

Ontario Workman.

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

VOL. I.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1872.

NO. 15

A BROWN STUDY.

Early in April, when perusing our daily paper, and noting various items of contemporary history, our attention became attracted to an account of the nine hour movement among the working classes of Canada; and our interest was not lessened by the fact that our fellow typographers of Toronto had taken the lead in the movement, especially considering that we of the old country were among the latest to march in that direction. Of course it was scarcely surprising to learn that the agitation resulted in a strike; but it was both interesting and edifying to know, "that it was said," the Hon. George Brown, managing director of the *Globe* Printing Company, in his stern resolve to defeat the journeymen, had turned to at the case 'in shirt sleeves,' and that all the staff capable of handling a stick, had been pressed into type-setting for the occasion.

'Natur!' natur!' pathetically remarks Mr. Squeers, when Snawley claps Smikie on his manly bosom—"What a blessed thing it is to be in a state of natur!" It is to be noted the Hon. Brown, while ploughing up *Globe* copy in his original and picturesque, if somewhat scanty costume, realised the force of the philosophic doctrine's sublime sentiment. We ourselves have often sweated through a publication in shirt and trousers, socks and slippers, with some little pride at our stoic disregard of the conventional in dress; but we feel that such feats were but the refinement of effeminacy compared to the spectacle of a man and a director 'spacing out' in a pair of shirt sleeves, without even the incubance of a wampum-belt or a cabbage-leaf girdle—fig leaves not being indigenous to Canada—to hamper his restless energy.

The Hon. Brown's blood being up, he does not rest satisfied with case work; but goes in for making root and branch work of the Toronto Typographical Union. A most determined fellow, Brown! A man very much after—about three-quarters of a century after—the original *Walters of Times*, he has thirteen compositors indicted for conspiracy, and warrants out for the apprehension of other ten, and by accounts to hand of date 26th April and 30th May, the case looked rather ominous for the thirteen; for by the 'common law,' as interpreted in Canada, it is 'conspiracy' to combine to raise wages, etc.; and before adjournment at the end of the second days' proceedings, the Court had succeeded in establishing the fact of the existence of a union among the printers of Toronto!

After all, however, it is open to conjecture that the desperate conspirators may yet escape the punishment due to the heinous offence of combining to secure a reduction of the hours of labor. Advices of the same date as above, though from a different source, describe the strike of printers in Toronto as virtually at an end, the employees having triumphed. Further, the victory of the printers is held to have settled the question for all other trades in the Dominion, throughout which employers are now generally acceding to the nine hour system, with less or more grace, as their varying idiosyncrasies move them. There is a reasonable probability, therefore, that the Hon. Brown has ere this withdrawn proceedings against the conspiring compositors, and himself returned to the discharge of his customary duties—duties which, if more onerous than type-lifting, we will suppose admit of a man's engaging in them 'clothed, and in his right mind.'

There are Brown's literal and Browns metaphorical on both sides of the 'Herring Pond.' The literal bearers of that respectable patronymic dispute the numerical palm with the ancient houses of Smith and Jones; the metaphorical Browns are also a numerous branch of the human family, and, as master tradesmen, make a considerable figure in current history. That class of masters—all masters, thank goodness, however honorable, are not Browns—belong to the fine old Conservative party. Nothing 'liberal' about them they can help it. The family 'arms,'

fifty emblazoned with a pair of shirt sleeves supporting a 'bar sinister' across the field of Progress, occupy one quarter of the shield; the other is significantly filled in by two captives at work in chains, and a sun setting to the west of the *Globe*. The motto is, 'The times change, and we don't change with them.' These metaphorical Browns claim a hereditary jurisdiction over their feudal vassals, the powerful and numerous sect known as The Working Classes, who have of late shown a restive and even aggressive spirit towards the Browns. Indeed they have on several occasions rather 'astonished the Browns' by taking liberties with their motto, paraphrasing it thus—"The times change, and we are changed with them;" sometimes even turning the sentence into classic Latin, *Tempor mutantur et nos mutamur in illis*—their impudence and Collins' sixpenny dictionary making them equal to that stretch of audacious quotation. As a matter of course, the Browns join issue with the mutinous rascals, and like the white plumes in the helmet of Henry of Navarre, the shirt sleeves of the captains of industry flash terrific in the van of the battle between capital and labour.

This is no exaggeration. Look, for instance, at the struggle in London and some of its concomitants. Take that notable instance of the compositors in one office turning out nearly to a man, and the Brown of the day appealing to the profession at large to supply their places. Not only was all that was asked by his old hands freely promised their possible supplanters; but Brown undertook to stand in the place of Providence to his new levies—to care for them in health and sickness—to provide them with ample incomes in the heyday of their manhood, and to pension them in their old age! Was not this very like his Hon. prototype in his shirt sleeves? True, this member of the Brown family made a very handsome amends—after finding that hands were not to be got. He reinstated all his old employees without exception, which is more than some of our local Browns did under similar circumstances. But then he aggravatingly gets once more into fighting costume in a small way. His compositors combine for fifty-four hours a week, and they—well, they get their demand, since needs must: the readers do not combine, and he gives them a forty-eight hour week without asking! With that arrangement there is no need to quarrel; but it is to be hoped that this member of the Brown family will not consider it incumbent upon him to go into his shirt sleeves when the humbler class of workers come to claim a similar privilege.

Nearer home, we recently saw a body of our brethren make a stand for a reduction of their hours from sixty to fifty-seven weekly; and judging from the universality of the short-time movement, one would have supposed that they would have little difficulty in obtaining their object. One employer, however, determined otherwise. So he made an offer to "equidistant" outsiders, that if they would only come on and take the places of his presumptuous employes, he would give no less than twenty-three shillings of weekly wages, with a share of profits at the end of the year! And be quick and engage, he said, for I am inundated with applications. There was a fine combative pair of shirt sleeves! seeing that the host of applicants amounted to five in all—two of them turn-overs; while as far as can be learned, none of the five engaged—which was probably as well for them, considering that the share of profits might turn out as mythical as the inundation aforesaid.

Really, it is pitiable to see so many Hon. Browns reduced to despair and their shirt sleeves, the more so that, causes of quarrel being numerous, the melancholy spectacle may recur from time to time. For Brown will fight, with all the stubborn valor of his ancestors in the cause of privilege—his privilege, that is—the maintenance of his right to pay low and work long, to brow-beat, to bully, to fine: and generally to

support all the distinctions which marked the master in the days when that worthy was entitled to cudgel his apprentices at discretion, and clap his journeymen into the stocks or into gaol. Mrs. Partington essayed to keep back the Atlantic tide with her broom; and the Hon. Brown thinks to stop the equally irresistible tide of progress with his shirt sleeves. The worst of it is, that—like all pig-headed folks, somewhat slow in the intellect—Brown not being able to discern the cause of this social revolution, considers himself a deeply injured man by its working. Probably he might learn something from a parable; that being the ancient way of pointing a moral, may commend itself to his veneration for the antique or the obsolete. Here it is: Once upon a time—the introductory sentence is original—on board a Panama steamer, three days after the vessel had left port, a passenger, with the look of a Californian miner about him, walked up to the steward, and demanded a sleeping berth. "Why, stranger," queried the steward, "where on airth have you been bunked for the last three nights?" "Oh," was the reply, "I've been sleeping on the top of a sick passenger; but he's got well now, and won't stand it any longer!" Now, as Brown makes his bed, so he will have to lie upon it. He has been sleeping atop of his fellow passenger for an unconscionable long time now; but the other has got well, and Brown must give up that eccentric style of repose, or take the consequences. If he is wise, he will endeavor to suit himself with a berth fitted to the altered circumstances; if the reverse—as he mostly is, only he thinks himself so very sagacious!—he need not be surprised to find himself put to considerable expense in the matter of washing and mending his shirt sleeves, not to speak of the irritation and discomfort of frequently finding himself "roasted," until "done," into a condition answering to the name which he either literally or figuratively adorns.—*Scottish Typographical Circular.*

CANADIAN.

The workmen of Ottawa are moving to give unequivocal evidence to Sir John Macdonald, on his return, of their high sense of their obligations to him for his kind sympathy and active assistance since they commenced their efforts to elevate and improve their condition.

An old American gentleman stopped at Hamilton a night or two since, and went in for refreshments in company with a young man. They drank together, and sauntered along the platform. Shortly afterward the old man found himself minus his satchel, containing a suit of clothes, and also his money and other valuables, which he had carried about his person.

The *Guelph Herald* cautions bathers against lizards. A young man there, after bathing sat on the bank of the river partially in the water, and was surprised on rising to find a lizard attached to his leg. He took very little notice of the fact after removing the voracious reptile, but during the following week the limb began to assume large proportions, and became swollen and inflamed, and a piece may have to be cut out.

About half-past two o'clock on Sunday morning a fire was discovered in the stable in rear of Mr. Atkinson's house, corner of St. Mary and Cannon streets, Hamilton. So rapidly did the fire traverse over the whole building that it was impossible to save anything. Two horses perished, and a buggy, a set of harness, a quantity of hay, and all the contents of the barn were consumed. Mr. Atkinson had no insurance. The building belonged to Mr. Duncan McNabb, and was insured. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Last week as a gentleman, name unknown, was walking between the Lower Suspension Bridge and the whirlpool, he discovered blood on the edge of the bank, which excited suspicions of foul play. He immedi-

ately returned to Clifton, and got a couple of young men from the village to go below the bank. There they found a place where the body of a man had fallen on the rocks; pieces of skull and brains were scattered about. The body had been thrown into the river, so no clue was left as to who either the murderer or the murdered were. Clifton did not seem excited about the affair.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—The other evening a young man named Elmer A. Thompson, son of Mr. I. V. Thompson, oil refiner, London, entered a still on his father's premises, and was found about an hour after lying within the still dead. It is supposed that the foul air brought on a convulsive attack, to which he was subject, which caused his sudden and melancholy death. The remains were conveyed to Brantford to-day to be interred in the family burial ground. The young man was eighteen years of age, well known and generally esteemed by his comrades.

A DELUGE.—Shortly after noon on Tuesday the country around Tavistock was visited, for about an hour and a half, with the heaviest rain fall known in the history of the oldest inhabitant. It literally poured down in torrents. On the farm of Mr. Lawrence Arnold, senr., near Tavistock, men were cutting hay in a field and when the rain came they took refuge from the storm. On returning to the field they discovered to their surprise that the hay which they had cut had all been washed away into an adjoining creek. The fireman in the Tavistock mills was unable to "keep up" steam during the storm, the rain being knee deep in a jiffy in the wood shed. The storm extended only about a radius of two miles around Tavistock.

An accident of a severe nature occurred to a man employed in the tool shop, near the G. W. Works, Hamilton. It appears that on Wednesday afternoon he was engaged in repairing the roof when his foot slipped and he fell the distance of 25 ft. to the ground, falling on his back. He was taken at once to his boarding house on Bay street and attended by Dr. Devlin, who administered chloroform. There are no bones broken; but at present it is believed that he has injured his spine. Had he fallen a few inches on either side than what he did, he would have smashed his skull; as it is he will be laid up for at least six weeks if not longer.

AMERICAN.

The Jubilee was a financial failure.—The deficit is reported to be \$150,000.

A French colony in Franklin, Kansas, has established a velvet manufactory, the first in the United States.

The car shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Altoona, give constant employment to upwards of 2,550 men.

A young man in New York is becoming independently rich by breaking off marriage engagements objectionable to his father at \$100 a time.

It is stated that upwards of three thousand women are employed in the departments at Washington as clerks, printers, librarians, copyists, and the like.

The census shows New York city to have 419,094 residents of foreign birth, out of a total population of 942,292, giving fifty-six as the per centage of native born inhabitants.

A factory is being erected at Fairfield, Conn., in which carriages are to be built consisting entirely of India rubber, with the exception of the axles and tires, this material being claimed to possess superiority over wood.

Two of the crew of a whaler which arrived at New London, Conn., recently, found that during their absence they had fallen heir to fortunes. The cook of the ship inherits a fortune of \$25,000, left by a near relation, and one of the foremast hands inherits \$10,000 left by his mother.

The strike in New York has procured for 25,000 men a reduction of the hours of labor

to eight daily. It has, by this means, inaugurated a general reduction throughout the country, which will be completely effected in a year or two. All the building trades in that city have adopted the eight-hour principle.

The "Elijahites" are a new sect who have founded a colony in Georgia, where they have all things in common. That is to say, Mr. Curry, their leader, holds the fifth of all the real estate and keeps the bank account for the benefit of the entire community. An exchange thinks the "Elijahites" would do well to keep a sharp eye on their leader.

A Conference of friends of laboring men and women was held at No. 14 Bromfield street on the 2nd instant, when it was resolved that an appeal be prepared for presentation to the pulpit, the press, and the lecturing profession in behalf of labor reform. A committee consisting of nine members was chosen to draw up the appeal. Another meeting of the conference will be called before the appeal is issued. Some earnest clergymen are giving their assistance to these measures. Other members of their profession will probably follow their example.

Active preparations are being made among the different trades for the Eight Hour demonstration to take place in New York on the 1st of August. A matter which threatened to make the affair abortive has been amicably settled in the withdrawal from the parade of the red flag of the Internationals. Some of the trades positively objected to turning out under this flag, and the matter excited no little agitation. The American flag, it is believed, is broad enough and strong enough to embrace all classes, and the introduction of the red flag would probably materially affect the imposing display.—*Union.*

FOREIGN.

The publication of the names of persons in Liverpool who became intoxicated in public, has reduced the number of drunkards one-third during the past six months.

Cholera is steadily on the increase at Kiev, in European Russia. From the 14th of May to the 1st of June, the number of cases in that city amounted to 1,301, the number of dead to 532.

Strips of looking-glass introduced into roofs of the street lamps in London, cause them to give three times as much light as the ordinary lamp.

A great robbery of bank notes has been committed on Monday in the streets of Antwerp. One hundred and eighty-five notes of 1,000f. each were stolen from a clerk by a man of middle height, who is described as having no beard, and wearing coat and trousers of a grey color.

The International Workingmen's Association in their Congress, on Saturday, repudiated free-love and resolved to be neutral in politics; the association being solely a labor organization. There were twenty-two delegates present, representing twenty sections. None of the delegates are American born.

A new plan of dealing is being introduced into the retail grocery trade of England to induce cash payments for groceries, and also to make new customers, which is said to be a decided success. It is styled the "bonus system for cash payments for groceries," and consists in allowing a bonus of two and a half per cent., payable at the end of each six months, on all purchases made before that time. Here is a hint to some of our own enterprising merchants.

The wife of an assistant at an anatomical school of Lemberg (Austria) having died suddenly overnight, a *post-mortem* was gone into, but nothing but a red spot was seen on the left breast. At a subsequent autopsy (dissection), however, the broken point of a needle was found in the heart of the deceased. The husband has been taken into custody, being suspected to have punctured his wife's heart while she was asleep.

NOTICE.

We shall be pleased to receive items of interest pertaining to Trade Societies from all parts of the Dominion for publication. Officers of Trades Unions, Secretaries of 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 questions affecting the working classes. All communications must be accompanied by the names of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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All communications should be addressed to the Office, 112 Bay Street, or to Post Office Box 1025.

J. S. WILLIAMS,
 SUPERINTENDENT.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE

Eastern Division of the
City of Toronto.

GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to announce that I intend to be a Candidate for the House of Commons, in the above Division, at the coming General Election for the Dominion Parliament.

I am, Gentlemen,
 Your obedient servant,

JAMES BEATY.

Toronto, 24th June, 1872.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE

CENTRAL DIVISION

OF THE

CITY OF TORONTO.

GENTLEMEN,—

A large and influential deputation of citizens having informed me of my nomination as a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons, I have the honor to accept that nomination, and therefore ask for your support, having confidence that the electors of Centre Toronto will endorse the request of the deputation by placing me at the head of the poll.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

F. SHANLY.

Toronto, July 22, 1872.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF

WEST TORONTO.

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST

ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR

JOHN CRAWFORD

AS

Representative of the Division

IN THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

No man deserves to be praised for his goodness unless he has strength of character to be wicked.—*La Rochefoucauld*,

Trades' Assembly Hall.

Meetings are held in the following order:—
 Machinists and Blacksmiths, every Monday.
 Coachmakers, 2nd and 4th Monday.
 Crispiens, (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 Wednesday.
 Iron Moulders, every Thursday.
 Plasterers, 1st and 3rd Thursday.
 Trades' Assembly, 1st and 3rd Friday.
 Bricklayers, 1st and 3rd Friday.
 Coopers, 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.

The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1872

WORKINGMEN AND THEIR INFLUENCE.

Some time since, we alluded to a new organization that had been formed in Hamilton, among the toilers of this Dominion, under the title of "The Canadian Labor Protective and Mutual Improvement Association." The industrial classes have of late been aroused to a sense of the need of co-operate action for the purpose of promoting their mutual interests, just compensation for toil, and limiting the hours of labor, to afford opportunity for mental culture and healthful recreation; and believing the causes that have acted so detrimentally to the interests of the workingmen of this country could be traced to the want of proper organization among the operative classes, therefore, to combine their energies for the purpose of self-protection and mutual improvement, the above-named association was formed, with the platform that—"its objects shall be to agitate such questions as may be for the benefit of the working classes, in order that we may obtain the enactment of such measures, by the Dominion and Local Legislatures, as will be beneficial to them; and the repeal of all oppressive laws which now exist; and further, to use all means consistent with honor and integrity, to so correct the abuses under which the working classes are laboring, as to insure to them their just rights and privileges; and we call upon all workingmen to unite with us for the carrying out of those objects; and further, that all Leagues shall send representatives to the next convention, when called, for the purpose of adopting a constitution and by-laws, and perfecting the organization."

Combination among workingmen may be looked upon as the first step towards competence and independence. Long years ago, the few more intelligent among the laboring classes saw that by individual action no change in their condition could ever come; and they also saw that without an effort on the part of the masses themselves, their condition must remain the same, and therefore that an effort to be successful must be a united one. These ideas were not long in taking practical shape, and the organization of the thousands of trade and other unions that have existed and exist at the present day, give evidence of their fruition.

To attempt to enter upon a summing up of the good that has been accomplished by the means of this combination and co-operation, would be a herculean task; nor is it necessary so to do—it is sufficient that we know and experience in this our day the beneficial and astonishing results which have sprung from them. But whilst so much has been accomplished in the past, it must not be supposed that we have nothing to do but to fold our arms and enjoy the benefits that flow from the past. Man is progressive, and has been from the beginning making steady progress upward. Slow indeed, sometimes, but sure if slow; and that progress is destined to go forward until that point has been reached so devoutly to be wished—as an eminent labor reformer has it—"when all mankind shall be free, when the whole human family shall become united in one common brotherhood; when the broad banner of political, social and religious

freedom shall wave over every land, under whose ample folds every nation of the earth can find protection, and when reason, directed by moral principle, shall rule all the nations of the earth."

We are bound to help on this consummation of a civilized age, and any means that will advance the condition of the operative classes will tend to its accomplishment. We believe the association named, if earnestly and properly conducted, will become a powerful lever, and therefore we are glad to know that branch associations are being formed—and will continue to be formed—all over the country. Let workingmen everywhere study its principles, and let them remember that it is not what is done for people, but what people do for themselves, that acts upon their character and condition.

THE "BANNER" CITY.

We congratulate the workingmen of Hamilton upon their progress and advancement. One from their own ranks has been taken to be their standard bearer and the advocate of their rights in the halls of legislation, and as an evidence of the wisdom of their choice, and the ability of the nominee to faithfully and ably represent them, we refer our readers to his speech delivered at the nomination, and to his address to the electors. This is the first occasion in the history of our country in which a *bona fide* workingman has been brought before the electors to represent them in the Councils of the nation, and we need hardly impress upon the operative classes in the Ambitious City the necessity for united action on their part. Let them know that the eyes of their fellow-workers throughout the Dominion are upon them; and we feel confident they will show that they fully realize and appreciate their proud and honorable position. From information we have received, there appears to be no doubt but that the nominees of the party of Union and Progress will have a triumphant return. Let but the working classes act with unity, and there can be no doubt of the result.

BOGUS!

We have heard a great deal of late of bogus meetings, bogus jewellery, bogus this, and bogus that, but the latest thing of the kind we have heard is the bogus nomination that was offered to Mr. Sheard by the bogus representatives of a bogus Reform party. Three individuals a few days since waited upon Mr. Mayor Sheard, to ask him to allow himself to be placed in nomination for the centre division. But it appears Mr. Sheard was aware of their little game, and "fancy the feelings" of the delegates, when Mr. Sheard, after plainly telling them his opinion of their insincerity, turned to the leader of the delegation and addressed him as follows:—"You have, sir, at this moment in your pocket, Mr. Robert Wilkes' letter of acceptance. He is your candidate, and yet you attempt to throw dust in my eyes by asking me to allow myself to be nominated." The delegates wriggled and twisted, and tried to form an excuse; but "it was no go." Mr. Sheard said he knew the letter was in their possession, and asked them to have the kindness to produce it. This cornered they did produce it, and were on the spot convicted of having gone through the farce of asking Mr. Sheard to become their candidate when they had already pledged themselves to support Mr. Wilkes, and when that gentleman had accepted the candidature at their hands.

Maybe that delegation did not feel like crawling into a knot hole, and pulling the hole in after them.

We have received the first and second numbers of a new paper, published in the interests of the working classes, by Mr. F. Andrews, of Washington, D.C., under the appropriate title of "The Shopmate." It is an eight page paper, and presents a very handsome appearance. The matter is well selected, and the editorial columns give evidence of much ability. We welcome its appearance.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

We have had little to say on this subject for some time past, and have little to say to-day, not because there is little to be said, but because the subject is so large that we dare not enter upon it: it is the great question of the immediate future. What share of the wealth of the world shall they have who create the wealth of the world, and how shall the distribution be made? this is the problem presented to the statesman and philosopher of the day. Heretofore the working-man's share has been just as little as he could live on, and the non-producers and the so-called employers mean that it shall be so still, but the laborer means something else, and the contest, which can end only in a reconstruction of society, is already entered upon. The parties themselves hardly seem to realise the true nature of the conflict. It is not simply a question of hours of labor or of wages; it is a question of social organization, of the true idea of property and what gives a just title to it, of personal estimation and of the relative rank of men; it is a question as to whether a working-man shall be looked upon as a man, or as an economical producing machine; in a word it is *social revolution*.

The class who have served are refusing to serve any more, are denying the duty of one man to serve another man, or the right of any man to be served unless he also serves in turn, are asserting the right of every man to the *entire* proceeds of his own labor, are denying the right of any man to the proceeds of another's labor. All parties seem to have a dim perception of the fact that something more is meant than eight or nine hours, and that the end is not yet. Unless this labor problem is truly solved social revolution and disruption are inevitable. Slavery might have preserved its life for many years had it only gradually improved the condition of the servile class, but it refused every amelioration and denied to it every right until *revolution* did away with all distinction between master and slave. Are our property-men as mad as the slave-holders? Do they not know that our social system is just as indefensible, is even more unjust and irrational and cruel, than was the system of slavery? Such a system *once questioned* can stand only by conceding instant ameliorations, and this gradual revolution will go on till the distinction between classes, between employers and employed, is wholly done away with. As long as these classes exist the interests of the one class will be hostile to the interests of the other class, and so conflicts will arise, social wars and mutual injuries, losses to all parties. It is useless to talk about employers and employed having common interests.

To the employer these common interests are the employer's interests, and to the laborer the laborer's interests. While employers act upon the narrowest and most selfish ideas they demand that laborers should act up to the highest ethical principles. Doubtless if we could get high enough we should see that what is for the interest of one man is for the interest of *all* men. One man made a slave or a drudge, kept in ignorance, buried in filth, and all mankind pay the penalty. How can any millionaire with his million a year be clean, while ten thousand people, who cultivate the lands he calls his, are ignorant and vicious, wallow in filth, worse housed and worse fed than the horses in his stables or the dogs in his kennels. But society is not built upon these high moral principles, and men are governed chiefly by their immediate personal interests; especially the so-called upper classes seek to dissociate themselves from the bulk of mankind and deny all common interests or destiny. Practically, therefore, as long as there is a class who buy labor and another class who sell labor, these two classes will have hostile interests and be at war, the one class seeking to buy the greatest amount of labor at the cheapest price, the other seeking to get the highest price possible, and to give the least possible labor for the pay he gets. The only way to escape this con-

flict is to do away with this distinction of classes.

Labor is capital; it must be recognized as such. The laborer must be recognized as a capitalist, must share the profits and risks of business. It is useless to talk about educated men being content to live like the slaves and drudges of the past. If we want a servile class we must not educate the masses. We must keep them ignorant if we would keep them down, or put them to our uses. The wealthier people act upon the principle of absolute selfishness. The poorer people must, in self-defence, act upon the same principle. He who seeks to introduce high ethical principles into the common affairs of life is looked upon as a fanatic and impracticable. And yet, until society is built upon such principles, there can be no peace among men.—*Montreal Northern Journal*.

EAST TORONTO.

We are glad to learn that the prospects are so bright for Mr. Beaty in East Toronto. A vigorous canvas is being carried on, with the most gratifying results. We never had an idea but that Mr. Beaty's successful return was beyond the shadow of a doubt, and the only danger that was to be feared was from the apathy of his supporters; but the canvas that is now being conducted with so much spirit, will bring its reward. It will be quite necessary to keep earnestly at work, as nothing is so fatal to success as indifference, and relying too much upon the strength and popularity of a candidate.

CENTRE TORONTO.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held on Saturday night, in the Queen's Park, when Mr. Frank Shanly was nominated as the Conservative candidate for the representation of the central division of Toronto in the House of Commons. In every respect the gathering was a complete success, with the exception of a slight fracas occasioned by a few unruly ones who were galled by the influential character of the assemblage. On Monday a large and influential deputation waited upon Mr. Shanly, to request that gentleman to accept the nomination, when he placed himself in the hands of his friends, and announced it as his intention to accede to their wishes.

WEST TORONTO.

Against Mr. Crawford in the West the Reform party have brought no candidate, and it is not known whether any one will oppose him. In the meantime it is the quietest division of the city, so far as election matters are concerned, but whether it will remain so is another question.

An enthusiastic meeting of the supporters of Messrs. Chisholm and Witton was held on Saturday night last, in the Mechanics' Hall. Mr. Chisholm spoke at considerable length, and was followed by Mr. Witton, the workingmen's candidate, who delivered an excellent and patriotic address, which told amazingly in his favor. He was vociferously applauded during his whole speech. Another mass meeting will be held on Saturday evening next.

We have received from the publishers, the July number of the People's Magazine, a periodical we should be glad to see in the homes of all. The matter is high-toned and varied, and its introduction to Canadian homes could not fail of accomplishing good.

A meeting of the electors of the Central Division, will be held in St. John's Ward, early next week, when Mr. Frank Shanly and other gentlemen will address the meeting. Timely notice will be given of the hour and place of meeting.

A Berlin physician recently tried to discover the bodies of two twin-girls grown together like the Siamese twins. One of the girls survived the operation one day, and the other lingered for three days.

IRON MOULDERS' CONGRESS.

The Iron Moulders' International Union has held its Eleventh Session at the Court House, Troy. The delegates were present in large force, and a large amount of business connected with that association was transacted. We give below a list of the delegates, as far as we have heard:—

No. 1, Philadelphia, Pa. A.—Zadek Bowen. No. 2, Troy, N. Y.—George Thompson, W. H. Ford, P. Moloney, Bryan Sweeney, James Cummings, John Dewar. No. 3, Cincinnati, O.—Charles Horron, Walter Lacy, J. B. Taylor. No. 4, Cincinnati, O.—P. F. Fitzpatrick, L. McHugh. No. 6, Peekskill, N. Y.—Hiram Blanchard. No. 8, Albany, N. Y.—Wm. Dwyer, John Daly, John Lyons, Jacob Kelsh. No. 9, Providence, R. I.—J. F. Morris. No. 10, St. Louis, Mo.—C. Myers, William Cernerfrey. No. 11, Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.—Albert Pellet. No. 12, Rochester, N. Y.—John Dean. No. 14, Pittsburg, Pa.—Samuel Scott, S. R. Baldwin. No. 15, Philadelphia, Pa.—John Kirk. No. 16, Louisville, Ky.—John Kerrigan. No. 17, Indianapolis, Ind.—Jos. Smorzka. No. 18, Louisville, Ky.—Wm. H. Powell. No. 19, Baltimore, Md.—Chas. L. Wright. No. 20, Covington, Ky.—T. J. Tallon. No. 22, Williamsburgh, N. Y.—Joseph Deming. No. 23, Chicago, Ill.—Jas. Gorman, W. A. Parker, T. Kelly, M. McCarthy. No. 24, Baltimore, Md.—Samuel McFarland. No. 25, New York City.—Wm. Fagan, M. F. Hayburn, M. F. Hogg, James Carroll, Daniel Johnson. No. 26, Hamilton, Ont.—Fred. Walters. No. 27, Cleveland, O.—Jas. Atkinson. No. 28, Toronto, Ont.—John H. Dance, Wm. Gibson. No. 31, Detroit, Mich.—P. Stuart, M. Stapleton. No. 35, Reading, Pa.—S. C. Miller. No. 37, London, Ont.—J. W. Kern. No. 44, Quincy, Ill.—C. W. Shinn. No. 45, Dayton, O.—J. W. Knaub. No. 47, Salem, O.—J. H. McDowell. No. 48, Ironton, O.—W. H. Grimshaw. No. 51, Evansville, Ind.—F. H. Mercer. No. 54, Springville, Pa.—A. McMichael. No. 56, Indianapolis, Ind.—George I. Matsou. No. 61, Stuyvesant, N. Y.—Conrad Hoey. No. 62, Fort Wayne, Ind.—John B. Stroup. No. 64, Hudson, N. Y.—Thomas E. Caldwell. No. 77, New Haven, Conn.—Patrick Kerwin. No. 81, Elizabethport, N. Y.—John Gray. No. 94, Peoria, Ill.—Eugene McCarthy. No. 96, Brooklyn, N. Y.—John McMahon, John Dugan. No. 107, Auburn, N. Y.—Felix McCabe. No. 108, Pawtucket, R. I.—William Hathaway. No. 110, Bridgeport, Conn.—D. Nagle. No. 112, Utica, N. Y.—Samuel N. Nelson. No. 116, Wakefield, Mass.—Sylvester Burdett. No. 117, Terre Haute, Ind.—A. G. Getchell. No. 118, Keokuk, Iowa.—A. C. Woodcock. No. 125, Milwaukee, Wis.—Daniel E. Foley. No. 128, Richmond, Va.—James W. Kendler. No. 129, Savannah, Ga.—Philip Dillion. No. 131, Racine, Wis.—G. H. Avarid. No. 137, Mobile, Ala.—Thomas D. O'Rourke. No. 154, Montgomery, Ala.—Thomas Casey. No. 157, Bloomington, Ill.—Arthur C. Hamilton. No. 165, Leavenworth, Kansas.—S. H. Ford. No. 172, Toledo, O.—Isaac Head. No. 174, Columbus, Ga.—W. G. Mote. No. 192, Ottawa, Ill.—Charles Snow. No. 199, Sacramento, Cal.—G. B. Ossler. No. 206, Kent, O.—Charles F. Browster. No. 207, Marietta, O.—S. M. Perry. No. 210, Little Falls, N. Y.—J. F. Leahey. No. 213, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Tut. Hamilton. No. 219, Jackson, Mich.—M. Christopher. No. 220, East Saginaw, Mich.—Calvin E. Adams. No. 221, Joliet, Ill.—J. J. Portsmouth. No. 226, Wyandotte, Mich.—S. Stevenson. No. 228, Hanging Rock, O.—John E. Haines. No. 234, Rome, Ga.—John Rice.

The Troy Daily Times has the following pen and ink pictures of a few of the prominent delegates:—

"Of the members of the Iron Moulders' International Union, now in session at the Court House, it may be said that physically they are the finest assemblage of men which has convened in this city in many years. Coming from all parts of the country and Canada, all types of American workmen are represented. The President, Mr. Saffin, hails from Cincinnati, is a lithe, busy body, always ready for business and always doing something. The severest task that could be imposed upon this man of tireless energy would be to place him where his hands or tongue could find no occupation. While he is independent he is withal influential, and his popularity was attested Thursday morning by his unanimous election to the Presidency. William Fagan of New York is upon some topics the best debater in the Convention. When thoroughly aroused he gives no quarter nor asks any. He is as logical as Locke could desire, and evidently cares more for the right than popularity. Mr. McHugh of Cincinnati probably understands human nature better than any other member of the Convention. A skillful parliamentarian, he knows just how far he can

go in a debate and carry the members with him, and when to stop. Patrick Stewart of Detroit, Mich., is the minority leader. He generally manages to be on the weak side in every discussion, and is a man who cares more for principle than expediency. In his way he is genial, and, with the members who understand him, popular. The fighter of the Convention is John Daloy of Albany, who, according to appearance, would rather participate in a free fight than eat his dinner. It is his aim to get on the weak side every time—the weaker the better, and then fight. Of course he is invariably beaten when he engages in battle, but not so much by superior generalship as by the force of numbers. With all his pugnacity, he is good natured. Coonradt Myers of St. Louis is evidently the radical of the Convention. He has said but little to justify this judgment, but his appearance indicates that it is true. The legislator of the union is W. H. Hayburn of New York, who rarely participates in the debates. He drafts more resolutions and suggests more new ideas than any other man. The man of peace is W. H. Hathaway of Pawtucket, R. I. Under all circumstances he is a peace-maker. When two sides of a disputed subject are wide apart, he aims to bring them together. There are many other members of the Convention whose characteristics and position are quite as prominent as those of whom we have spoken, and we may allude to them hereafter. In every respect the Convention is strong and cautious, and whatever action it has taken has been well considered, and the same consideration will be given to the more important business yet to be transacted."

NOMINATION OF MESSRS. D. B. CHISHOLM AND H. WITTON.

A public meeting of the friends of the Dominion Government was held in St. James' Hall, Hamilton, on the 16th inst., for the purpose of selecting candidates and organizing for the approaching election of representatives for the House of Commons. There was a large attendance. Donald McInnes, Esq., was appointed chairman, who, in an able speech of considerable length, alluded to the object of the meeting.

The following resolution was proposed by Jas. Watson, Esq., and seconded by Mr. George McAndrew:—"That in view of the present prosperous state of the Dominion generally, and of its trade and manufactures, and in recognition of the fact that this is a result in a great measure due to the wise policy adopted by the present administration, in the opinion of this meeting it would conduce to the best interests of our country and of this city, to select as candidates for the House of Commons, gentlemen who will give generous support to the government so long as their policy continues to be as it has been in the past, directed towards the success for development and advancement of the whole resources of the Dominion." Carried.

Ald. Fitzpatrick said—I beg to propose D. B. Chisholm as a fit and proper person to serve in the Legislature. (Cheers.) I have known him many years, and have had ample opportunity to know the value of that gentleman. He is a native of this soil, and we will put him at the head of the poll. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hurly said—I have great pleasure in seconding the motion, as a workingman. Mr. Chisholm has proved himself in the past, by his support, a true friend to the workingman. When on the 15th of May last we wanted the Crystal Palace grounds, who was it opposed us then? They are no Reformers, but Obstructionists, who, like George Brown and his satellites would put us in prison. We stand on our own bottom, and will support the man who supports us, and we will not be dictated to by the Globe. The Reformers in the Council said we were not fit to govern ourselves, but we will show them at the coming election. Where is there a country on the face of the earth that has prospered like ours? I hope the present Government will continue for another fifty years, and then we shall be able to compete with any country. George Brown is one of those men who always want to be fighting somebody, or he would fight himself. But this evening we want business not talk.

The Hon. Isaac Buchanan proposed Mr. Henry Witton, and said Mr. Witton's views were like theirs, he will support the present Government. Sir John A. Macdonald is a patriot, and will be abreast of public opinion. The truest patriot is the one who does most for his country. He concluded by saying, as did one of old, "Oh, Reform, what crimes are committed in thy name."

Mr. J. O'Reilly seconded the resolution, and said Hamilton never before had a real workingman as a representative in the House of Commons. He had, therefore, pleasure in seconding the Hon. Isaac Buchanan's proposition.

Mr. D. B. Chisholm then spoke at some

length. He hoped at the conclusion of the election to be able to say he was the happiest man in Canada. He was glad to be there to-night, and to be proposed by Ald. Fitzpatrick is quite an honor. He has been intimately connected with me by our municipal elections, and I can say he is one of the best workingmen in the council. If I could I should prefer to stay at home and spend the evening in social enjoyment with my family than be making speeches on a public platform; but it is a man's duty and privilege to sacrifice his private pleasures for the benefit of the country. When on railway business a short time since away from home, after calm deliberation, I made up my mind to refuse to be nominated, but on being surrounded and pressed by so many friends how could I refuse? When I see a Government making great public improvements I feel bound as a patriot to support that Government. As regards the Washington Treaty, I have only one remark to make. There are clauses in it which some did not like—for instance, the fishermen; but if that affected their interests they should have come forward. If we go in for arbitration we must abide by those arbitrators' decision; but we have to be thankful it is amicably settled, for there is a great store of prosperity for this country. As I have consented to be nominated, you must give me that support I require, and place us both at the head of the poll. I hope you will organize, and do that which is right, but nothing underhand. We come on equal terms, we must work together; his friends must support us and we must support him. Whenever you see anything about my character, or read unfriendly aspersions in the Times, don't believe them, but first come and ask me if it is true. Hamilton has not a better friend than the man you have nominated to-night. (Cheers.)

The chairman called upon Mr. Witton, who came forward amid a perfect hurricane of cheers. He felt, he said, that the people of Hamilton had conferred upon him a very high honor in selecting him to be their candidate for Parliamentary honors, and this honor was all the greater on account of his position in the social scale. Workingmen had heretofore often been selected for humbler official positions; but this was the first instance in the history of Canada in which the merchant, the manufacturer, and the professional man had united to ask a workingman to represent them in the councils of the nation. (Applause.) He felt that even in the rank to which he belonged there were many more worthy than he of that high honor. (No, no.) We were standing to-day at a period of our country's history of sufficient importance to arrest the attention of every thinking man. The first Parliament under the Constitution of 1867 had just closed, its record was just made up, and its leaders were now before the country asking to be judged by their acts; and if found worthy, to be entrusted with another term of office. He was proud of this occasion. He and the men with whom he was associated had entered into this contest with a desire to do what is honorable and fair and right. (Cheers.) He believed the course of the Government deserved the support of their countrymen. The candidates on the other side were pledged to vote a want of confidence in the Administration; but he believed that their conduct had been wise, prudent and conciliatory—more approaching in dignity and statesmanship to the government of the Old Country than what we have seen in this country for many years. They had encouraged the building up of a vast commerce by a wise commercial policy. Some of them might say they favored a protective tariff; but the party with which they acted would, if in power, put in force a free trade policy. If free trade were imposed upon the country, at the end of five or ten years our manufacturing industry would be at as low an ebb as it was ten years ago. On all sides now we see prosperity; taxes lighter than in any other civilized country on earth; our markets crowded with buyers and sellers; factories busy with the hum of industry, he might almost say day and night—(assent); on every hand abundant evidences of material prosperity and progress. He would not claim that all these great results were directly attributable to the men in power; but he did claim that if a more unwise policy had been in force, we would not have all this prosperity around us to-day. (Applause.) The Treaty of Washington had already been referred to. It must be borne in mind that that was a difficult subject. Great skill had been brought to bear on both sides; and it must not be forgotten that anything we wanted could not be had for the asking. There were prejudices in England, prejudices in the United States, and prejudices in Canada, and these had to be reconciled by mutual concession. And if the Treaty had not been carried out, what would have been the result? Our prosperity would have been materially interfered

with, and possibly we would now be familiar with the horrors of war. The Government not only deserved great credit for promoting and encouraging the material prosperity which existed on every hand, but it had built up an educational system of which we might justly be proud—a system equal to that of any country on earth. (Applause.) As to the policy of sending workmen to Parliament, it was not new, though it was new in this country. In England the plan had been tried of sending men to the House to represent every class. (Applause.) The same plan had been proposed in this city; and he believed the people would sustain it. (Applause.) He had rather the honor had fallen to some other among the working classes than to him. (Voices—No, no.) He was sure there were many others better able than he for the responsible position. (No, no.) But when the offer was made to him, it came as the fulfilment of a life-long idea, and he could not decline. (Applause.) If his friends would work for him, support him and elect him, he would promise that his course would be in accordance with his general character. (Applause.) He would not promise to do better than anybody else; but what he could do he would make himself and his constituents respected and respectable. (Applause.) It had been said that the party intended to drop him. (No, no.) That he was simply put forward for a purpose and would retire before the day of election. No man who knew him believed such a story as that. (Great applause.) No man who knew him believed that he could stoop to such a trick as that—(applause); and no man who knew the working men of Hamilton believed that they would desert him. (No, no, and applause.) So far as he was concerned, having entered upon this contest, he intended to continue it till the close of the election day. (Cheers.) There were two things which must be insisted upon as essential to the prosperity of Canada, and these were a liberal commercial policy and a safe national industrial policy. Without these politics were not worth a snap. (Cheers.) If elected, he would use his best efforts to promote harmony between the industrial classes and the employers of labor. The interests of the two were identical; and he would promise never to use tongue or pen to set master against man or vice versa, but should strive to bring them together. They were both capitalists; and it was essential to the well being of the country that the man whose capital was in his strong right arm, and the man whose capital was in his money should work together for a common end. (Cheers.) To secure that he should always put forth his best efforts. He thanked his friends for the honor which had been conferred upon him, and for the patient hearing that had been accorded him. The election, if won, would be won by hard work. He intended to do his utmost to win it; and he had faith and hope that his efforts and those of his friends would lead to success, and to the election of his respected colleague and himself. Mr. Witton resumed his seat amid enthusiastic and long-continued cheering.

The following resolution was read by Jacob Hespeler, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Mat. Legatt:—"That John Calder, James Turner, M. Legatt and S. E. Gregory, Esqs., and five others, one to be chosen from each ward by the ward committees for the executive committee, and to them is hereby delegated the successful management and carrying out of affairs in the coming political contest, and that the five gentlemen above named be also conveners of meetings, and to select the ward committees." (Carried.)

A vote of thanks to Mr. McInnes for his able and impartial conduct in the chair was proposed by Mr. Martin and unanimously carried. Mr. Martin further remarked that at this meeting had been conducted in a straightforward and honest way, with the doors open for anybody to come and hear.

The proceedings terminated with three cheers for the Queen and three for the candidates nominated.

For a city that is half in ashes, Chicago displays an energy that is truly wonderful. Even now, while the work of rebuilding the city is but just begun, the process of suburban expansion seems to go on about as usual. Among the many schemes that the enterprising citizens have in hand is the establishment of a permanent "exposition," similar in character to the annual industrial exhibitions which are held in Cincinnati and St. Louis. Forty-eight acres of land have been purchased for the grounds, in the town of Hyde Park, and it is promised that the project will be pushed forward to success at an early date. By such an enterprise does the indomitable city hope to keep abreast with Cincinnati and St. Louis, and maintain its claim to a metropolitan position.

BOOKBINDERS' STRIKE.—SYMPATHY FROM SCOTLAND.

To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.

SIR,—Would you oblige the Toronto Bookbinders' Trade Union, by inserting the following letter:—

"Buchanan's Hotel,
114 High St., Edinburgh,
Scotland, June 24, 1872.

"MR. WM. BERWICK,
DEAR SIR,—Yours of May 2nd and 16th were duly received. Although our Society has been busy establishing the short-time system here, we have kept you in mind. We advertised in the Edinburgh Scotsman three weeks, informing men of the strike in Toronto, as you have seen by the copies sent you. We had a copy of your manifesto inserted in the Edinburgh Reformer, which was also sent. We have been on the lookout ever since for any of your employers that might visit Scotland in search of men, but none of them have been heard of, and I may say for the Edinburgh men, that not one in the trade would engage to go to Toronto to fill the places of men on strike, you may rest assured of that, and I hope your employers will be as unsuccessful in England. When the office-bearers of our Union received your manifesto they thought it proper that they should assist their brethren on the other side of the Atlantic to gain the great boon which the Bookbinders and all other trades throughout Scotland enjoy.

"Having read in the Toronto Leader the violent speech of one of your employers, and judging from it that your struggle may be protracted, we enclose a Post Office order for eight pounds sterling, payable to Wm. Berwick, 15 Chesnut street, Toronto. We really hope you have gained the day before this reaches you. If too late to assist the men on strike, we have no doubt you will find a use for it, in assisting those families who may have been reduced by the lengthened struggle.

"Trusting you have gained your object, I remain yours truly,

"ALEXANDER LIDDLE,
Edinburgh Union Society of
"Journeymen Bookbinders."

Mr. Editor, this letter having been laid before a meeting of our Union, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Journeymen Bookbinders' Trade Union of Toronto, desire to express our gratitude and heartfelt thanks to the members of the Edinburgh Journeymen Bookbinders' Union, for the great interest they have manifested in our cause, and for the energetic and liberal manner in which they have assisted us through this struggle."

Sir, although some Toronto employers have been A Dredg-ing the mire of certain towns in England and Ireland, to secure the services of some of the "rat" specie that in some cases unfortunately infest trades there as well as in Toronto, they have been entirely unsuccessful, in their own efforts, and only by the aid and misrepresentations of an Emigration Agent, have they succeeded in getting one "man" and a runaway apprentice from Belfast. The Emigration Agent might have sent them to employers more worthy of their services than to those "bosses" who, when they do get men to cross the Atlantic to serve them, and as men will not submit to be put in harness, used as a cat's paw, "ticketed," "locked-in" and "lock-out," just as it suits the changeable notions of their multifarious "masters," and those "workingmen" who presume to have minds of their own are called "communists," who would (if their "masters" had the power), be driven as "foreigners" out of Canada.

The great interest and kindly feelings manifested towards us by our Scotch friends completely cuts mere selfish aims and local interests at the root. By their sympathy and support they have stamped a grateful and lasting remembrance on the minds of their fellow-workmen in Toronto.

By giving this insertion you will oblige,

Yours respectfully,

WM. BERWICK,
Cor. Sec. Bookbinders' Trade Union.
Toronto, July 24, 1872.

LOST IN A QUICKSAND.—A fatal accident occurred on Friday afternoon in the channel of the Solway Frith, opposite Port Carlisle, to John Thompson, aged 19 or 20, son of a blacksmith living at Port Carlisle. Until recently Thompson had been employed in farm service, but left that employment at the beginning of the present fishing season for the purpose of fishing a haaf-net. It appears that at about half-past 1 o'clock on Friday afternoon Thompson was in the shifting channel of the Solway, which at present runs not far from the Scotch side, fishing his nets. Several other fishermen were engaged near him, haaf-net fishing, all being nearly opposite to Port Carlisle. While fishing, Thompson had occasion to step over a small bank into a pool of water, but soon after he had touched the surface of the sand, he sank overhead in the quicksand, covered by a couple of feet of water. The rapidity of the accident prevented the man's companions from saving him, and he was buried alive among the sand. As the tide flowed shortly after, the fishermen were prevented from making any effectual efforts to recover the body.

A FORTUNE IN A HAT.

About the year 1826 (says a letter from Colmar) a poor journeyman turner, of the name of Muhle, badly shod and with a wallet on his back, entered the village in which stood the machine factory of M. Weil & Burton, and applied for work. His ragged exterior did not speak much in his favor, and M. Weil, to whom he had applied, refused to engage him. The workman sorrowfully turned on his way. All of sudden he was recalled by the voice of the owner of the factory. "Stop: what sort of a hat is that you wear?" "A woollen hat." "A wooden hat?" Let me look at it closer. Where did you buy it?" "I made it myself, sir." "And how did you make it?" "Oh, on the turning-lathe." "But your hat is oval, and the things made on the oval are round." "Yes that is true," answered the workman, "but in spite of that I made the hat. I displaced the centre and then turned it as I pleased. I required a hat which would answer the purpose of an umbrella, and, as I had no money to buy one, I was obliged to make this for myself." The poor workman had instinctively discovered the method of eccentric turning, which was to prove of so much importance in modern mechanics. M. Weil perceived, with the keen sightedness of a clever manufacturer, the immense importance of the discovery. He retained the man with the woollen hat, and found him not merely a skillful workman, but a genius, that only wanted opportunity and a small degree of culture for its development. The workman Muhle soon obtained a share in the profits of the business, and became later on, under the name of Moulin, the proprietor of it. He died at short time since, possessed of a large fortune.

A PIC-NIC IN THE SNOW.

Notwithstanding the terrors of the wasps' nest and thunder-storm which are the traditional accompaniments of a picnic in hot weather, you English people have a prejudice in favor of giving an entertainment of this kind in the summer. Not so we who live in Russia; we always choose the winter, and it is not without a certain show of reason that we give the colder season the preference. In winter we can at least tell beforehand with some degree of certainty what the state of the weather will be, and we can make our arrangements accordingly, which is not invariably the case with you; and as for the cold, we are so much accustomed to it, and have had so many opportunities of learning the little peculiarities and weaknesses of its temper, that we know how to treat it and make it serve our own ends; consequently we are not afraid of it in the least.—*F. Scarlet Potter in the People's Magazine for July.*

OF DREAMING AND WAKING.

When the pilgrimage was over, and Christian was lost to human eyes, being received into pure light, says the seer, "Now I awoke, and beheld it was a dream?" all the wild beasts, and giants, and devils, only incubi of a troubled sleep; the hill Difficulty, and the Valley of the Shadow of Death, only phases of a nightmare: things to smile and hold as naught in the long day which had just risen. It will come, that waking—whether dimly conscious of our present state, we are thinking, "This is a dream, I shall wake presently," or whether we lie dead asleep, it will come; and cooling heated brows in the fresh air of everlasting morning, knowing ourselves awake at last, and awake to fulfilling beyond imagination of our fondest dreams, safe and sound in daylight, we shall surly think of this life and its sorrows as a matter of small account, seeing that "Behold, it was a dream!"—*B. Montgomerie Ranking in the People's Magazine for July.*

THAT DEBT.

It is a small one, to be sure, and apparently not worth a serious thought. Why not then pay it? Why be compelled to suffer the mortification of a dun? Why not take that little thorn out of your finger at once? It will fester if allowed to remain, and cause ten times the trouble. Why not relieve the conscience of that little load? You will feel better for it by so doing. You contracted the debt knowingly and willingly. Did you mean to pay it? Certainly you did. Then why not do it at once? Every day's delay increases, morally, the amount of your obligation. Remember, too, that your little debt, and another man's little debt, and a thousand other men's little debts make a little fortune for your creditor—the poor printer for instance.

THE TWO WIVES.

Recently, two men were returning home from a beer saloon at a late hour, partially intoxicated, when one of them remarked: "When I get to my house I shall catch a terrible scolding from my wife." "Ah," replied his companion, "I shall meet something ten times more intolerable than that. My anxious wife who is waiting for me at this midnight hour will meet me with nothing but kind words and acts: but her careworn countenance, and the thought that she had been continually praying for me, will be far more hard to endure than the most furious invectives. If she would only scold, I

could answer her with harsh words. Her kind way and utmost kindness and affections shame me, though I am tipsy. Oh, I am a cruel man. Never shall I taste another drop from the degrading cup." He is keeping his word faithfully, so he informs the writer.

FOUND THE WAY TO HIS HEART.

There was a miser who was considered impregnable to charitable impressions, until a Hibernian "came Paddy over him." Teddy went to his office one morning, and told a piteous story about losing his pig, the only one he had. "Shure," said Teddy, "Mistress—" (naming a very excellent lady, whose good opinion old Hard Fist was anxious to retain) "towl'd me to come to ye, for ye wor very rich, and gev a power of money to the poor, God bless ye! I only want to raise enough to raise another little shlip of a pig." The miser couldn't resist the influence of Mrs.—, so he gave Teddy a crown. A few days after he met him. "Well, Teddy," said he, "did you buy another pig?" "Troth I did; and a fine one it is." "Then take better care of him than you did of the other. What did the pig you lost die of?" "Die of?" said Teddy, raising his eyebrows; "shure he didn't die,—he was fat enough, and I killed him!"

LOOK UPWARD.

A young man once picked up a gold coin that was lying in the road. Always afterward, as he walked along he kept his eye on the ground, hoping to find another. And in the course of a long life he did pick up, at different times, a goodly number of coins, both gold and silver. But all these years he was looking for them he saw not that the heavens were bright above him. He never let his eyes turn away from the filth and mud in which he sought his treasure; and when he died—a rich old man—he only knew this fair earth as a dirty road in which to pick up money.

PLEASURES WITHIN THE REACH OF THE POOREST MAN.

Did you ever study the cheapness of some pleasure? Do you know how little it takes to make a multitude happy? Such trifles as a penny, a word, or a smile do the work. There are two or three boys passing along, give them each a chestnut; and how smiling they look! They will not be cross for some time. A poor widow lives in the neighborhood, who is the mother of half-a-dozen children; send them a half peck of sweet apples, and they will all be happy. A child has lost his arrow—the world to him—and he mourns sadly; help him to find it, or make him another, and how quickly will the sunshine play upon his face. A boy has as much as he can do to pile up a load of wood, assist him a few moments, or speak a pleasant word to him, and he forgets his toil and works away without minding it. Your apprentice has broken a mug, or cut the vest too large, or slightly injured a piece of work: say, "You scoundrel," and he feels miserable; but remark, "I am sorry," and he will try to do better. You employ a man: pay him cheerfully, and speak a pleasant word to him, and he leaves your house with a contented heart and with the smiles of gladness. As you pass along the street, you meet a familiar face: say, "Good morning," as though you felt happy, and it will work admirably in the heart of your neighbor. Pleasure is cheap—who will not bestow it liberally? If there are smiles, sunshine and flowers all about us, let us not grasp them with a miser's fist, and lock them up in our hearts. No. Rather let us take them and scatter them about us, in the cot of the widow, among the group of children in the crowded mart where the men of business congregate, in our families and everywhere.

Grains of Gold.

In conversation, a man of good sense will seem to be less knowing, more obliging, and choose to be on a level with others, rather than oppress with the superiority of his genius. Religion can never be anything but a poor, puny, sickly growth, a more effervescent of sentimentalism, until it is based on strict obedience to all laws of our being, the organic, as well as the spiritual. God will accept your first attempts to serve him, not as a perfect work, but as a beginning. The first little blades of wheat are as pleasant to the farmer's eyes as the whole field with grain. Sorrows are to the Christian in this life as mile-stones to a traveller. They appear along his way to remind him that he has not reached home, and to assure him that he is travelling that way. A learned man has said that the hardest words to pronounce in the English language are, "I made a mistake." When Frederick the Great wrote to the Senate, "I have just lost a battle, and it's my own fault," Goldsmith says "His confession showed more greatness than his victories." Men's lives should be like the day, more beautiful in the evening; or, like the summer, aglow with promise; and, like the autumn, rich with the golden sheaves, where good words and deeds have ripened in the field.

Politeness is in business what stratagem is in war. It gives power to weakness, it supplies great deficiencies, and overcomes the enemy with but little sacrifice of time and blood. It is invincible either in the attack or defence.

There is more bitterness following upon sin's ending than ever there was from sin's acting. You see nothing but weal in its commission, will suffer nothing but woe in its conclusion. You that sin for profit will never profit by your sins.

Most precepts of parents and teachers are lost sight of at the very time when it is important to observe them—as the label "shut the door" is invisible when the door is open widest, and thrown back against the wall.

The rule to be applied in general conduct, is to conform to every innocent custom as our social nature requires, but refuse compliance with whatever is inconsistent with propriety, decency and the moral duties; and dare to be singular in honor and virtue.

THE SPIDER A TEACHER.—Never be cast down by trifles. If a spider breaks his web twenty times, twenty times will he mend it. Make up your minds to do a thing, and, as a rule, you will do it. Fear not, if trouble come upon you; keep up your spirits, though the day may be a dull and cloudy one.

A loving heart and pleasant countenance are commodities which a man should never fail to take home with him. They will best season his food and soften his pillow. It were a great thing for a man that his wife and children could truly say of him: "He never brought a frown of unhappiness across his threshold."

Wisdom is the associate of Justice. It assists her to form equal laws, to pursue right measures, to correct power, to protect weakness, and to unite individuals in a common interest and general welfare. Heroes may kill tyrants, but it is wisdom and laws that prevent tyranny and oppression.

People are proud to condemn in others what they practice in themselves without scruple. Plutarch tells of a wolf, who, peeping into a hut where a couple of shepherds were regaling themselves with a joint of mutton, exclaimed, "What a clamor they would have raised if they had caught me at such a banquet."

In every pursuit, whatever gives strength and energy to the mind of man, experience teaches to be favorable to the interest of piety, knowledge and virtue; in every pursuit, on the contrary, whatever enfeebles or limits the powers of the mind, the same experience ever shows to be hostile to the best interest of human life.

Sawdust and Chips.

One of the "voices of the night"—'Scat! What sort of ascent is a descent?—A trip up, for it brings you down.

A western lawyer included in his bill against his client: "To wakin' up in the night and thinking about your case, \$5."

A boy named his dog "Paste." "Why do you give him—such a name?" he was asked. "Because I want him to stick to me," he replied.

A Missouri editor advertises to take corn in pay for his paper. He says he prefers to have it in a liquid state, but will take it in the ear if he can't get it otherwise.

Old Elwes, the miser, hearing a very eloquent discourse on charity, remarked: "That sermon so strongly proves the necessity of alms-giving, that—I've almost a mind to beg."

The mother of an unmanageable Irish boy living in Portland, thus excused him to the police: "Sure Patsy isn't a bad boy at all, but he is troubled with a roosh of mind to the brain."

A little girl went into one of our confectionery stores, a few days since, and said to the proprietor in a half whisper: "If a little girl hain't got no money, how much chewing gum do you give her for nothing?"

A theoretical farmer was asked to milk a cow down in Texas. He immediately procured the assistance of six men, threw the cow down, turned her on her back with legs in the air, and then he tried to milk her with a clothes-pin.

HARD ON THE TRUMPETERS.—The Boston Jubilee was conducted on strictly temperate principles, no wines nor liquors being allowed with the single exception of lager beer, which was allowed to foreign musicians exclusively. Native trumpeters were naturally indignant at being deprived of their horns.

EARLY TRIP.—The Troy *Whig* tells the following story: "One of our prominent physicians, making his daily rounds to see his patients, had occasion to call at a house where there were no facilities to fasten his horse. He left it in the care of a small boy of the Israelitish faith, whom he happened to see in the street. On coming out of the house, he naturally enough expected to find his trusty servant treating himself to a ride; but no—Mordcai knew the use of time and the value of money a little better—he was letting the horse to little boys in the street, at a cent a ride around the block."

Two weasels found an egg. "Let us not fight for it," said the elder weasel, "but enter into partnership." "Very good," said weasel the younger. So taking the egg between them, each sucks an end. "My children," said Redtapes, the attorney, "though

you have but one client between you, make the most of him."

"Do you like these cigars?" a nobleman is reported to have inquired one day of a boon companion. "Indeed, I think they are admirable," was the answer. "Well," rejoined the first speaker, "I'll tell you what I'll do." "By Jove!" said the other to himself, "now it's coming." "I'll give you"—another puff of the said superlative cigars—"the address of the fellow I got them from."

A story is told of a young man of New York who attended a social circle. The conversation turned on California and getting rich. The young man remarked that if he was there he would, instead of working in the mines, waylay some rich miner who had a bag of gold, knock out his brains, gather up the gold, and skedaddle. One of the young ladies replied that he had better gather up the brains, as he evidently stood more in need of that article than gold.

TAKING IT COOLLY.—An Englishman and a German were travelling together in a diligence and both smoking. The German did all in his power to draw his companion into conversation, but to no purpose: at one moment he would, with a superabundance of politeness, apologise for drawing his attention to the fact that the ash of his cigar had fallen on his waistcoat, or a spark was endangering his neckerchief. At length the Englishman exclaimed, "Why the dickens can't you leave me alone? Your coat tail has been burning for the last ten minutes, but I didn't bother you about it."

An Irishman one morning went out very early in search of some game on an estate where the game laws were strictly enforced. Turning a sharp corner, whom did he meet but the gentleman who owned the estate. Paddy seeing the game was up, coolly advanced toward the gentleman, and said:

"The top of the morning to your honor! and what brought your honor out so early this morning?"

The gentleman replied by saying: "Indeed, Paddy, I just strolled out to see if I could find an appetite for my breakfast," and then eying Paddy rather suspiciously, said, "And now, Paddy, what brought you out so early this morning?"

"Indeed, your honor, I just strolled out to see if I could find a breakfast for my appetite."

Labor Notes.

Three hundred and fifty wood carvers have organized a trade union in Philadelphia.

The workmen of the Third ward, New Orleans, have organized a political association for independent action.

The painters of New Orleans are on a strike for \$3.50 a day. A number of the employers have conceded the demand.

The name of John Siney is urged as a candidate on the Labor Ticket for Member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

The washerwomen of Detroit are said to be organizing a trade union, to protect themselves against "Chinese cheap labor."

During the past term nineteen new unions have been organized in connection with the Iron Molders' International Union, and twelve re-organized.

The bakers of London are agitating for a reduction of their long hours. A branch of the Amalgamated Union has just been started in Bermondsey.

From Belfast (Ireland) we have advices that the gigantic strike and lockout have resulted in a victory for labor. Wages have been increased fifteen per cent.

The agricultural laborers of Dorset are agitating for weekly wages of 15s. in cash, or 12s. with perquisites. In this demand they are supported by the Laborers' Union, which is represented in the county by several delegates, who have held a series of open-air meetings.

Among the shoe trade, in the city of Norwich, a general lockout by the masters has taken place, commencing on Monday. The men are in good spirits. Fifteen hundred hands were suspended from their employment at first, and others have since been added.

Several farm laborers, who have joined the recently formed Union in Warwickshire district, were on Saturday summoned before the county magistrates for leaving their employers' service without notice. They were fined 20s. each and costs. On the previous day two laborers were similarly charged at Stratford, and were fined in smaller amounts. The men were defended by a solicitor employed by the union, and the fines were paid.

The strikes in the north against the excessive price of flesh-meat and milk continue, and are being sustained by persistent agitation amongst the women. The introduction of the co-operative principle is one result of the movement. So thoroughly united are the leaders that the butchers in many localities find their occupation altogether gone. It is hard to say yet whether feminine resolution or the pinings after the fleshpots will prove the stronger.

There are now established in Kent 36 branches of the Agricultural Laborers' Union, centralised at Maidstone. At a recent meeting at Waterham, Mr. J. C. Cox, a Dorbyshire magistrate, who happened to be in the neighborhood, said that one of the worst features of the age was that while the rich were becoming rapidly richer the poor were getting

much poorer. There were 13½ millions of producers in the land, of whom only about two millions received an average of £200 a-year, while 11½ millions averaged but £30 a-year, or 11s. 2d. a-week. Wages within the last 100 years had increased 60 per cent. in Kent, but rent and every necessary of life had increased 150 per cent. within the same period.

A SECRET ASSOCIATION.

The following remarks, respecting making Unions secret associations, were made by the President of the Iron Molders' International Union, at the eleventh session of that body, held last week in Cincinnati. The matter is worthy of consideration and discussion:—

"The question of making the International and the several local Unions secret associations bound by oath, or in any other manner to secure greater secrecy, was brought before the last Convention, but promptly disposed of by a refusal to discuss the matter. Since then the question has been canvassed considerably. Several of the local Unions have adopted the oath-bound feature, others are contemplating it, but are holding off until the Convention takes action. The idea is gaining ground rapidly, and the Convention should take definite action either for or against.

"I have received many communications on the subject, asking advice and decisions as to the right of a local Union to force its members to take a new obligation. I have invariably decided that no member could be forced; that it must be voluntary or not at all; that they must receive cards from members, no matter whether they declined to take the new obligation or not. I have also decided that members who have not taken the oath, but who are in good standing, could not be debarred from any of the privileges of members, especially the privilege of attending meetings. All of which decisions, as far as I know, have been lived up to. I have heard no complaints, and am assured by some that they have failed to hear even one objection from new members to taking the extra obligation. Delegates from nearly all those Unions will be upon the floor, and can give such information as may be desired.

"I have neither advised nor objected to the new feature, leaving the matter to be governed by circumstances. As this matter will certainly be discussed, I take the privilege of giving a few facts in connection therewith.

"The Machinists and Blacksmiths' International Union, the Coopers' International Union, and the Knights of St. Crispin, three of the most powerful trade organizations in the country, are secret associations, and the two first-named claim for that feature their great success, while, for the last named, it is well known to all that every effort of the boot and shoemakers to organize Unions were miserable failures until the K. O. S. C. was organized, and to-day they are the most thorough and compact body of workmen in the country. These facts are worthy of consideration. It is true we have lived and flourished for thirteen years without any such feature, and will live and flourish as many more without it; but year after year the interest in our meetings is abating. Men who took prominent parts in the affairs of local Unions now occupy back seats, refusing to take part; new men take their places, and a year or so find them beginning to grow weary in the work. Why? Simply because their advocacy of the rights of themselves and their fellows in the meetings of the Union makes them targets for all the venom of employers. The tongues of the tattler, the tale-bearer, the pail spy, have no bridle upon them, and men will weary in well doing when they know their every effort only injures themselves.

"Our present obligation should be sufficiently binding, every thinking man will acknowledge that; but it does not bind us as we should all be bound. Another fact we all appreciate. There have been grave considerations urged against adopting such a feature, which, from you, must receive thoughtful, careful attention. Ever bear in mind the fact that you are not legislating for section or class, but for all; and if this is done I feel assured the result of your deliberations on this subject will be satisfactory to all."

LABOR-SAVING MACHINES.

The beneficial effect of labor-saving machines in improving the condition of workmen, it is stated, has been exemplified by the application of the sewing machine to the manufacture of shoes. The workmen of Lynn, Mass., who in 1862 were earning ten dollars a week without the assistance of the leather-sewing machine, are now, it is reported, earning fifty dollars a week with the aid of this useful apparatus. The inventor, who in 1862 was threatened with mob violence, is now considered by the workmen as their greatest benefactor. Within the last ten years the town of Lynn has doubled in population and taxable property, and it is estimated that forty-four million dollars have been saved to the whole country by the invention of the sewing machine as applied to the manufacture of articles of leather.

The English Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lowe, is so near-sighted that he makes droll blunders with people. At a recent evening party a gentleman came up and spoke to him. The room was crowded. The Chancellor mistook him for Mr. Mundella, M. P. for Sheffield, who had been bothering him not a little of late. "I don't think you recognize me, Mr. Lowe," "Oh yes, I do; I've seen you often enough of late." "When, pray?" quoth the astonished gentleman. "Why, only yesterday." "That's impossible. I wasn't in England yesterday. I'm the King of the Belgians." It rather disconcerted Mr. Lowe.

JOHNNY'S OPINION OF GRAND-MOTHERS.

BY ETHEL LYNN.

Grandmothers are very nice folks; They beat all the aunts in creation; They let a chap do just as he likes, And don't worry about education.

I'm sure I can't see it at all, What a poor fellow ever could do For apples, and pennies, and cakes, Without a grandmother or two.

Grandmothers speak softly to "ma's" To let a boy have a good time, Sometimes they will whisper, 'tis true, 'Tother way, when a boy wants to climb.

Grandmothers have muffins for tea, And pies, a whole row, in the cellar, And they're apt (if they know it in time), To make chicken pies for a "feller."

And if he is bad now and then, And makes a great racketing noise, They only look over their specs, And say, "Ah, these boys will be boys."

Life is only so short at the best; Let the children be happy to-day, Then they look for a while at the sky, And the hills that are far, far away.

Quite often, as twilight comes on, Grandmothers sing hymns, very low, To themselves as they rock by the fire, About heaven, and when they shall go.

And then, a boy stopping to think, Will find a hot tear in his eye, To know what will come at the last; For grandmothers all have to die.

I wish they could stay here and pray, For a boy needs their prayers ev'ry night, Some boys more than others, I s'pose, Such as I need a wonderful sight.

SMILE WHENEVER YOU CAN.

When things don't go to suit you, And the world seems upside down, Don't waste your time in fretting, But drive away that frown.

Since life is oft perplexing, 'Tis much the wisest plan To bear all trials bravely, And smile whenever you can.

Why should you dread to-morrow, And thus despoil to-day? For, when you borrow trouble, You always have to pay.

It is a good old maxim, Which often should be preached— Don't cross the bridge before you Until the bridge is reached.

You might be spared much sighing If you would keep in mind The thought that good and evil Are always here combined.

There must be something wanting; And, though you roll in wealth, You may miss from your casket That precious jewel, health.

And though you're strong and sturdy, You may have an empty purse, And earth has many trials Which I consider worse.

But, whether joy or sorrow Fill up your mortal span, 'Twill make your pathway brighter To smile whenever you can.

UNDER PAID LABOR.

Under paid labor always revenges itself upon the employer in negligence and waste. The man cares little for the interest of the master who cheapens the sweat of his brow to the lowest possible farthing, and the work he does is never performed with either cheerfulness or alacrity. Getting the greatest amount for the least outlay, never yet paid in the long run. You may feed your horse upon thistles, and drive him at the top of his speed for a time—but for a time only. With enough of remuneration to make him defy the wolf at the door—to keep him in clothing and a chance to lay up "against a rainy day," one will sing cheerily, while he labors faithfully—take an interest in what he does and strive to gain a still higher recompense by making himself more useful. And there is another strong point in the case. Poor pay is a great temptation to theft. You have plenty and to spare—the one you employ plenty of nothing but poverty. It is hard for him to reason that such a state of affairs is right—that you should ride in a coach, while he cannot spare a sixpence to patronize a car after hours of hard work. These contrasts are ever before him. He sees them by day, dreams of them by night, and when the week or month is ended the little pittance he receives is instantly swallowed up in keeping body and soul together—in making and recruiting strength to do your work. Is it strange then that so many should fail to keep the straight-forward path? We opine not, and the sooner there is more liberality on the part of employers—the sooner something of a co-operative system is inaugurated, the sooner more better work will be done and honesty be the rule—not the exception.

A MECHANICAL TRIUMPH.

Thomas Morton, a member of the senior class of Racine College and a resident of Racine, has invented an improvement upon the crank, which is deemed by many practical engineers and scientific men likely to prove one of the most valuable and useful inventions of the age. Persons familiar with machinery are aware that there are two dead points in the crank

where all power is lost, a balance is necessary to carry the machinery beyond those points; the balance wheel is not able to generate any force, so that double the force is required—one half to turn the machinery while the crank is working, and the other half to give sufficient momentum to the balance wheel to carry the machinery beyond the points where the crank cannot act.

Mr. Morton's improvement does away with the dead points entirely, and keeps the power continually upon the long lever, or as engineers call it, the half-centre, thus nearly doubling the power, and so saving a great amount of fuel in engines. It can be applied to all kinds of crank machinery, engines, lathes, sewing machines, &c.

Mr. Morton went himself to Washington to procure a patent; he says that the men in the patent office pronounced his invention wholly new from anything they had ever seen, also the engineers at the capitol building gave as their opinion that it was a very excellent improvement and a perfect success.

No one has yet given a reason why it will not work, and the only argument raised against it is that it has been labored at ever since steam engines were first invented; many men having spent their fortunes and lives in searching after it, and people cannot believe that Mr. Morton, being young and not a practical mechanic, has really found the secret.

The simplicity of the arrangement is almost ridiculous, and makes one laugh and wonder why it was never thought of before. It consists of a ratchet wheel, which takes the place of the crank; over this ratchet wheel runs a frame, in the two sides of which are inmovable cogs or pawls. When the connecting rod drives the frame out, the cogs on one side act upon the teeth of the wheel and carry it half way round, while at the same time the cogs on the opposite side, working in a contrary direction, when touched by the teeth of the wheel are thrown out of the way, and the instant they scrape the teeth of the wheel they adjust themselves by their own weight, or by means of springs, and so are ready to carry the wheel the remaining half revolution when the connecting rod is drawn in. Thus a revolution is obtained with every stroke of the piston, and no time is lost.

Mr. Morton got up the invention and demonstrated it in two days, and declares that he never thought of it before in his life, in fact he never knew that there was anything wanting in the crank. His surprise can only be imagined when he found his simple little idea has opened a prospect of name and wealth.—Racine, Wisconsin Argus.

THE LOCK-OUT IN THE BUILDING TRADES.

Although we have learned by cable news that the recent lock-out in Great Britain has been settled, the following information, culled from late old country exchanges, may not prove uninteresting:—

"One of the resolutions adopted by the committee was that every master builder be called upon to pay the sum of 6d. per head for every man he had in his employ on the 7th of June, and this resolution was embodied in a circular and sent round the trade. The amount thus raised will go to form a guarantee fund out of which to compensate those masters who may suffer special pecuniary loss from locking out. Another printed document has been sent to those employers who have not locked out, for presentation to their men to sign, of which the following is a copy:—

"I hereby engage with Messrs. — not to contribute any money, directly or indirectly, to support those men who are now on strike, or who are locked out through the demands of the Trades' Union."

"This document has been presented for signature to the men working in several firms, and in nearly every instance the men have given a refusal. In some firms where it was presented the men had not hitherto taken any part in the nine hours movement, or subscribed a penny towards it, but as their reply to this document they at once sent to the Central Committee, at the Brown Bear for subscription-sheets and cards.

THE DEVIL FISH OUTDOGS.—The Gibraltar Chronicle of the 29th ult. says:—"A huge specimen of the sun-fish order was captured at Catalan Bay on Saturday last. It was taken in the nets, which were much damaged by it, and secured with great difficulty. It has been identified as the 'Orthogoriscus Oblongus' of Cuvier, a branch of the sun-fish family not usually met with in these waters, but noted as sometimes caught at the Cape of Good Hope. It was impossible to take an accurate measurement of the fish, which was floating close by the beach, but it was about 8 ft. long, 5 ft. broad, and 2 ft. in thickness, and probably would weigh 10 or 12 cwt., and was decidedly oblong in shape." A Newport correspondent of the Press Association telegraphs: "The wife of a tradesman in Newport has given birth to a child with two heads—one at each extremity of the trunk, with the shoulders and arms in their natural relative position as regards the heads. From one side of the trunk project two legs, and on the opposite side a leg only. The whole body appeared well nourished, and the limbs fully developed. One portion of this strange body lived 30 hours after birth; but the other portion died within five hours, but became re-animated, and finally died in convulsions."

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T. H. BARTINDALE & CO. FOR BLACK LUSTRES, FOR BLACK LUSTRES (DOUBLE WARP.) FOR BLACK FIGURED LUSTRES, FOR BLACK COUBOURG, FOR BLACK PARAMATTA, FOR BLACK HENRIETTA CLOTH, FOR BLACK CRAPE CLOTH, FOR BLACK BARATHEA, FOR BLACK SERGES—GO TO

T. H. BARTINDALE & CO. FOR BLACK SILKS AT ALL PRICES, FOR COLORED SILKS IN ALL THE NEW SHADES, FOR STRIPED SILKS, FOR PLAIN JAPANESE SILKS, BY YARD OR DRESS,—GO TO

T. H. BARTINDALE & CO. FOR HORROCKS' WHITE COTTON, (ALL LETTERS,) FOR WHITE COTTON AT ALL PRICES, FOR WHITE COUNTERPANES, FOR COLORED COUNTERPANES, FOR WHITE TABLE COVERS, FOR FANCY TABLE COVERS, FOR WHITE SHEETINGS, FOR WHITE PILLOW COTTON, FOR WHITE PILLOW LINEN,—GO TO

T. H. BARTINDALE & CO. FOR WHITE MARSEILLES, FOR WHITE PIQUE, FOR WHITE BRILLIANTS, FOR WHITE PERCALE, FOR FANCY PRINTS OF ALL KINDS,—GO TO

T. H. BARTINDALE & CO. FOR LACE CURTAINS, FOR WHITE WINDOW HOLLAND, FOR BUFF WINDOW HOLLAND—GO TO

T. H. BARTINDALE & CO. FOR WOMEN'S WHITE COTTON HOSE, FOR WOMEN'S BROWN COTTON HOSE, FOR WOMEN'S GREY COTTON HOSE, FOR WOMEN'S HEATHER COTTON HOSE—GO TO

T. H. BARTINDALE & CO. FOR CHILDREN'S WHITE COTTON HOSE, FOR CHILDREN'S BROWN COTTON HOSE, FOR CHILDREN'S FANCY COTTON HOSE—GO TO

T. H. BARTINDALE & CO. FOR MEN'S HOSE, OF ALL KINDS, FOR BOYS' HOSE, ALL SIZES, FOR BOYS' HOSE, ALL SIZES—GO TO

T. H. BARTINDALE & CO. FOR WOMEN'S KID GLOVES, FOR WOMEN'S LISLE GLOVES, FOR WOMEN'S SILK GLOVES, FOR WOMEN'S LISLE GAUZZETS—GO TO

T. H. BARTINDALE & CO. FOR MISSES' KID GLOVES, ALL SIZES, FOR MISSES' LISLE GLOVES, FOR MISSES' COTTON GLOVES—GO TO

T. H. BARTINDALE & CO. FOR LADIES' FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, FOR THOMSON'S CELEBRATED CLOSE FITTING CORSETS, FOR MISSES' CORSETS, ALL SIZES—GO TO

T. H. BARTINDALE & CO. FOR GUIPURE LACES, WHITE AND BLACK, FOR MALTESE LACES, WHITE AND BLACK, FOR BLACK THREAD LACE, FOR WHITE VALENCIENNES LACE, FOR THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF REAL LACES TO BE FOUND IN HAMILTON—GO TO

T. H. BARTINDALE & CO. FOR ANY THING YOU MAY WANT IN DRY GOODS, MILLINERY AND MANTLES—GO TO

T. H. BARTINDALE & CO.

Hamilton Election Notices.

TO THE ELECTORS.

OF THE

CITY OF HAMILTON.

GENTLEMEN:

Having been nominated at a Public Meeting of the citizens of Hamilton, as a Candidate for the House of Commons at the approaching Election, I respectfully solicit your votes and influence.

If elected I shall give the present Ministry a generous support upon all measures which in my judgment shall be conducive to the best interests of the country; but shall reserve to myself the right to oppose them should they introduce measures calculated to have a contrary effect.

I approve of the adoption of the Washington Treaty at the last Session of Parliament.

I also approve of the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway in the manner proposed by the present Ministry; but will use my influence to have it constructed South of Lake Nipissing, unless it can be clearly shewn by a proper and satisfactory survey that it would be more advantageous to the Dominion to have it constructed to the North of the Lake.

I approve of the adoption of a judicious Protective Tariff, with a view of encouraging our rapidly developing industries.

I am in favor of living on the most friendly terms with the people of the United States, and will do all in my power to encourage them to invest their capital here, and, when possible to do so, to induce them to make their home in Canada, believing, as I do, that many of our most valuable and loyal citizens were once citizens of the United States.

I claim to be a man of the people; I belong to the ranks, my sympathies are with the people, and I shall do all in my power to aid in the enactment of such laws as shall conduce to the happiness and the well being of the working classes in common with all others; and I shall leave nothing undone on my part to promote to the utmost good feeling between the employers and employees, believing that upon this depends the material prosperity, as well as the happiness of all classes of our citizens.

Whether elected or not, I shall at all times do everything in my power to advance the best interests of this City of Hamilton. I am proud of our city, I am proud of her people, and it shall ever be my very great pleasure, whether in the House of Commons or out of, to work for the material prosperity of Hamilton, from whose citizens I have ever received the kindest consideration.

I have the honor to be, Your obedient servant,

D. B. CHISHOLM.

Hamilton, July 17, 1872.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE

CITY OF HAMILTON.

GENTLEMEN:

As a candidate, nominated at a public meeting of electors to solicit your suffrages for election to the Dominion Parliament, I respectfully ask your votes and influence.

Should you honor me by returning me to the House of Commons as your representative, I shall deem it my duty to give a hearty support to such measures of the Government as my judgment may convince me to be in harmony with the public good.

The Treaty of Washington, which happily bids fair to restore that amity and confidence so desirable between nations so near akin as the Mother Country, America and ourselves, has my hearty approval; and as grievances so vexatious, embarrassing, and of such long standing as are overcome by this Treaty have, with powerful nations, rarely yielded but to the arbitrament of the sword, I am firmly persuaded our consent could not have been withheld without incurring the odium of breaking a bond of peace and becoming a stumbling-block to the advance of civilization.

A judicious Protective Tariff tending, as I believe it does, to nurture our manufactures, thereby increasing our wealth and giving to our people for their children in their own country the advantages of diversified industries—shall have my earnest support.

To promote the development of the wealth of the country by the settlement of Crown Lands, promoting means of communication and other internal improvements, as well as by countenancing Legislation tending to promote harmony and good-will between all classes of the community, I shall always deem my duty.

As I have full confidence that a steady adherence to such measures as these, must in promoting the interests of all classes through the country, be also best for all classes in our own progressive city. I confidently anticipate the support of the electors of the constituency.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, yours obediently,

H. B. WITTON.

Hamilton, July 18, 1872.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

- HATS! American.
HATS! French.
HATS! English.
HATS! Home-made.
HATS! Straw.
HATS! Silk.
HATS! Drab.
HATS! All colors and qualities.

Cloth Caps in every Variety,

AT McCROSSON & CO., 111 King Street East.

TO HYDRAULIC ENGINEERS.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF WATER WORKS of the City of Toronto, will receive applications, with testimonials, for the office of

ENGINEER TO THE COMMISSION,

UNTIL SATURDAY, THE 27th INSTANT,

Such application to be addressed to the undersigned.

JOHN WORTHINGTON, Chairman Water Works Commission, City of Toronto.

Toronto, July 11th, 1872.

133 YONGE STREET. 133

G. W. LYNN & CO., BOOTS AND SHOES. No Better Stock in the Market.

221 YONGE STREET. 221

CONN & ALLISON.

IMPORTERS OF

Woollens, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c.

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

151 King Street East, Toronto.

Special attention given to the Order Clothing Department.

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCKS OF

New Fancy Dress Goods

- In the City, at all Prices.
NEW SELF-COLOR DRESSES,
NEW JAPANESE SILK DRESSES,
NEW WASHING DO., 33 cents a yard.
NEW BLACK SILKS,
NEW MOURNING DRESSES,
NEW PRINTS, COTTON, &c., &c.

OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATIONS, CHEAP FOR CASH.

C. PAGE & SONS,

London House, 124 and 126 Yonge Street.

WORKINGMEN, RALLY TO THE STANDARD.

THOS. H. TAYLOR'S PANTS

LOOK WELL! FIT WELL! WEAR WELL!

OUR \$12 SUITS ARE PRONOUNCED "INIMITABLE."

OUR GENTS' FURNISHINGS ARE WELL WORTH INSPECTION.

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THE

ONTARIO WORKMAN

A WEEKLY PAPER,

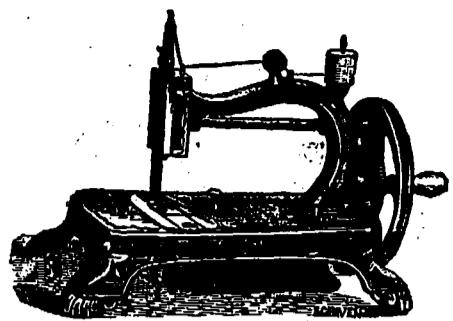
DEVOTED TO THE

Interests of the Working Classes.

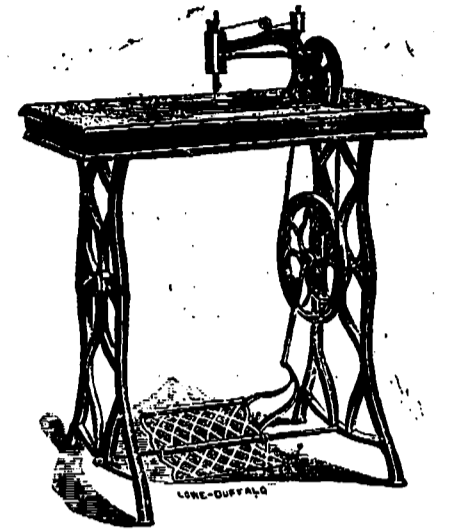
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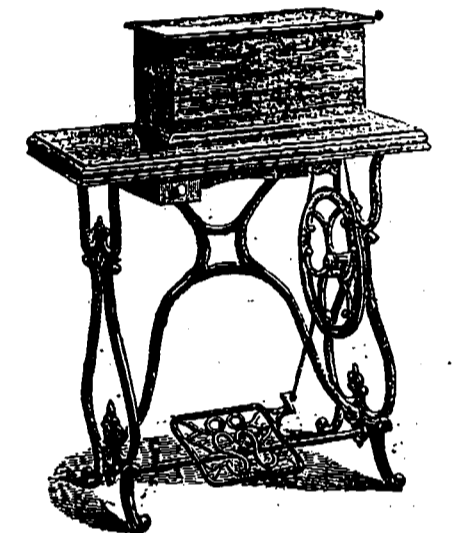
THE LOCKMAN PATENT



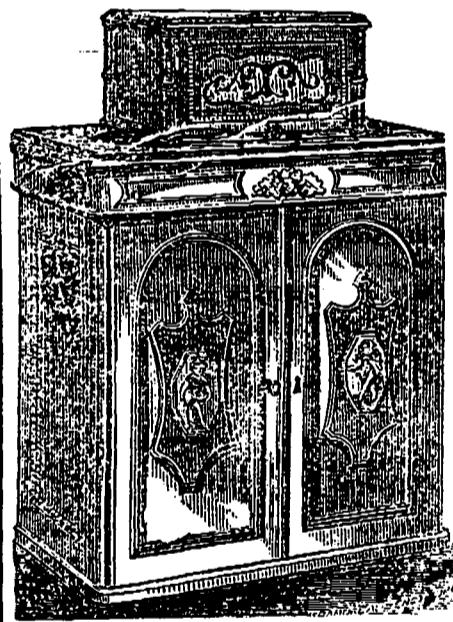
HAND MACHINE, PRICE \$25.00.



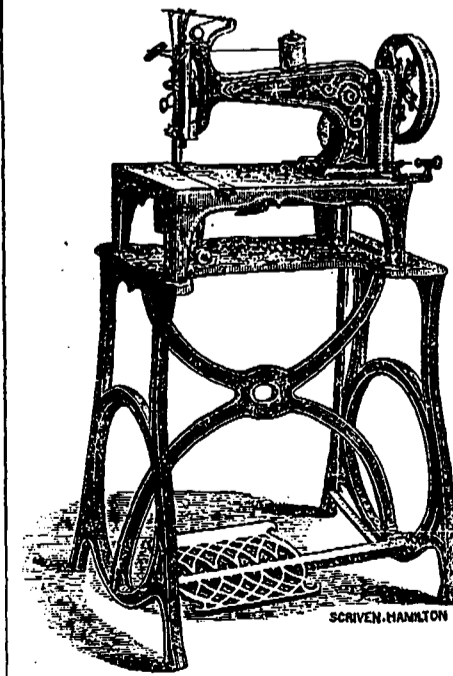
No. 1—PLAIN TOP, PRICE \$32.00.



No. 2—HALF CABINET CASE, PRICE \$35.00.



No. 3—FULL CABINET CASE, PRICE \$45.00 AND UPWARDS.



No. 2—SINGER, PRICE \$55.00.

The above Machines are the best and cheapest in the market.

WILSON, LOCKMAN & Co., Manufacturers, HAMILTON, ONT.

Miscellaneous.

TO MECHANICS AND OTHERS.

A. S. IRVING,

35 King Street West, Toronto,

Keeps on hand a large stock of all kinds of Mechanical and Scientific Books.

AND ALSO ALL THE

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Give him a call.



NOTICE.

H. MATHESON'S New Patented System

FOR Drafting Coats, Vests, and Pants,

Is arranged on a 20-inch rule, with combination scales hereon, capable of drafting a coat in five minutes in a beautiful design and accurate in every point; seven scales for a sacquo coat, and eight for a body coat, and three scales for a vest and three scales for pants. It will draft on as small a quantity of cloth as any pattern in the world.

For further information, see the Globe and Leader, or apply to the inventor.

H. MATHESON,

16 King Street, Toronto.

DUTY OFF TEA.

The subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public of Toronto that on account of the duty coming off Tea on the 1st of July next, he will offer his extensive stock of

Fine Green and Black Teas

At the following reduced prices:—

- Finest Young Hyson, lately sold for \$1 60 now 90c
Extra very Fine do, " " 0 90 " 80c
Very Fine do, " " 0 80 " 70c
Finest Souchong and Congou lately sold for " 0 90 " 80c
Very Fine do, lately sold for " 0 80 " 70c
Very Fine Japan, Oolong and Pekoo Teas, lately sold for " 0 70 " 60c

G. L. GARDEN,

Wine and Spirit Merchant, 55 King Street, corner of Bay Street. (Late Robt Davis & Co.)

I. & F. COOPER, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

OF

SHIRTS, COLLARS, HOSIERY,

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

129 YONGE STREET.

GOLDEN BOOT,

200 YONGE STREET,

W.M. WEST & CO.,

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

Suitable for Workingmen and their Families,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Call and See for yourselves.

WORKINGMEN!

SUPPORT YOUR OWN PAPER

Send in your Subscriptions at once!

Do not wait to be called upon!

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WM. J. HOWELL, JR., PROPRIETOR.

Best Choicest brands of Wines, Liquors, and Cigars constantly on hand.

QUEEN'S OWN HOTEL—ROBERT TAYLOR, proprietor, 101 King Street West. Choicest Brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand. The best Free and Easy in the city attached to this establishment.

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NINE HOURS MOVEMENT.

Workingmen of Toronto, Attention.

JOHN BURNS,

CORNER OF QUEEN AND JAMES STS., NEAR YONGE,

GENERAL DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Constantly on hand the choicest brands of Flour. Special attention given to this branch of business.

Liberal Inducements to Nine-hour Men.

GENTLEMEN SHOULD SEND THEIR

SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, &c.,

AND HAVE THEM

BEAUTIFULLY GOT UP,

AT THE

TORONTO STEAM LAUNDRY

85 BAY STREET,

(OPPOSITE DAILY TELEGRAPH.)

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Proprietor.

Washing sent for and delivered to any part of the city.

J. DUNN,

No. 1 Richmond Street East,

OFFERS FOR SALE

RASPBERRY ROOTS FOR SETTING, CLARK'S PHILADELPHIA AND FRANCONIA.

Also, STRAWBERRY BASKETS by the Thousand, Cheap.

Toronto, May 6, 1872.

Important Notice!

QUEEN STREET TEA STORE,

OPPOSITE TERAULEY STREET.

Special attention is invited to our new stock of choice TEAS, comprised of the following:

- YOUNG HYSON, SOUCHONGS, OOLONGS, CONGOU, GUNPOWDER, JAPAN & PEKOES

All of which have been purchased since the duty was taken off, and cannot be equalled in value.

H. K. DUNN,

51 Queen St. West.

N.B.—All kind of choice Wines and Spirits; Claret &c. Case: Dawe's Montreal Pale Ale and Porter.

JOHN McCORMICK,

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE AGENT,

SPADINA AVENUE,

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FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Agent for the Western Assurance Company of Canada. HEAD OFFICE—Western Assurance Buildings, corner of Church and Colborne Streets, Toronto.

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Agent for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

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Rooms suitable for Trades Meetings open to arrangement.

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