereby make the supply of coal certain for all purposes to the whole people of the State who wanted to use it. You remove all danger and costs of strikes, which is a big item in the production of coal in this State as well as in Pennsylvania, all of which enters into the price already paid by the consumer, and the labor being a cheaper labor than can now be had, it would materially affect the price of this article-this article of almost universal consumption-and which the poor, as well as the rich, must have. By this means, instead of being the evil genius of the mechanic, you make the convict his greatest support.

"Instead of competing with him in making bedsteads and bureaus, hollow-ware and castings; indeed, instead of competing with him in the arts and crafts, and trades of life, you put him where he furnishes these classes with what they are compelled to have to carry on their business and warm their families.

the convict labor to digging coal, put it to mont, on the good old English principle, which making railroad iron. This is a business gives the greatest satisfaction to its numerous which can be carried on with but little complication, and needs only a small proportion of skilled men, and, like coal, is pure- E. Belmont, who is always proud to attend to ly productive. Whatever is made by it is the customer's wants. A spacious billiard tion of skilled men, and, like coal, is pure-

record which displays such an outrageous | theme to the dark realities with which wo | There is no doubt this labor could be omployed in making railroad iron.

> "Since 1845 we have paid money enough to England and Pennsylvania for railroad iron to make Tennessee rich.

> "Two years trial of convict labor in the mines, has proved the truth of all I said, and but for the lease made of the prison convict labor in the coal mines of Tennessee, we would soon harmonize convict labor with mechanical pursuits, making the former sustain the latter, and at the same time yield to the State a sum of money which would soon restore the lost school

A CHEERFUL HOME.

A single word may disquiet an entire family for a whole day. One surly glance casts a gloom over the household; while a smile, like a gleam of sunshine, may light up the darkest and weariest hours. Like unexpected flowers which spring up along our path, full of freshness, fragrance and beauty, so the kind words, and gentle acts, and sweet dispositions, make glad the home where peace and blessing dwell. No matter how humble the abode, if it be thus garnished with grace and sweetness, with kindness and smiles, the heart will turn longingly toward it from all the tumults of the world, and home, if it be ever so homely, will be the dearest spot beneath the circuit of the sun.

And the influences of home perpetuate themselves. The gentle grace of the mother lives in her daughters long after her head is pillowed in the dust of earth; and fatherly kindness finds its echo in the nobility and courtesy of sons who come to wear his mantle, and to fill his place; while, on the other hand, from an unhappy, misgoverned and disoredered home go forth persons who shall make other homes miserable, and perpetuate the sourness and sadness, the contentions, and strife, and trouble, they fly forth as vultures to rend their prey.

The class of men that disturb, and disorder, and distress the world are not those born and nurtured amid the hallowed influences of Christian homes; but rather those whose early life has been a scene of trouble and vexation, who have started wrong in the pilgrimage, and whose course is one of disaster to themselves and trouble to those around them.

EDUCATIONAL.

A cue to the troubles in Spain may be found in the fact that at the last census there were 5,000,000 men and 6,800,000 women, who could neither read nor write, leaving only 2,414,015 of the former and 715,906 of the latter who have attained these accomplishments. It must be a fearful task to govern this mass of ignorance, and no wonder that the changes in the Spanish Government are bewildering in their rapidity. Add to this an impoverished exchequer with a chronic deficit of millions every year, a credit almost ruined by the repudiation of just obligations, a war in which a foolish pride makes Spain unwilling to withdraw from, and which she is too poor to prosecute with vigor, and it will be seen that King Amadeus is sleeping on anything but a bed of roses.

AMERICAN.

Twenty-five thousand working girls were thrown out of employment by the Boston fire.

A man convicted of murder in Boston, and entenced to be banged there on escaped from prison the previous evening, disguised in his wife's clothes.

A letter from Cuba mentions that the military engineers are constructing a fortified work sixty miles long, which will require a force of 5,000 troops to man it, for the purpose

A member of the Vermont Legislature has been fighting the old battle against secret societies, but not with the most encouraging result. After many ineffectual attempts, his bill abolishing the obnoxious organizations was brought to a vote, and, in a House of 242 members, 159 voted against it, and 35 for it. The rest happened to be out at the time.

A Boston man has invented a "pocket companion and guide to happiness," in the shape of a bottle made to look exactly like a cigar. On the cars, or even when in the parlor sparking your girl, you put the supposed cigar between your lips, and before you have time to ask whether smoking is objectionable, you bite off the end of the cigar (ha! ha!) and a drink of old rye corrugates your throat in a

The sawmills of the Upper Ottawa are shutting down for the winter, and the companies are sending supplies up the river to carry on the winter operations, which bid fair to be as extensive as last year.

AT The WHITE HART, corner of Yonge "But if it is not deemed advisable to put and Elm Street, is conducted by Bell Belpatrons The bar is most tastefully decorated, and pronounced by the press to be the Prince of Bars. Under the entire management of Mrs. How sad it is to turn from this pleasant that much wealth added to the State. room, and attentive waiters, render the Winn Harr a popular place of resort.

PEIRCE,

DEALER IN

Provisions. Cured Meats, Butter. POULTRY, ETC.,

238 Yonge Street, Toronto, (Opposite Louisa Street.)

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

TO MECHANICS AND OTHERS.

ST. JOHN'S TEA WAREHOUSE.

D: MACDONALD

Begs to inform his friends and the public that he has recently fitted up and re-arranged at considerable ex-ON THE NORTH-WEST CORNER OF

TERAULEY AND ALBERT STS., Where he has opened out with an extensive and well-assorted stock of

Fresh Groceries and Provisions, WINES AND LIQUORS, of the Choicest Brands. CHRISTMAS FRUITS,

Valencias, Seedless Sultanas, Layers, and other Fruits.

TEAS A SPECIALITY. AT The Subscriber having had many years experience in the Tea Trade has, as a consequence, peculiar advan-tages in buying his Teas, and can therefore supply his customers with the

VERY BEST KIND OF TEAS

At Prices that will Defy Composition. Parties wanting Teas would do well to call at the ST. JOHN'S TEA WAREHOUSE before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the address: on the North-West Corner of Terauley and Albert Streets.

ger Goods delivered to all parts of the city. 33-te

BALLS AND SUPPERS ATTENDED TO

BY WILLIAM COULTER,

On the shortest notice, and in a manner as to give entire satisfaction. Home-made bread always on hand.

RT Remember the address—CORNER OF TERAULEY AND ALBERT STREETS.

LAUDER & PROCTOR,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, ETC.

OFFICE:-Masonic Hall, 20 Toronto street. A. W. LAUDER. JAS. A. PROCTOR

DAVID'S

COUGH BALSAM,

An infallible remedy for COUGHS, COLD, and all affections of the Lungs and Throat.

25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

JOSEPH DAVID, Chemist, &c., 170 King Street East

MECHANICS, LOOK OUT!!

Before purchasing your STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS

BASKETS, &c., call and see the Large and Well Assorted Stock,

> G. HOWSON'S, 239 Yonge Street.

#37 The Daily Papers always on hand.

TO MECHANICS.

S. C. JORY, PHOTOGRAPHER. 75 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

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

T: CLAXTON, Importer and Dealer in

First-class Band Instruments, Violins, English, German and Angle-German Concertinas, Guitars, Flutes, Fifes, Bows, Strings, Instruction

Books, ctc., 197 YONGE STREET. Special attention given to repairing and tuning every description of Musical Instruments. 28-oh

M'CULLOCH & MORTON.

Beg to inform the public that they have purchased the business at one time carried on by the late

F. A. RATTRAY ΑT

220 YONGE STREET,

Where they are receiving a fresh supply of Teas, Sugars, and all goods usually kept in a

First-Class Grocery Estalishment.

A call solicited

CITY TEA MART, Corner Yonge and Albert Streets.

WRIGHT,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS. WINES AND LIQUORS.

AFF FRUIT, OYSTERS, &c., &c. TEA Toronto. Yongc Street,

EATON & CO.

WILL SHOW

ON FRIDAY. NOV. 22. 15,000 YARDS OF

WINCEY

At 8c, 10c, 15c, 20c, to 40c.

These Goods are SPECIAL BARGAINS for WARM DRESSES, and at 2c to 5c per yard less than last Fall's COME AND SEE CHEAP WINCEYS.

CORNER YONGE & QUEEN STREETS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

JANES& NEWCOMBE

Being determined to keep pace with the times, and to maintain their reputation for selling the

Cheapest First-Class Goods in Town.

WILL CONTINUE ALL THIS WEEK

A GRAND CLEARING SALE

OF THE WHOLE OF THEIR

Stock of Magnificent Goods

Consisting of Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Trimmings, Dress Goods, Black Goods, Cottons, Linens, Flannels, Blankets, Hosiery, Gloves, Gents' Furnishings, Millinory, Mantles and Shawls, at such reduced prices as will effect a speedy clearance,

HÁVING RECENTLY MADE SOME

EXTENSIVE PURCHASES

At about HALF PRICE, their Stock will now be found one of the Largest, Finest, and Cheapest in the Do

Particular attention is drawn to the following lines as samples of the general stock:

Heavy Ottoman Silk Reps, in all the new colors, at 99c, worth \$1 50.

All-wool French Reps, the best quality made, at 65c, worth 90c.

Handsome Figured Reps, at 45c, worth 70c.

All-wool French Sateens at 60c, worth 80c. Handsome Figured Satcens at 30c, worth 50c.

A line of French Merinos at 50c, worth 75c

Beautiful Colored Glace Silks, all shades, at 90c, worth **\$1** 25.

Very Heavy Colored Gros Grains at \$1 40, worth \$2.

The balance of those Black Glace Silks at 70c, 874c, and \$1, worth from \$1 to \$1 50.

Black Gros Grain Silks, at \$1 125, \$1 25, \$1 45, and \$1 **65**

worth from \$1 65 to \$2 50.

Best Black Gros Grain Silks, including Bonnet's and other popular makes, from \$1 95 to \$4, worth from \$2 50 to \$5.

The Largest and Cheapest assortment of Laces in town Maltese, Honiton, Brussels, Point, and Thread.

A very especial lot of Heavy White Sheetings at less than the wholesale prices-72-inch at 30c, worth 45c; 80-inch at 40c, worth 60c; other lines equally

The Finest Styles of Millinery in town at greatly re duced prices.

A Job Line of Mantles at from \$2 to \$10, worth from \$4

As these Goods were imported especially for the bost Canadian Trade, and are marked down to such exceed ingly low prices, they cannot fall to please everyone. No lady should make her purchases before examining our magnificent stock. An inspection is respectfully solicited.

JANES & NEWCOMBE,

RECENT HOUSE,

51 KING STREET EAST,



Ottawa, November, 1872. A UTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERI-CAN Invoices until further notice, 12

> R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner.

per cent.

26 tf

UNITED.

Two walk on either side the sea, The broad Atlantic rolls between; And summer winds blow lovingly O'er vallays clothed in groon. They walk part by night and day, And see the sailing of the ships; They never pass each other's way, Nor touch each other's lips.

Yet they are one in mind and heart. Two beings on one purpose, set; That neither land or sea can part, Nor cause them to forget. There are true souls so closely blent, That life or leath cannot divide, And all their t. aghts are Heavenward sent From one to . , her side.

. It may be spirits teach them there; I cannot tell, but this I know, There comes a sweetness after prayer A charm to lull our woc. As though the lost ones of our love, On uuseen wings from brighter spheres Came down with comfort from above, And kissed away our tears.

A RASH ADVENTURE.

The love of rash adventure has hundreds of times resulted in death to fravellers. Courage is well; rashness always questionable. There comes a dreadful tale from the very crater of Vesuvius. A party of six tourists, with guides, horses, and all necessaries, recently ascended the volcanic mount. When the erater was reached, two of the company, an American and a Frenchman, insisted on being lowered down to the cavern which is formed below the mouth of the volcano. The guides complied with their request, and lowered them by ropes. The mountain being perfectly quiet, no danger was anticipated; but when one of the party above the crater called out to the rash adventurers, no snewer was returned. The guides, growing anxious, cried, "Gentlemen, it would be better for you to hold on to the ends of the ropes." Still the ropes remained slack, and no answer came from the sulphur ous and murky cavern below. Twenty minutes passed; and the adventurers were yet silent. It was then proposed that one of the guides should be lowered, and hold on to the ropes until he had investigated the appearance of the cavern base. He had hardly entered when he cried out loudly, "Up! up! there's nothing here but a very narrow rock !" As far as any living person can tell, the unimprudence-were hurled into the mysterious abyeses of Mount Vesuvius. About sixteen years ago a similar calamity occurred on the same spot, by which two Englishmen and a Frenchman lost their lives.

QUEEN VICTORIA THIRTY-FOUR YEARS AGO.

When Queen Victoria delivered her first speech from the Throne, on the first opening of Parliament in 1838, after her accession, the scene in the House of Lords, as witnessed from the Ambassador's box, was extremely brillians and striking. As the youthful Queen, then still in her teens, advanced, there was a very slight nervousness perceptible in her counterance, while the utmost stillness prevailed through the House. When about to asond the steps of the Throne, her foot caught in her robes, and she tripped alightly, causing a momentary suffusion, but regained her foot hold in an instant, and took her seat with perfect ease and self-possession, after which, in the sweetest tone, she signified to their lordships to be seated. There was still a breathless silence. As the Queen proceeded with her speech, the Premier, Viscount Melbourne, who stood by her side, in his rich court dress, holding upright the sword of the State, and who was thought to be semetimes a little absent, was observed to follow, or rather anticipate every word by the apparently involuntary movement of his lips, and an occasional inclination of the head, from side to side, as though keeping time. Every word that the young Queen uttered, every syllable fell from her in tones that were captivating by their softness and musical sweetness, with the clearest and most beautiful enunciation, while her voice was modulated in the most verfect manner, yet all so natural, without the slightest shade of affectation. When the Royal speech was concluded, an evident and universal feeling of satisfaction seemed to pervade the House, and one of the young men of the Diplomatic Corps, whose eyes and ears had been riveted to the Throne, and who stood near the writer, turned to a friend, exclaiming in a suppressed whisper, while bobbing his head with the excitement, parfaitement blen! The writer subsequently heard the young Queen announce from the Throne, on a similar occasion, her approaching marriage to Prince Albert-2 trying moment-yet the announcement was made with a mixture of regal dignity and feminine modesty, composure and timidity, that commanded universal admiration.—Rush's Recollections of the English and French Courts.

A girl in Indianapolis, who has \$200,000, advertised for sealed proposals for marriage. The postmaster has decided to charge her double price for her box, as it keeps one clerk half his time filling it up with pink tinted envelopes, and the whole office is scented with musk and bergamot, like a perfumer's shop.

THE FIGURE &

Take a number between 100 and 1,000, provided the first figure of this number is higher than the last; for instance: 632, reverse this number, 236; then substract, and 396 is left as the result. You will readily see that the middle number will be 9 in any case, and the product of the first and last numbers, added together, will be 9. Should there be 1 at the beginning, there must be an 8 at the end, and so on. Even should there be an 0 at the beginning, the last number would be 9, or the result would show 99; for instance: 645; reverse: 546; subtract this from the above, and 99 will be the result.

Let anybody secretly write any three numbers, and give you the first or the last figure of the result after reversing and subtracting, and you can easily tell the whole result. Should the number be 931; reversed: 139; subtracted, 792; and you are told that the first number is 7, then the last must be 2; and, as the middle number will always be 9, you can tell that the result is 792 without having seen the original figures.

TO YOUNG MEN.

The young man who has an ambition to make a great noise in the world should learn boilermaking. He can make more noise at that than anything else he can engage in.

If he believes a man should "strike for wages" he should learn blacksmithing-especially if he is good at "blowing."

If he would embrace a profession in which he can rise rapidly he should become an aeronaut He couldn't find anything better "for high."

He certainly could do a staving (and perhaps starving) business at the cooper trade, If he believes in "measures, not men," he

will embark in the tailoring business. If he is a punctual sort of a chap, and anxious to be "on time," he should put his hands

to watchmaking. If he believes in the chief end of man to have his business largely "felt," why, of course, he

will become a hatter. If he wants to "get at the root of a thing," be will become a dentist-although, if he does. he will often be found "looking down in the

mouth." If a man is a bungler at his best he should become a physician, and then he will have none of his bad work thrown upon his hands. It is

generally buried out of sight, you know. Should be incline to high living, but prefer a plain board, then the carpenter trade will fortunate strangers—the victims of their own suit him. He can plane board enough at that.

> If he is needy and well-bred he will be right at home as a baker. He shouldn't become a cigar-maker. If he

does, all his work will end in smoke. The young man who enjoys plenty of com pany, and ever ready to scrape acquaintance.

will find the barber business a congenial pur The quickest way for him to ascend to the

top round of his calling, is to become a hod-

A very "grave" young man might flourish an undertaker.

Don't learn chair-making; for, no matter how well you please your oustomers, the will soon er or later get down en your work.

And don's become an umbrella-maker, for their business is "used up."

If he would have his work touch the heads of the nation, we know of no way he could seemer accomplish such as object than by making combs.

The young man who would have the fruits of his labor brought before the eyes of the poople, will become an opticion. The work, being easily seen through, cannot be difficult to learn.

A man can always make a scent in the are fumory business.

If a young man is a paragon of honor, truth fulness, sobriety, has never sworn a prefance word, and has twenty thousand dollars that he has no use for, then he should immediately start-a newspaper.

THE QUEEN AND THE COLLIER.

During the visit of Her Majesty the Queen to Dunrobin Castle, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland, a few weeks ago, an incident occurred which has not yet been made public. The Duke is having a shaft sunk on his estate for the purpose of proving some mines, and there are engaged in the works several colliers from Shropshire. The Queen expressed a desire to visit the spot, whither she was escorted by the Duke. Whilst standing on the bank inspecting the work it commenced to rain. A few yards off one of the men, named Cooper, was sawing some timber for the shaft, and not being aware of the immediate presence of Royalty, heedless of the rain, continued his work without a coat. Presently he was surprised to feel a light touch, and on looking up perceived the Duke, who laid a costly rug over his shoulders, at the same time exclaiming, "The Queen requested me to presen you with her own rug; you may keep it and wear it." The man's surprise and the remainder of the story may be more easily imagined than de-

"My son," said a man of doubtful morals, putting his hand on the head of a sharp but saucy urchin, "my son, I believe Satan has "I'm pretty sartiu on't regot hold of you." plied the boy.

Glenuings.

Count no one lost to thee who died loving

Do you take care only of thy duty, and leave the end to God.

God promises all you need, and invites you to receive it as you need.

Prize the privilege of learning God's word; and hear with meekness, prayer, and atten-Power of thought is the only true measure

of the intellect, as force of principle is the only true measure of moral greatness. Time appears very short, cteruity near, and a great name either in or after life, together

with all earthly pleasures and profits, but an empty bubble a deluding dream. Speak kindly in the morning; it lightens

the cares of the day, and makes household and all other affairs move along more smoothly. Speak kindly at night, for it may be that before the dawn some loved one may finish his or her span of life for this world, and it will be too late to ask forgiveness.

Spend not you time in that which profits not; for your labor and your health, your time and your studies are very valuable; and it is a thousand pities to see a diligent and a hopeful person spend himself in gathering cockle-shells and little pobbles, in telling sands upon the shore, and making garlands of useless daisies.

Men and women have come to think, somehow, that Christian calmness finds its test only when some great affliction crushes it down. There never was a more sad mistake. Christian calmness has meet opportunity for exercise daily and hourly. It is the little trials that

Good, kind, true, holy words dropped in conversation may be little thought of; but they are like seeds of flowers or fruitful trees falling by the wayside, borne by some bird afar, happy thereafter to fringe with beauty some barren mountain side, or to make glad some lonely wilderness.

While your face is turned upward, and on the angel ladder you are climbing nearer heaven, there are, even at midnight, lights on the steps above to show the way; but once look downwards, and mingle with the descending troop, and one by one the lights go out aloft, and there is a darkness overhead, and by mere invitation of relative brightness, you reverse the direction of your eye, and your foot is drawn to the step below.

ADVICE TO BOYS .- "You are made to be kind, generous and magnanimous," says Horace Mann. "If there is a boy in school who has a clubfoot, don't let him know you ever saw it. If there is a boy with ragged clothes, don't talk about rags in his hearing. If there is a lame boy, assign him some part in the play which does not require running. If there is a dull one, help him to get his lessons."-Apples of Gold.

DARKBY LOGIC .- In Mr. John Heath's family were two eld slaves, Cuff and Kate, and one Primus of whom various aneodetes are related. Mr. Heath was foud of quizzing Primus, and asked him one day which was the heavier, a pound of lead or a pound of feathers.

" A pound of lead," said Primus, premptly. "Course a pound of load is de heaviset." A laugh ensued at Primus's expense.

"Don't you b'lieve it, massa? Yeu go stick your head in de fireplace and let Primus go a top de house and drap a pound of fedders and a pound of lead down the chimbley on your head; den see which is de keaviest."

Sheriden one day, when coming home from shooting, with an empty bag, did not like to go home completely empty, and seeing a number of ducks in a pond, a farmer leaning on a rail fence watching them, said :

"What will you take for a shot at the ducks ?"

"Well," he said, I'll take half a sovereign." "Done," said Sheridan, and he fired into the midst of the flock, killing half a dozen. "I'm afraid you've made a bad bargain," said Sheridan.

"Well, I don't know," said the man, "they weren't minc."

"Let that pudding alone, there, that's the desert !" exclaimed a waiter to a countryman, who was devouring the tapieca at an early stage of the dinner. "I dea't care if it is a desert," testily said the countryman, "I'd est it, it it was a wilderness."

Brick Pomeroy says they naturalize a man in New York City in less than ten kicks of a cat. The candidate for citizenship looks scared, answers a few questions, signs his name or makes his mark on a piece of paper, and then a clerk says:

"Here! Take hold the book. Holdjered up. You Sonious Juonicus, do solemnly swear your an ounce allejius sever from all prints potentaters special cup of Germany powrs swelp you God kiss the book seventy-five cents."

Soon as the seventy-five cents are paid down, the man is a citizen of the United States, but if he don't pay, the oath does not count.

The saddest incident of misplaced confidence on record is that of a Connecticut man who rescued another from a watery grave only te find instead of his long lost brother, it was a person to whom he owed three dollars and a half for turnips.

Mrs. Partington, reading of the strike of the wire-drawers, remarked, "Ah, mo! what new fangled things won't they wear next!"



PROPOSED

TO AID AND ASSIST THE

VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY,

BY GIVING

one hundred thousand bollars To the Company by way of Fonus, and to Issue deben tures therefor, and to authorize the levying of a specia rate for the payment of the debentures and interest.

tures therefor, and to authorize the lexying of a special rate for the payment of the debentures and interest.

WHERAS by the Act of the fourth session of the Legislature of the Province of Ontavio, passed in the thirty-fourth year of Her Majesty's reign, incorporating the Credit Valley Reliway Company, it is provided that any Municipality or Hunicipalities which may be interested in securing the construction of said reliway, or through any part of which or near which the railway or works of the said Company shall pass or be situated, may aid and easist the said Company by loaning or guaranteeing, or giving money by way of homes or other means to the Company, or issening Municipal Bonds to or in aid of the Company, and otherwise to such manner and to such extent as such Municipalities, or any of them, shall think expedient; provided always, that no such aid, loan, bonus, or guarantee, shall be given, except after the passing of 39-laws for the purpose, and the adoption of such By-laws by the ratepayers, as provided in the Municipal Act for the creation of debts.

And whereas more than 60) lifty persons, qualified voters of the Municipality of the City of Toronto, have, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act and Amendments thereto, petitioned the Council of the Municipality of the City of Toronto to pass a By-law grauting a bonus for the purpose of adding in the construction of the said. The Credit Valley Railway, to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, and it is expedient to grant the same.

And whereas, for such purpose it is necessary for the said City of Toronto to raise the said amount of one hundred thousand dollars, and it is expedient to grant the same.

And whereas, it will require the sum of eleven thousand collars in the manner harcinafter mentioned.

said City of Toronto to raise the said amount of one hundred thousand dollars in the manner harcinafter mentioned.

And whereas, it will require the sum of cleven thousand dollars; to be raised annually by special rate on the whole rateable property of the said City of Toronto for paying said debt of one hundred thousand dollars and interest on the debentures so be issued therefor, as hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas, the amount of the whole rateable property in the City of Toronto, irrespective of any future increase of the saine, and also irrespective of any income in the nature of tolls, interest, or dividends from the work, or from any stock, share or interest in the work upon which the money to be so raised, or any part theroof, may be invested, and also irrespective of any income to be derived from the temporary investment of the sinking fund, hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof, according to the last revised assessment rolls of the said City, being for the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Two, is as follows: Thirty-two millions, four hundred and sixty-seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-two dollars.

And whereas, the amount of the existing debt of the said City of Toronto is two millions seven hundred and one thousand two hundred and eighty dollars and forty-one cents, whereof the whole is principal and no sum is due for interest in arrears.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly stuking fund for paying the said debt of one hundred theusand dollars as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of seven-twentieths of a mill in the dollar, in addition to all other rates to be levied in each year in the said City of Toronto.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council & the City of Toronto:

the City of Toronto:

That it shall and may be lawful for the said City of Toronto to aid and assist the Credit Valley Railway Company, by giving thereto the sum of one hundred thousand dollars by way of bonus, provided always that the terminus and all necessary buildings for the proper working of the said Credit Valley Railway Company, be located within the City of Toronto.

That, for the purpose aforcsaid, the Mayor or other head of the City of Toronto shall cause any number of debentures of the said City of Toronto to be unvile for such sums of money as may be required for the said purpose, not less than twenty dollars each, and not exceeding in the whole the amount of one hundred thousand dollars; which said debentures shall be scaled with the scal of the said City of Toronto, and be signed by the Mayor or other head of the Municipal Council of the said City, or by such persons as may be authorized by By-law of the Municipal Council to sign the same and countersigned by the Chamberlain or by such other person or persons as the said Municipal Council may by By-law appoint.

8.

That the said debentures shall be made payable in twenty years from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect at the Bank of Toronto, in Toronto, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest at the rate and in manner hereinafter mentioned.

That the said debentures shall bear laterest at and after the rate of six per cent per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly on the first days of January and July in each year at the Bank of Toronto, in Toronto.

5.

That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for payment of said debentures and the interest thereon at the rate aforesaid, an equal special rate of seven-twen-tights of the said the said that the ticths of a mill in the dollar shall, in addition to all other rates, be assessed, raised, levied, and collected, in each year upon all the rateable property within the said city of Toronto, during the said term of twenty years from the coming into effect of this By-law, unless such debentures shall be sooner paid.

That this By-law shall take effect on, from and after the twenty-third day of December, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

That the debentures to be signed and issued as afore-said shall be delivered by the Mayor of the City of Toronto to the Trustees appointed (or to be appointed), in accordance with the provisions of the said Act incorporating the said Credit Valley Railway Company, provided plways that the By-law shall not have any effect nor shall the said debentures be delivered to the Trustees appointed under the said Act until the said Company shall have given a bond to the Corporation providing that the said Railway shall run to some point within the limits of the City of Teronto without using any of the existing lines of railway for that purpose, and the said debentures shall only be delivered by the said Trustees, pro rata, as the work progresses, in accordance with the said Acts.

8.

And it is further enacted by the said Municipal Council of the City of Toronto, that the votes of the electors of the said City of Toronto will be taken on this Bylaw—

FOR SAINT LAWRENCE WARD. At the City Hall, in rooms heretofore used as a Police

FOR SAINT DAVID'S WARD. 1st Electoral Division at the Berkeley street Fire

Hall. For 2nd Electoral Division of St. David's Ward, at the house on the north-east corner of Parliament and Beech

streets.

For the 3rd Electoral Division of St. David's Ward, in the vicinity of the premises where the last municipal election was held. FOR SAINT JAMES'S WARD.

1st Electoral Division at the Police Court, Court Street.

For the 2nd Electral Division, St. James's Ward, at the house on Yonge Street, where the last municipal election was hold.

FOR SAINT JOHN'S WARD. 1st Electoral Division, at the house on the north-west corner of Agnes and Elizabeth Streets.

For 2nd Electoral Division of St. John's Ward, at the house on Hayter street, where the last municipal election was hold.

FOR SAINT PATRICK'S WARD.

1st Electoral Division; at St. Patrick's Market on Queon street.

For 2nd Electoral Division, St. Patrick's Ward, at a building on the north side of Queen street, near Eath-

FOR SAINT ANDREW'S WARD. 1st Electoral Division, at the Bay street Fire Hall. For 2nd Electoral Division of St. Andrew's Ward, at the Temperance Hall, Brock street. FOR SAINT GEORGE'S WARD.

Ist Electoral Division, at the house, No. 22, on the north side of Wellington street, in the said Ward.

The 2nd Electoral Division of St. George's Ward, in the promises on John Street, in the same Ward.

On the thirteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, commencing at the hour of nine o'clock in the morning, and closing at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, and that the Returning Officers for taking the said vote be

FOR SAINT LAWRENCE WARD. Mr. Charles T. Hurrell.

FOR SAINT DAVID'S WARD. 1st Electoral Division, Mr. John Burns. For 2nd Electoral Division, Mr. Wm. Watkins, For 3rd Electoral Division, Mr. John Blevins.

FOR SAINT JAMES'S WARD, 1st Electoral Divisjon, Mr. James B. Boustead, 2nd Electoral Division, Mr. James E. Day. FOR SAINT JOHN'S WARD.

1st Electoral Division, Mr. James Ramsay, For 2nd Electoral Division, Mr. Robt, Fowler, FOR SAINT PATRICK'S WARD, .

1st Electoral Division, Mr. Huson W. M. Murray. For 2nd Electoral Division, Mr. W. A. Lee.

FOR SAINT ANDREW'S WARD, 1st Electoral Division, Mr. Henry Sproatt, For 2nd Electoral Division, Mr. Abel Wilcock, senr. AND FOR FAINT GEORGE'S WARD.

1st Electoral Division, Mr. John Clements. For 2nd Electoral Division, Mr. R. B. Miller. COUNCIL CHAMBER, Toronto, November 18, 1872.

First published November 20, 1872.

Take notice that the above is a true copy of a proposed By-law which will be taken into consideration by the Council of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, after one month from the first publication thereof, the date of which first publication is the 20th day of November, 1872, and that the votes of the electors of the said municipality will be taken thereon on

FRIDAY, THE 13th DAY OF DECEM. BER, A.D. 1872,

Commencing at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and closing at five o'clock in the atternoon of the same day, at the following places in the said Municipality and by the Returning Odicers named:— FOR SAINT LAWRENCE WARD.

At the City Hall, in the rooms heretofore used as a olice Court, by Mr. Charles T. Hurrell, Returning Offi-

FOR SAINT DAVID'S WARD. In the 1st Electoral Division, at the Berkeley street. Fire Hall, by Mr. John Burne, Returning Officer.

In the 2nd Electoral Division, at the house on the north-east corner of Parliament and Beech streets, by Mr. William Watkins, Returning Officer.

In the 3rd Electoral Division, in the vicinity of the premises where the last municipal election was held, by Mr. John Blevins, Returning Officer.

FOR SAINT JAMES'S WARD.

In the 1st Electoral Division, at the Police Court, Court Street, by Mr. James B. Boustead, Returning Officer.

In the 2nd Electoral Division, at the house on Yongs street, where the last municipal election was held, by Mr. James E. Day, Returning Officer.

FOR SAINT JOHN'S WARD: In the 1st Plectoral Division, at the house on the north-west corner of Agnes and Elizabeth streets, by Mr. James Ramesy, Returning Officer.
In the 2nd Electoral Division, at the house on Hayter street, where the last municipal election was held, by Mr. Robert Fowler, Returning Officer.

FOR SAINT PATRICE'S WARD.

In the 1st Electoral Division, at St. Patrick's Market, on Queen street, by Mr. H. W. M. Murray, Returning Officer.

Officer.

In the 2nd Electoral Division, at a building on the north side of Queen street, near Bathmrst street, by Mr. Wm. A. Lee, Returning Officer.

FOR SAINT ANDREW'S WARD. In the 1st Electoral Division, at the Bay street Fin Hall, by Mr. Henry Sproatt, Returning Officer.
In the 2nd Electoral Division, at the Temperance Hall, Brock street, by Mr. Abel Wilcock, senr., Return-

FOR SAINT GEORGE'S WARD.

In the 1st Electoral Division, at a house No. 22 on the north side of Wellington street, in the said ward, by Mr. John Clements, Returning Officer. In the 2nd Electoral Division, in premises on John street, in the said ward, Mr. R. B. Miller, Returning Officer.

Said Divisions being set out in a Ey-law dividing the City of Toronto into Electoral Divisions for municipal STEPHEN RADCLIFF.

Clerk of the Municipality of the City of Toronto City Clerk's Office, Toronto, Nov. 20, 1872.

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST

Are requested for

WILLIAM HAMILTON, JR.

AS.

ALDERMAN,

FOR THE WARD OF ST. LAWRENCE FOR 1873.

Ward I Andrew's

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST IS RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED FOR

WILLIAM THOMAS,

As Alderman for 1873.

TO THE ELECTORS OF

ST. PATRICKS WARD.

GENTLEMEN—

For several years past I have been solicited by many prominent electors of the Ward and other citizens, to become a chadidate for civic honors, I was, under the requirements of my business, obliged in the past to delino the honor so kindly proferred me. The request having been this year again renewed and urged, I have yielded to the desire of my fellow-citizens, and now declare myself in obedience to their wishes a candidate for their suffrages for the office of Alderman at the approaching Municipal Elections for the city. I have considerable stake in the Ward, and feel a deep interest in overything calculated to advance the prosperity of the city of Toronto, in which for the last twenty-five years, from boyhood, I have lived. Loathing professions, I make none. I will merely say, that if elected, I shall exert myself to discharge the duties of the office efficiently—at all events, honestly; and that I hope, at the end of my year of office, to be enabled to exhibit a stainless record, one on which to base my claims to a continuance of your support and confidence. I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

31-td GENTLEMEN

JOHN MALLON.

EDWARD SNIDER, SURGEON DENTIST. Office and Residence-81 Buy Street, a few doors below King Street, Toronto.

26-hr N. AGNEW, M.D.,

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Circulars, with full particulars as to torms, &c.. can be had upon application at the rooms. Special arrangements will be made with Ladies' Colleges and Seminaries.

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Workingmen's Boot and Shoe Store, KING WILLIAM STREET,

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Copies of the ONTARIO WORMMAN can be obtained a Five Cents per copy. 29

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Dominion Clothing House!

G. BAWDEN & Co. Bog leave to announce to the Workingmen of Toronto and vicinity that they will on

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, Open out with one of the largest and best selected stocks of goods suitable for the Tailoring Department; also, a very extensive stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

Having engaged the services of Mr. WM. HARWOOD who has been long and invorably known as a First-class Cutter, we have no hesitation in saying that we will get up our

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TO THE MECHANICS OF TORONTO The Queen City Grocery and Provision Store,

320 Queen Street West.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his many friends, and the public generally, that he has commenced business in the store lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Mara, and known as the "People's Grocery," No. 320 Queen Street West, where he hopes, by fair dealing and strict attention to business, to secure a liberal share of your patronace. The Stock consists of GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS, all bought in the cheapest market fo eash, and will be sold at a slightadvance upon the cost. ANT Goods sent to any part of the city.

Don't forget the place-329 Queen Street West. WM. F. ROBERTSON

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THE CHEAPEST ANO BEST PLACE IN THE CITY, FOR

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OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

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BETYEEN ELM AND WALTON STS?

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COR. QUEEN AND TERAULEY STS Offer great inducements to families and housekeepers in fresh

Family Groceries and Provisions,

Comprising Teas of high quality and good flavor, fresh ground Coffee several grades, Cocca, Chocolate, New Raisins, New Currants, New Candied Peol, Crosse & Blackwell's Jams and Fruits, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Wyatt's Pickles, etc., Canned Fruits, Corn, Peas, etc., Canned Lobsters, Salmon, Mackerel, Sardines.

A full stock of Provisions always on hand—Butter, Eggs, Ham, Bacon, Fish, Flour, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Cracked Wheat and Buckwheat Flour. ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF

FIRST-CLASS BRANDS OF LIQUORS,

Brandy from ... \$1 50 to \$4 Scaled Brand.
Port Wine ... \$1 00 to \$4
Sherry Wine ... \$1 50 to \$3
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O. T. Gin \$1 50 to \$3

Holland Gin, J. D. Kuyper, a large stock of Buttled Liquors, Guiness and Blood's Stout, Ale and Porter. Cash traders would do well to give us a trial. Remember the place. C. HUNTER.

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AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST. go Wood, Sawn only, or Sawn and Split,

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 Soft Coal
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 Screenings
Wood, liest, four feet long
Cut and split
Gut only

Mixed Wood, cut and split 5.50 CASH. **Big** § HOUSE.

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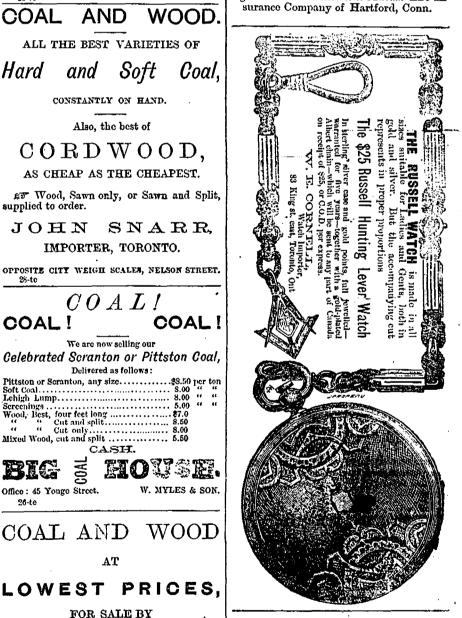
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THE AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.—The Birmingham News is desired to announce that a number of influential gentlemen, friends of the agricultural laborers, despairing of a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the land question, are making preparations whereby will be offered an immediate, practical and attractive scheme of emigrat on for at least half a million of the cream of the agricultural population of the country.

· Speaking of a working-class meeting the other day, Dr. Fraser said : If a working man carning 30s, per week would limit his expenditure (CAPITAL, - - - - \$650,000. to.25s. and put 5s. away every week in the post-office savings bank, he would soon be a rich man; and if marrying girls cared to listen to the advice of or old i wheler hishop, he would say, "Don't listen to any young chap who comes courting y..., let him be never so winsome, unless he c. : put you in a house decently stocked with good furniture, and besides £50 in the savings bank." If they had that, they started life fairly; but if they had not, they started life unfairly, and under increasing difficulties, as those little pledges of mutual affection kept on multiplying.

PROCLAMATION!

To all whom it may concern, Greeting.

DISCOUNT SALE. MONTHLY

The Public are hereby informed that

McCABE.

Proprietor of the Big Blue Boot Store,

No. 59 QUEEN STREET WEST, No. 59 QUEEN STREET WEST,

Is prepared henceforth to sell Boots and Shoes of al
shapes and sizes, of all qualities and prices, Fifteen Per
Cent. cheaper than any other store in the city. He can
afford to do so, as he buys for eash, and has come to the
conclusion that he serves his own, as well as the public
interest, by having large sales and light profits. He also
intends having a Discount Sale to favor the working
classes, on the first Monday of every month, when he
hopes for the increased patronage of his numerous
friends and customers.

We have a magnificent variety of goods not enumerated
hero owing to the want of space. We would further say
to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, that if they
want fashionable, well-made and easy fitting boots and
shoes, give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Respectfully.

S. McCABE.

Respectfully, Sign of the Big Blue Boot, Fashionable Emporium, 59
Queen St. West, 3rd door West of Bay St. 27-te

JAMES S. COOK,

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AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS,

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A NEW STOCK OF VALENCIAS,

SEEDLESS SULTANAS, LAYERS,

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All of which will be

SOLD AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

27-te

WM. F. ROBERTSON, 320 OUEEN ST. WEST.



DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the undermentioned Lands in the Counties of Vork and Simcoe (with the exception of those that may have been previously disposed of), will be offered for sale at auction at the

TOWN HALL, IN NEWMARKET,

At Ten o'clock, on the 28th of this month. Terms Cash; the Department reserving to itself the right to make one bid on each lot. An officer of the Department will be at Forsyth's Hotel, Mowmarket, the day before the sale, to investigate claims to any of the soid Lands.

R. W. SCOTT, Commissioner.

TOWNSHIP OF GWILLIMBURY EAST.

1st Con. East of Yonge Street-126, 129, 130 (200 acres lst Con. Wost of Yonge street-119, 120, 121, 122 (200

each). 123 (186), 124 (170), 125 (150), 126 (115), 127 (60), 128 (50), 129 (40), 130 (30).

TOWNSHIP OF GWILLIMBURY WEST.

1st Con.-4 (04), 5 (38), 6 (42).

S. part 7'(40), 9 (52), 10 (15), 11 (8). 3rd " 12 (184), 13 (124), 14 (43).

4th " S. 1 14 (101), S. part 15 (100), N. part 15 (101), 16 (31).

21 (144), 22 (59.)

10th "S. ½ 21 (101), 22 (200), 23 (101), 24 (0). 11th "S. ½ 22, S. ½ 23, N. ½ 23 (100 cach), 24 (44).

S. 1 23, N. 1 23 (101 each), 24 (94).

24 (89).

TOWNSHIP OF KING (FORMERLY WEST GWILLIMBURY.)

1st Con.—4 (123), 5 (179), 6 (175), 7 (200). 2nd " 7 (64), 8 (150), 2 (154), 10 (190), 11 (100), N 1 12, 8. 1 12, N. 1 13, S. 1 13 (141 each), N.

1 14 (85), S. 1 14 (88).
3rd " W. 2 8 (100), 12 (20), 13 (80), 14 (125.) Toronto. 2nd Novemb r 1872.

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Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA:

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Deposited at Ottawa for Benefit of Policy Holders, \$100,000.

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WORKINGMEN

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> A. W. SMITH, 3 Manning's Block, FRONT ST., TORONTO.

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WM. J. HOWELL, JR., PROPRIETOR. RT Choicest brands of Wines, Liquors, and Cigars constantly on hand.

F. A. VERNER,

19-tc

Photographer, Portrait Painter in Oil, Water Colors, Indian Ink, Locket Pictures, &c., CORNER KING AND CHURCH STREETS.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

H. M. ROWE & CO.'S WORLD RENOWNED

BALTIMORE BY THE CAN OR QUART.

Every Can Stamped.

OYSTER PARLOR NOW OPEN

PATRONIZED BY LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

WRIGHT & WIDGERY,

CORNER YONGE AND RICHMOND STS.



CELEBRATED Millinery & Mantles.

CELEBRATED

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

CELEBRATED Clothing and Gents' Furnishings.

CELEBRATED

BOOTS & SHOES.

far The only Family Furnishing House in the St. Lawrence Buildings.

LADIES,

Our Millinery, Mantles, Flowers, Feathers, Trimmings, &c., are the very latest Styles, and sold at the very lowest prices.

GENTLEMEN,

Our Ready-made and Ordered Clothing cannot be sur-passed for Style, Material, and Workmanship! Do not fail to examine our immense Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES.

Remember the Address,

 ${ t SHAVER} \ \& \ { t BELL}$ 2.St. Lawrence Buildings,

KING STREET EAST.

Rear Entrance-East Side of the Market.

MARMERS AND MECHANICS





FOR YOUR Ready-Made Clothing, Heavy Tweed Suits, Fine Tweed Suits. Warm Overcoats, Red River Coats, Boy's Clothing,

THE LARGEST AND REST STOCK IN THE PROVINCE. Millinery, Mantles, Shawls.

28-et

BANKRUPT SALE.

The subscriber having purchased the stock of C. F. BUNBURY, 262 Yonge Street, consisting of Shirts, Hosiery, Underclothing, Millinery, &c., and added thereto part of a

Bankrupt Stock of Dry Goods,

from London, will commence on

SATURDAY, THE 19TH INSTANT,

to sell the same, in lots to suit purchasers, at an average of seventy-five cents on the dollar. Also,

A LOT OF NEW GOODS.

consigned direct from Glasgow, will be sold retail at Toronto wholesale prices; and I case Black Lustres, I case Ashton's Prints, and I case of Shawls, damaged on vayage of: importation on steamer "Vicksburg," at half price.

WM. MACKLIN.

262 YONGE STREET.

GREAT CLOUD SALE

A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK OF

Little over Half Price.

210 DOZEN IN ALL.

SPLENDID LARGE CLOUDS, 50c. EXTRA HEAVY, ONLY 65c. CHOICE NEW COLORS, ONLY 750.

G. & J. W. COX & CO.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

For Winter Wear.

WE ARE SHOWING Heavy Overcoats for Teaming, from.. \$5 50 Heavy Pilot Overcoats. only...... 6 00 Beaver Overcoats in all colours, from... 7 75 Hudson Bay Coats and Sashes. Strong Heavy Pea Jackets, from..... 4 50

"STAR"

Boys' Pca Jackets, from...... 3 00

Dry Goods & Clothing House

Corner King and West Market Streets.

All Goods marked in plain figures.

ADIES' LAMB'S WOOL

UNDERCLOTHING.

LAMB'S WOOL VESTS, high necks and long sleeves. CASHMERE WOOL VESTS, high necks and long sleeves. CASHMERE WOOL VESTS, low necks and short sleeves. LAMB'S WOOL DRAWERS, a full range of sizes in Canadian and English manufactures, at

CRAWFORD & SMITH'S.

CENTS' UNDERCLOTHING.

Shetland and White Lamb's Wool Shirts.
Shetland and White Lamb's Wool Drawers.
Heavy Scotch Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Heavy Scotch Merino Socks, all sizes.
Scotch Hand-knitted Fingering Socks; in Shetland,
Brown, Steel, and Oxford Grey.
Lamb's Wool Socks, in striped, fancy mixtures, and
plain colors, at CRAWFORD & SMITH'S.

From \$3 50 to \$9 per pair, at CRAWFORD & SMITH'S

CLOTHING.

COATS, VESTS, PANTS, OVERCOATS, AND UNDERCOATS,

All kinds of Clothing, READY-MADE OR MADE TO ORDER.

General Stock of Dry Goods.

& MEAKIN 207 Yonge Street,

H. K. DUNN, QUEEN STREET WEST. OPPOSITE TERAULEY STREET.

In returning thanks to the Workingmen for their liberal support for the last six months, I would call special attention to the extensive alterations in my store. To further facilitate the supplying of their wants I have added an English Butter Counter and Tray to my provision department, where can always be found

To my Grocery Department I have added a fresh supply, comprised of the best Groceries to be found and bought in thus market. In my Liquor Department can be found an assortment of the choicest brands, and which, as the above, can be bought at the lowest cash prices.

25-te

ALEX. BRIMSTIN.

Sign of "Dominion Key,"

GRAND OPENING

OF THE

VARIETY HALL

TREMENDOUS STOCK OF CHOICE

Family Groceries and Provisions, CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, &c.

Also, in connection with the above, we have opened

WEST END HARDWARE HOUSE,

313 Queen Street West.

A. FARLEY & SON.

McCABE, M.

PRACTICAL UNDERTAKER, 165 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO,

(OPPOSITE COLLEGE AVENUE.) Hearses, Carriages, Scarfs, Jloves, and Crape, furnished at Funerals. Pisk's Patent Metallic Cases on hand. AT M. McCABE has been appointed City Undertaker by His Worship the Mayor. 26-50

MURPHY & BOLTON, (Successors to S. Fawkes & H. B. Williams.)



FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. 193 YONGE STREET, NORTH OF QUEEN STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

N. B.—Mrs. McCARTHY'S business has removed o the above address. 26-hr

STONE,



337 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. Funerals furnished to order. Fisk's Metalic Burial Casos always on hand. Refrigerator Coffins supplied when required. 25-te

J. YOUNG,

LATE FROM

G. Armstrong's Undertaking Establishment, Montreal, UNDERTAKER,

361 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. 📨 Funerals Furnished with every Requisite.

AGENT FOR FISK'S PATENT METALLIC

BURIAL CASES.

RURNITURE! FURNITURE! CHARLES O'CONNOR takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the last eighteen years, and begs to announce that he has altered and refitted his store,

228 YONGE STREET,

CHAS. O'CONNOR.

Making it a first-class light store. He has also re-stocked his store with an assorted and large lot of furniture, making it second to none in the city. Call and price my goods, before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN BAILIE,

HARDWARE MERCHANT, 266 Yonge Street, Toronto,

Dealer in all kinds of Building Hardware and Carpenter's Tools of all descriptions.

AT A NEW STOCK OF BENCH PLANES AND

MARPLES & SON'S GOODS. CHARLES TOYE MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

A large and extensive stock on hand. A good fit 6-to guaranteed. ONTARIO WORKMAN

72 QUEEN STREET WEST.

ESTABLISHMENT,

124 Bay Street, Toronto. Having increased our stock of machinery and material, we wish to inform tradesmen and others that we are prepared to execute

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING,

AT REASONABLE RATES, WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS FOR BILL HEADS, CIRCULARS,

CHEQUES, CERTIFICATES,

CONSTITUTION AND BY LAWS, LABELS, PROGRAMMES,

And no efforts spared to give satisfaction.

WALKER & SONS prices.
Remember the old place and call again. TORONTO AND LONDON. H R. DUNN.

ENGLISH & CANADIAN BLANKETS,

AT A First-Class Cutter kept on the premises.

JOB LOTS FOR PEDLARS VERY CHEAP,

Three doors below Green Bush Hotel, and directly opposite Albert Street.

Fresh Butter, Eggs. Cheese, Lard, HAMS, BACON, &c., &c., Arranged and kept in the good old English style.

THE LABORING CLASSES.

All who wish to have Good, Neat, and Comfortable BOOTS AND SHOES, Call at the WORKINGMEN'S SHOE DEPOT,

181 York Street BOOTS SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

P. McGINNES.

71 KING ST EAST, TORONTO.

New Breakfast and Tea Sets, New Dinner and Dessert Sets, New Cheese Covers, New Table Flower Pots,

New Table Decorations, New Table Jugs, And a large assortment of New Goods, worth

seeing. GLOVER HARRISON,



No. 179 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

BOX 707, P. O.

Special attention given to Shampooing, Cutting, and Dressing Ladies' and Children's Hair. Price lists and instructions for self-measurement sent on application—either wholesale or retail.

28-oh
28-oh MECHANICS, ATTENTION:

STOVES! STOVES! J. R. ARMSTRONG & CO.,

Mechanics will find it to their advantage to call on us 161 YONGE STREET.

FOR HALLS.

TO MECHANICS.

S. M. PETERKIN, Carver and Gilder, Pioture Frame and Looking Glass Manufacturer,

AND DEALER IN

PLAIN AND CARVED BRACKETS, No. 71 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO.

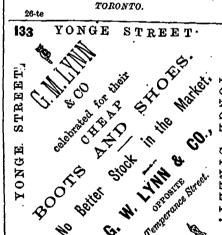
ANTHONY GILLIS, (SUCCESSOR TO T. ROBINSON), FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSER 12 QUEEN STREET WEST.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, Shampooing and Hair Dyeing done in first-class style. Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting promptly and carefully attended to. 26-hr

MECHANICS! When you want GOOD BOOKS, AT LOW PRICES,

GO TO PIDDINGTON'S BOOKMAMMOTH STORE

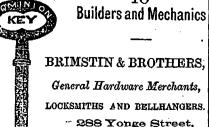
248 & 250 Yonge Street,



133 YONGE STREET. N. McEACHREN.

MERCHANT TAILOR, &C.

191 Yonge Street.



Plumbing and Gas Fitting in all their branches. Jobbing promptly attended to.

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COAL STOVES! WOOD STOVES! The American Base Burner,