

Ontario Workman.

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

VOL. I.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1872.

NO. 3.

Labor Notes.

The cigarmakers of New York are on a strike, with every prospect of success.

The miners employed at sixteen coal mines in Phillipsburgh, Pa., have struck for an advance of ten cents per ton. The employers refuse to give the advance demanded.

From Utica we learn that the harness makers of that city recently attempted to reduce the wages of their employes, but failed to do so. The unpleasantness lasted two days, and resulted in a complete victory for the men.

The Metropolitan Police Force, of London; Eng., have made a move for increased wages, shorter hours of labor by day, and a release from the system of military drill to which they are now subjected.

The coopers of Seaforth are out on strike against an attempted reduction in their wages, and all honorable members of the craft are requested to keep away from that section of the country for the present.

The Boot Cotton Mills, at Lowell, Mass., have concluded to build that portion of their new mill which is to run along the canal five stories in height instead of three, much improving the manufacturing capacity of the mill.

The strike of the Glasgow tobacco-pipe makers having terminated, the men of Edinburgh and Leith solicited their employers to give them the same advance as the men of Glasgow, and the employers have agreed to the request.

The labor question is truly the greatest question that agitates the people and the nations to-day. It means that all shall live, and that all who can shall contribute towards that living. It means equal opportunities—no duties without rights, no rights without duties. It means justice.

There is some talk in Chicago of those trades engaged in building amalgamating for the general benefit of all. The matter is receiving the serious consideration of the stone-cutters, bricklayers, carpenters, etc., and may possibly be accomplished at any time.

The business of the Somerset Co-operative Foundry Co. shows the following very creditable exhibit. At the close of the first year, January 1, 1869, there had been a loss of \$30 87; January 1, 1870, a profit of \$3,158; January 1, 1871, a gain of \$6,614.12, and at the end of the fourth year, January 1, 1872, a gain of \$10,821.70. The valuation of real estate used is about \$7,000.

Monday, October 28, 1872, will ever be a pleasant reminiscence with the journeymen plasterers of the Garden City of the West. On that day, without the usual preliminaries of a strike, the eight-hour principle was inaugurated, and on the morning of that day, with a satisfactory arrangement between the journeymen and the employers, the plasterers commenced work on the eight-hour system, and thus the good work moves along.

STRIKES.—Miners, Airdrie, N. B.; Joiners, Heywood; Engineers, Barnsley (partial); Power-loom Weavers, Barnsley (partial); Carpenters and Joiners, Norwood (partial); Ironworkers and Colliers, South Yorkshire (partial); Shale and Coal Workers, Calder, N. B.; Limestone-getters, Dudley. Unsettled—Colliers and Ironworkers, South Wales; Mine Engine Tenters, South Staffordshire; Bakers, Glasgow; Silversmiths, Birmingham; Cabinet Makers, London; File Makers, Sheffield; Ship Carpenters and Joiners, Poplar; Gas Stokers, London; Engineers, G. W. R. Works, Wolverhampton; Dyers, London.

TROUBLE AMONG THE TAILORS.—Baltimore has an association of clothing cutters known as the Germania Lodge No. 1, Order of the Sons of Adam. When the fact of the existence of an organization of that kind became known to the employers, they immediately assembled and adopted a preamble and resolutions declaring that they would not employ any man connected with said association, on and after the 11th October, 1872, which preamble and resolutions they had printed, and supplied each one of their employes with a copy. Attached thereto was a printed form of a resignation as a member of the Sons of Adam, which was to be signed and handed to the association of cutters, another to be signed and handed into the employers' organization and then filed. By complying with their ignominious resolutions and resigning their membership in their association they would be permitted to continue work. When the action of the employers was made known to the Sons of

Adam, they held a meeting and spurned the proposition of the employers as became freemen, and have applied to the public to decide the great issue, whether they shall be sustained as freemen, or whether they shall have a right to associate themselves together or not. The action of the employers is the main technical of the age.

AMERICAN.

The N. Y. Herald's champion name for the horse disease is febricquibronchitis.

Nearly one hundred dead Chinamen were sent home by one ship from San Francisco lately.

The latest and lowest estimate of insurance losses by the Boston fire gives the total amount as \$48,572,300.

A epizootic disease among poultry is causing the death of vast numbers of "our feathered friends" on the banks of the Susquehanna.

The American literary bureau netted \$2,500 from Froude's five lectures in New York, notwithstanding three rainy nights and the horse disease.

A gentleman who was burned out at a fire in Belfast in 1866, went to Chicago and suffered there only to try again in Boston and come out a heavy loser by the fire.

A Chicago police sergeant who joined the force twelve years ago a poor man, has accumulated \$100,000 and resigned, to give another poor but honest man an opportunity.

Chicago now closes all her saloons on Sunday, that is to say, she closes the front doors—and thousands of people are put to the unnecessary trouble of going around to the rear.

The legislation of Georgia has passed a law exempting from taxation for ten years all cotton and woollen mills in the state, in order to encourage the development of manufacturing interests.

The principal of a New York city fashionable school, at which only the children of the elite attend, claims that his patrons owe the institution over \$30,000, and it is the hardest kind of work to collect it.

The Young Men's Christian Association, Chicago, has pledged \$10,000 for the relief of the Boston sufferers, and the Masons of Chicago have raised \$5,000 at their meeting in Masonic Hall, for the relief of the craft in Boston.

Mrs. Emma Oiler, of Garnet, Kan., was washing shirts the other day in her back porch, when she received a letter from her uncle, saying she was one of several heirs to \$3,000,000 in Scotland. Washing day was postponed.

Two Detroit sisters ran away and got married the other night. When they returned to pacify their papa, they found the old gentleman in such a state of hilarity at the removal of the burden of their milliners' bills, that the newly made husbands became painfully sad.

A gentleman connected with a Boston bank as a clerk recently robbed the bank. They called him "fellow" and other disreputable names at first, and some intimated that he was a thief, for they thought he had stolen only a few dollars. But it turns out that he took \$85,000, and is not a thief at all, but a defaulter.

A most hardened individual is a Chicago youngster, aged but nineteen years, who was convicted in that city and sentenced to imprisonment for life. As the clerk read the terrible words, the boy's old father arose in a transport of affection and agony, and threw his arms around his child's neck with a loud cry of pain. The son shook him off fiercely, and, in an angry tone, exclaimed "quit that." The old man shrank back in dismay, and the boy hurried away to confinement.

A man in Covington, Ky., made a bet the other day that he could drink a pint and a half of Cincinnati whiskey in twelve hours. He won the bet, and his widow remarked at the funeral next day, that it was the first money he had earned by hard work in ten years.

The corpse of a good-looking, well-dressed man was found on the Staten Island beach the other day. In his left hand was clutched a locket containing the picture of a pretty, fair-haired girl, which was also suspended from his neck by a ribbon. The inquest revealed nothing, and the remains were borne off to a nameless grave in the potter's field.

The work of preparing for the coming of the "beautiful snow" along the mountain division

of the Union Pacific is progressing rapidly, about 500 men being employed, of whom 225 are engaged on the snow sheds alone. Over 100 miles of snow fence have been put up and several miles of sheds. Fifteen miles of track have been raised, and other improvements made, by which it is hoped that a blockade this winter will be prevented.

There is an old saying: "A pennyworth of help is worth twopennyworth of pity." The friends of Woodhull and Claflin, anxious to secure the release of these misguided females from durance vile, held a meeting on Saturday evening, intending as a proof of their sympathy, to raise the sum of \$38,000. The money subscribed in the room amounted to only \$9.50.

THE SAN JUAN QUESTION.

A London paper of the 1st inst., throws some light on the San Juan affair. It states the case thus: Between the British dominions in North America (now the Dominion of Canada) and the United States, the boundary line was, in its western portions, previously to 1846, unfixed. The question was a standing dispute between Great Britain and America, which it was extremely desirable to get out of the way. Lord Aberdeen, Foreign Minister in Sir Robert Peel's Cabinet, proposed that the boundary line should be the 49th parallel of north latitude. This made all easy until the line, running westward, struck the waters of the Pacific. This it did in such a way as to cross the channel between the American mainland and Vancouver's Island, and cut away, and leave to the Americans, a slice of the island. But it was seen to be fair that England should have all the island; and Lord Aberdeen, doing as any man of common sense not minutely acquainted with the localities would have done, added that the line, instead of cutting Vancouver's Island, should deflect to the south, pass along the middle of the channel between Vancouver's Island and the American mainland, and thus leave the island to Great Britain. All this would have been right if the channel between Vancouver's Island and the mainland had been a uniform channel, like that between Dover and Calais; but, unhappily, at the most critical point, it is divided into three minor channels—the Haro Channel, lying nearest the British, that is to say, Vancouver's Island; the Middle Channel, between San Juan islet and another small island; and the Rosario Channel, lying nearest the American mainland. Now, the treaty said that the boundary line was to run in the middle of the general channel. Accordingly, all would have been easy if England and America had held to the letter of the law. But for mysterious diplomatic reasons, they agreed to give up all idea of the middle passage. "You take half the Haro Channel," said the Yankee, "and be thankful. We give you up a part of Vancouver's Island, but we promise islands in its vicinity, and intend to take San Juan." England, on the other hand, demanded that the line should run in the middle of the Rosario Channel, next the American shore, and to this the Americans stiffly demurred. The German Emperor was bidden to choose one of the two channels, the Haro or the Rosario, and he chose the Haro. It appears to be the unanimous opinion of the English residents in Vancouver's Island, and of all who really understand the question in this country, that the obstinacy of the British diplomatists in insisting that the award should lie between Haro Channel and the Rosario Channel, and should not be allowed to fix upon the Middle Channel, did the mischief.

REVOLTING TRAGEDY BY A BAND OF INHUMAN MONSTERS.

Tranpmann has been imitated at Szent-Clary, a village in Lower Hungary. During the night of the 13th ult., robbers broke into the house of an innkeeper, Francis Czutsch, and took possession of about £200 worth of money and chattels. Everything was packed up, and the robbers removing the bags, when one of them upset a chair, who awoke the landlord, who was sleeping in the next room with

his wife. Mr. Czutsch at once jumped out of bed, took a double-barrelled gun and a knife, and opened the door, through which he fired two shots at the brigands without hitting them. The miscreants then floored the unfortunate man, whom they nearly stabbed to death. Mrs. Czutsch, who was awakened by the noise, and hurried to the help of her husband, was murdered most cruelly. The robbers then got hold of the six children, tied and gagged them, and set the house on fire at the two corners, taking to flight with their booty. The ill-fated house was soon in a blaze, and when the first fire-engines appeared on the spot, the mother and children had already been buried under the falling timbers. The landlord succeeded in creeping out of the fire, and has been able to give some important information, although there is little hope of his surviving. He stated that the assassins were nine in number, with faces blackened. The police are actively searching for the murderers.

A NEW INVENTION.

Dr. William H. Sterling has patented a process for preserving iron. An exchange says: "His invention contemplates the permanent preservation of iron. This he accomplishes by first heating the iron in vacuo, in order to expand it and open the pores, and then forcing some non-oxidizing or non-oxidizable substance into the interstitial and intercellular spaces of the iron to cool. This thoroughly impregnates the iron with a substance which will prevent it from rusting or deteriorating in any manner. Among numerous substances which can be used with the above result, the inventor specially mentions, and states his preference for paraffine. We regard this as one of the most valuable patents which has ever been taken out by an inventor on this coast. England has offered a large reward for any process that will prevent iron from oxidizing, in order that their iron ships might be rendered proof against the oxidizing effects of salt water, which soon destroys their iron plating; and we hope that Dr. Sterling will be the fortunate one to receive it."

OLD AGE.

One of our Life Insurance Companies has republished, as a vehicle for its business advertisement, Dr. Rush's celebrated Account of the Causes and Indications of Longevity, and of the state of the Body and Mind in Old Age, which was first printed at Philadelphia in 1793. It is interesting and impressive still, though many of its statements are trite, and can scarcely have been novel when it first appeared. Dr. Rush's enumeration of the circumstances which favor longevity comprises descent from long-living ancestors, temperance in eating and drinking, the moderate exercise of the understanding (i. e. intellectual activity, without overwork), equanimity of temper, and matrimony. According to his observations, sedentary employment, early baldness or grey hairs, acute diseases not terminating fatally, the loss of teeth, or the use of tea, coffee and butter, do not materially affect the length of life. He remarks in conclusion, under this head, that among the old people whom he examined, he scarcely met with one who had not lost brothers or sisters in early life, though born, apparently, under circumstances equally favorable to longevity.

With regard to the bodily and mental phenomena of old age, he points out that there is great sensibility to cold; that impressions made upon the ears of old people excite sensation and reflection much more quickly than those made upon the eyes, that the appetite is increased, and the pulse full, but fitful. The marks of age appear earlier and are more numerous in persons who have combined with hard labor a vegetable or scanty diet; are more common (or were, in his day) among country than among city people, and among the inhabitants of civilized countries. Old men tread upon the whole base of the foot at once, in walking.

Memory is the first faculty that fails in old age, and it decays soonest in hard drinkers. The understanding may be preserved by use; and old people who take an interest in books, newspapers and con-

versation, preserve their intellects remarkably by this means. Dr. Johnson ascribes Swift's collapse of mental power to his foolish avoidance of spectacles and seclusion of himself from society. The moral and religious faculties are usually exercised constantly and increasing in the evening of life, and hence are preserved unimpaired. The fear of death is much diminished. Imperfect sleep and dreaming are universal among the old.

They resemble children in the state of appetite, and the desire (which should be gratified) of eating between meals; in the marks which slight contusions or impressions leave upon their skins; in their being soon fatigued by exercise, and soon refreshed by rest; in their disposition to detail immediately everything they see or hear; and in their aptitude to shed tears. Dr. Rush mentions in illustration of the last peculiarity, Voltaire's constant weeping at the recital of his own tragedies, after he had passed his eightieth year, and Homer's representation of old Mene-laus, as weeping, ten years after the fall of Troy, when he spoke of the death of the Greek Heroes of the siege. It is fair to remark, however, that the Homeric warriors, old and young, are not ashamed of tears, and invariably "cry when they feel like it." Witness Achilles by the sea, and Ajax in the battle.

Dr. Rush says all diseases of old people originate in debility, and the general remedies are stimulants, particularly heat, applied by the warm bath, warm rooms thick clothing, especially bed clothing, and ample protection for the extremities. Generous diet and drink should be allowed. Company, particularly of young and lively persons, is an excellent stimulus; and gentle exercise and cleanliness are highly beneficial.

Death from old age is the effect of gradual palsy; but few even among those who attain to great longevity, die in this way. It is usually the attack of some disease that finally overcomes the resistance which enfeebled vitality is able to offer.

SAYINGS OF JOSH BILLINGS.

Anatomikally considered, laffing iz the sensashun ov pheeling good all over, and showing it principally in one spot.

Morally considered, it iz the next best thing tew the 10 commandments.

Philosophikally considered, it beats Herriek's pills 3 pills in the game.

Tharo iz laff that noboddy kan withstand; it iz just az honest and noizy az a distrikt skool let out tew play, it shakes a man up from hiz toze tew hiz temples, it bubbles and twists him like a whiskee pbit it lifts him up oph from hiz cheer like feathers, and lots him bak agin like melted led, it goes all thru him like a pikpocket, and finally leaves him az weak and az crazy az tho he had bin soaking all day in a Rushing bath and forgot tew be took out.

This kind ov a laff belongs tew jolly good phellows who are az helthy az quakers, and who are az eazy tew please az a gall who iz going tew be married to-morrow.

In konklusion i say laff every good chance yu kan git, but don't laff unless uf feel like it, for there ain't nothing in this world more hearty than a good, honest laff, nor nothing more hollow than a heartless one.

When yu do laff open yure mouth wide onuff for the noize tew git out without squealling, thro yure hed bak az tho yu was going tew be shaved, hold on tew yure false hair with both hands and then laff till yure soul gits thoroly rested.

Most ov the happiness in this world konsists in possessing what others kant git. Take all the phools and the good luk out of this world, and it would bother menny ov us tew git a living.

Honesty iz like money, yu hav got tew work hard tow git it, and then work hard- or to keep it.

I alwus git my boots made bi the shumaker that other shumakers praze.

Philosophy iz born in the head, and dies in the heart.

Poetry.

"THIS YEAR—NEXT YEAR."

This year—next year—some time—never
Gay did she tell;
Rose leaf after rose leaf ever
Eddied round and fell.

Tales and Sketches.

THE OTHER SIDE.

NEW TRADES UNION STORY.

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

CHAPTER XXVI.

A dinner party. Very few people appreciate the importance of dinners; one over-estimate it. It is said that Napoleon, because of having dined too hurriedly, lost the battles of Borodino and Leipzig.

The mighty Relvason was to give a dinner party. Invitations were sent to various other Greats and Mighties, and were all, of course, unequivocally accepted.

The prandial day arrived, and in the afternoon little knots of gamins and grown persons of both sexes began to congregate on the corners in the vicinity and opposite the great Relvason mansion.

worshippers never once dreamed that the money thus foolishly expended on show, frivolity, gew-gaws and ever-dying phoenix fashion came directly from the proceeds of their own toil.

The dinner was served up a la Russe, a decided improvement on the old fashion of serving dinners, as it is really perplexing to a man to see all his dinner before him and have to carve, help others, and talk and eat at the same time.

"Have you heard of these trade unions?" queried Relvason of Mrs G. Speculator. "No thank you, I don't wish any; I have a horror of strange dishes. Are they good?" she innocently asked.

"My dear, there is no war," mildly answered the spouse. "These are working people who engage in strikes."

"More wages, less hours of work, more home comforts, education, respectability, and I don't know what not," again answered Spindle from the end of the table.

more wages. You see they have no heart. I would not care so much now, but at that time it was so ungrateful of them to try to set me back."

"Every one of them should be gillotented," said the Hon. Mrs. Peter Oleum. Mrs. Legallaw looked at her husband and smiled incredulously.

"The Alps," whispered Mrs. Legallaw, giving her lord a nudge. "Yes, my dear," he smiled approvingly.

His limbs became rigid, his tongue refused to move, he gasped and fell heavily forward on the table. All was now confusion and excitement.

Relvason was not seen again for a week. (To be continued.)

RACHEL AND AIXA;

OR, The Hebrew and the Moorish Maidens.

AN INTERESTING HISTORICAL TALE.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—The Rescue.

The Prince of Wales shrugged his shoulders, as he replied, "You defend this Jewess with so much ardour, that you really lead me to believe that which Augustin Gudiel related to us of your indulgence towards that race of usurers and extortioners."

"A race of usurers!" repeated Don Pedro. "Is it thus by a word you judge and proscribe a whole people. To believe you, one must conclude that all the followers of Moses have sordid hearts and rapacious hands; that the golden calf is their only god; that they serve Christians only for the purpose of deceiving and robbing them; and that we should have no more pity for them than for mad dogs."

"But they murder law and order, like Falstaff murdered sleep," persisted Mrs. Eric. "She means Macduff," whispered Mrs Hon. Legallaw to her lord.

"Good cousin," answered Edward, in a loud firm voice, "it is not by fire or sword that a dethroned monarch can recover his lost crown. His power is better defended by stout hearts than by strong citadels."

Don Pedro had scarcely entered the sacristy, than, taking the hand of Rachel, he said to the Prince of Wales, "In order to spare the daughter of Ben Levi all humiliation and pain, I consent to everything."

we have all heard so much exalted; but I thought you had already recompensed her devotion by proclaiming her mistress and queen of your Alcazar."

Don Pedro trembled, his lips became pallid with the strong effort he made to suppress his anger, and to avoid answering this provoking irony with the bitter scorn he felt.

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appeared, in fact, to feel, that she was before the tribunal that was to decide her fate.

"Daughter of Samuel," continued the Black Prince, "if you really love Don Pedro, if you have any regard for the honour and for one of your king, if you wish him to return glorious and triumphant into Castile you must renounce him for ever. An insurmountable barrier must be raised between you; this is the pledge we demand before shedding our blood for him."

"Renounce him for ever!" exclaimed Rachel, trembling; "never more to see him—never more to hear him—never to be permitted to look at him, from a distance even, on days of festivity and joy. Alas! for me, he will then be as one that is dead—what shall I care for life at such a price! But let it cost me what it may. I will obey your royal highness," added she, falling at the feet of Edward; "for, while my heart beats, Don Pedro will be uppermost in my thoughts. I will pray for him; I shall hear toll of his noble deeds; and I shall be happy. What your highness commands, I will do."

"I shall require a strange and cruel sacrifice from you," said Edward, hesitating; "it is to abjure your religion, and become a Christian." "A Christian!" repeated Rachel, thunder-struck. "A Christian! What, disown my God! Blaspheme the faith of my mother! Disown the God to whom my mother taught me to lip my childish prayers! Oh, it is horrible! You know not how renegades are despised. How will you believe my oaths, when my mouth shall be polluted by abjuration?" She paused, and then added, hesitatingly, "Yet, for Don Pedro's sake, I will turn Christian. The Christians will despise me, but you will pardon Don Pedro for having loved me. The Jews will hate and curse me as a living opprobrium, but your swords will restore Castile to Don Pedro; and I shall be happy."

She uttered all these incoherent words in so weak, so plaintive, and so stifled a voice, that even the proud barons themselves were moved. "And, when I shall have become a Christian," added she, bitterly, "I will bury myself in the shade of a cloister, and will hide there my repentance and my tears."

"Absence ill cures such deep-rooted love," observed the Prince of Wales; "and the doors of a cloister sometimes re-open." "What more, then, do you exact?" demanded Rachel, with a vague foreboding of terror. She thought she had already reached the summit of anguish; the cloister, at least in her idea, was the peace of the grave; there she could slowly sink into the tomb, absorbed in the thought of Don Pedro.

The king regarded her with eager and ardent looks. She had never appeared so beautiful to him before, notwithstanding her deathlike paleness. In spite of the repeated proofs she had given him of her love and fidelity, jealousy with its iron fangs had always tormented his heart; so he welcomed with joy the idea of a cloister. There, at least, he should have no rival but the saints in the heart of the lovely Jewess: she would never see any other man; she would remain pure from every touch, from all flattery, and from all profane regards.

Edward continued, "I must find a man sufficiently charmed by your beauty, sufficiently touched by your repentance to forget the past, and place himself as a barrier between the new Christian and Don Pedro. If you marry, the care of his honour would be a guarantee to us for the future."

The king uttered an exclamation of rage. The bewildered Rachel regarded the Black Prince with an expression of deep despair, and a swerved him in so low a tone as to be heard by him alone.

"Your highness is indeed cruel," she said; "the wretches in the street would only have tortured my body, but you increase my soul—you break my heart. Do you think I can disown my love and banish it with a breath, like the scathed leaf that falls from the autumnal tree. Marry one of your knights! What, while my lips only know how to pronounce one name; while my thoughts, my dreams, the throbbings of my heart, my whole existence, belong to Don Pedro. Oh, it is a monstrous idea my lord! But, happen what may," she added, "I have promised to obey." Then, as if the effort had exhausted all her strength and courage, she extended her hand for support.

NOTICE.

We shall be pleased to receive items of interest pertaining to Trade Societies from all parts of the Dominion or 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.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

(INVARIABLELY IN ADVANCE.)

Per Annum	\$2 00
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Single copies	5c

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Single insertions, ten cents per line. Each subsequent insertion, five cents per line.

Contract Advertisements at the following rates:—	
One column, for one year	\$150 00
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Quarter "	50 00
1/8 "	35 00
1/16 "	25 00
One column, for 6 months	80 00
Half "	45 00
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1/8 "	15 00
1/16 "	10 00
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All communications should be addressed to the Office, 124 Bay Street, or to Post Office Box 1025.

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN.

Trades Assembly Hall.

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

OUR PATRONS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

- Cough Balsam—Joseph David.
- Important Notice—James & Newcombe.
- Sale of Crown Lands—R. W. Scott.
- Mechanics, look out—G. Howson.
- Cheap Goods—R. Mackenzie.
- Groceries—McCulloch & Morton.
- Saturday Evening Entertainments.
- Groceries and Provisions—Wm. Wright.
- West End Furniture Store—James McQuillan.
- Christmas Groceries—James A. Sloan.
- The Central Family Grocery—C. Hunter.
- The \$25 Russell Watch—W. E. Cornell.
- Winter Clothing—Thos. H. Taylor.
- To the Electors of St. Andrew's Ward—Wm. Thomas.
- To the Electors of St. Lawrence Ward—Wm. Hamilton.

The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOV. 21 1872.

We desire to thank our fellow-workers of Montreal and Ottawa for the active assistance they have afforded us to extend the circulation of the WORKMAN in their localities; and shall endeavor, on our part, to make the paper an exponent of their opinion in matters of trade. We hope those interested will send us any items of news that may be of interest to workingmen; and in answer to one or two inquiries, shall always be glad to insert correspondence.

THE "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

We presume the incidents connected with the printer's strike, which took place in this city, in April last, will be fresh in the recollection of most of our readers. Before many weeks had elapsed after the strike took place, reports were freely circulated respecting intending action on the part of the employers, with the double purpose of attempting to arrest the progress of the movement that prompted the action of the men, and also to strike terror and alarm into the ranks of the "strikingists." Those rumors ultimately found realization in the arrest, on a charge of conspiracy, of twenty-two members of the Typographical Union. Then followed the repeal of the old conspiracy law, and the passage of an Act to legalize Trades' Unions.

Previous to the arrest, the Hon. Geo. Brown sent to Ottawa to engage a sharp and clever detective to work up the

case, and when it was considered sufficiently strong the steps spoken of were taken. It will not be necessary for us here to speak of the indignation "loud and deep" that was aroused, not only in this city, but all over the Province, when the arbitrary conduct of the Managing Director became known. To endeavor, if possible, to allay this storm of indignation, a "cock and bull story" of stone throwing, pistol shooting, and threats of destruction to property was trumped up and circulated through the columns of the *Globe*, and it was asserted that the arrest was not made under the provisions of the old Common Law of England that had been repealed, as the progress of the trial would prove.

In the meantime, the case was tried by the Police Magistrate, postponement taking place from week to week, and seemingly everything being done that could be to degrade the men in the eyes of their fellow citizens; and to endeavor to make the degradation more notorious the *Globe*, when having occasion to make reference to the case, or to speak of the parties concerned, universally making use of such terms as "one of the prisoners," "the prisoners out on bail," etc. After the men had been brought before the Police Magistrate several times, Mr. McNabb sent the case to the next Assizes, the men giving bail to the amount of \$400. Thus the matter stood till the Assizes, just closed, when the case was to have been tried, and according to the *Globe*, confirmation given of their assertion that the arrests were not made under the obsolete law, but for "acts of intimidation" committed. And now, what has been the result? Simply that the case has been allowed to go by default for want of sufficient evidence, because nobody, who has any knowledge of the *animus* of the prime mover, will believe that if there had been a shadow of a chance to prove the statements made in the *Globe*, the case would have been so quietly dropped.

The men have been charged—wilfully, wantonly charged—with the commission of offences of the gravest character; their names have been dragged through the records of the Police Court; the stigma of disgrace has been endeavored to be attached to their characters; and when the time came for the charges to be publicly proved or disproved, the prosecution has simply suffered the case to drop. In the eyes of the world, by the action of the prosecution, the men must stand forth without a stain upon their characters; and the Hon. George Brown stands convicted of having maliciously and wilfully endeavored to injure them in the eyes of their fellow citizens.

MARCH OF EVENTS.

Every epoch is characterized by some ruling principle or idea. At one time it is revolutionary and destructive; and at another conservative and centralizing. The last hundred years there has been a constant struggle—the government against those who claimed the right to govern—and for the last fifty years there has been a conflict, more or less manifest, between those who received wages and those who paid them. In fact, a present age is always in protest against the dogmas, modes, government, or usages of a preceding age. As the Barons of England threw off the yoke of the king, so the burgher in turn threw off the dominion of the nobles, and now, throughout the civilized world, the toiling masses are engaged in a struggle against the burghers. The conflict is between the wise principles of democracy and aristocracy, for there is an aristocracy of the counting-house, the mill and the workshop, as heartless and exacting as that found within the feudal hall.

The masses have not grasped the idea that they are warring against the existing social system, with its toils given to one class and its accumulations to another. Nor did the burgher, in their struggle for privileges, dream that they were arrayed against and would ultimately destroy the feudal system.

Now, as governments and paramount interests had no power to prevent their

own overthrow in times past, neither can these interests at the present day put down or subdue the labor movement. The present era of strikes, lockouts, and mutual ill-feeling and defiance, cannot last forever, it must soon come to a focus. Neither party realizes fully the immensity of the struggle, and the great social changes to grow out of it.

No wonder that the so-called statesmen of all countries look with dismay upon the present condition of things, and the growing power of labor. The desire is in the very vitals of republics as well as monarchies. So far as labor is concerned, one form of government has no pre-eminence above another, and the remedy cannot come from statesmen or politicians, but will be furnished by the people themselves.

Labor, as yet, is only learning to walk, and cannot realize the mighty stature it will obtain to. But it is awake, and its conflicts for little things will gradually take a broader view of its position, its necessities, and its future. Great changes come by degrees, and must so come, or they would be fatal to society and the individual, and the present conflict of labor is not to destroy but to recreate, to introduce new elements of civilization and progress.

The feudality of old times was necessary up to a certain point, and the feudality of labor to capital has been necessary up to the present times. Progress now demands changes that would have been destructive at an earlier period. Perfect liberty is of slow growth, and must be learned and earned like everything else.

THE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

At the meeting of the Trades' Assembly on Friday night last, Mr. Whelms, who has been actively engaged in connection with the movement among the farm laborers of England—was present, and gave some interesting remarks bearing upon that subject. Mr. Whelms's object in coming to this country is for the purpose of obtaining information respecting emigration, with a view to advocating that step by the farm laborers as a solution of the difficulties of their situation at home. The resources of our country are vast, and a large influx of such a class of men is just what is needed to develop those resources; and we have every reason to believe that Mr. Whelms's visit will be productive of much good. The members of the Assembly passed a resolution of sympathy with those men in their efforts to ameliorate their condition, which will be forwarded to the proper authorities; and this resolution may be followed by action more practical.

UNORGANIZED TRADES.

In our perambulations around the city, we have come across several workingmen who say they belong to no organization, and when we put the question, "Why not?" we are invariably answered, "they are no use to me." This is a poor excuse for a mechanic to plead who is not a member of a trades' union. Were it not for the presence of trades' unions in our midst, unorganized labor would not to-day be receiving one-half the pay for their labor that they are now getting, and yet these men fail to see the benefit to be derived from organized labor. It is not our desire to impute this short-sightedness to ignorance, as much as to a degree of selfishness, which prevents men from seeing into, or participating in anything outside their immediate selves. The day is not far distant when these very men will regret they do not belong to, or have no organization to fall back on. Let those men fall into line before it is too late.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

It is a too common practice with the non-producing classes to assert that the "Law of Supply and Demand" regulates alike the price of labor and its products. While it is not our purpose to deny this proposition; we propose to show that its operations have been partial, and its benefits withheld from the great mass of our industrial or producing classes.

From the days of Adam Smith (whom we believe was one of the first political economists to illustrate the operation of this law) every economist, and political essayist, has subsequently endeavored to construe this law—a natural law, in itself—to the interests of the non-producing classes, and giving them the benefits of all advantages to be derived from its operations.

The great mass of our people—the toiling millions—have been by these writers considered to have no right to make an application of this law to themselves, but to be the mere objects upon which it was to operate.

For instance, Mathews, a French economist, makes the following impious proposition: "Whenever the working people become too numerous, the nation should go to war, so that their numbers should be reduced." * * * Again, he says: "It is better that one-half of the laborers should starve to death, in order that the other half should live." Very humane indeed. And our English and American theorists, though not so radical, hold similar views. Many of them in their efforts to solve the labor problem, have fallen into the erroneous idea of erecting alms-houses, asylums, jails and penitentiaries for unemployed labor. We do not hesitate to assert that these false theories arise from a narrow and contracted view of the law of supply and demand, which confines its operations to the products of labor, and excludes labor from its benefit.

If the law of supply and demand be a natural law, which it is claimed to be, its operations should be alike effective, and as applicable to labor, as the products of labor; and we further claim that the possessor of labor has an equal right to apply this law to his commodity as the merchant or manufacturer has to his accumulated products.

But the law of Supply and Demand, like many other laws of nature, is susceptible to the innovations of modern civilization; and to-day we find it is so burthened with superfluities, that the natural law, of which we hear so much, is held in abeyance; and consequently that we are working entirely on a superficial structure. Let us illustrate: nature when left to herself is an unerring monitor and regulator. She supplies both producer and consumer, and between them establishes an equipoise. But science and civilization follow, and by an artificial medium, destroys the equilibrium. The cupidity and ambition of our poor human nature have led to the establishment of institutions which throw mother nature into the shade, and created an artificial "law of supply and demand," which is entirely under their control. For instance, A. B. and C. find they have bought or manufactured more goods than they can dispose of in the local market. These parties find they have a superabundance, and they have more supply than demand. What application do they make of the law? Do they reduce the prices of these commodities? No. They dispense with the laborer, or producer, for a time, and ship their surplus commodities to San Jacinto or a market, and thus sustain their local prices, and then re-employ labor at a cheaper rate.—*Workingmen's Advocate.*

WORKING MEN IN AMERICA.

Consul-General Archibald, in a report to the Foreign-office on the industrial classes in the State of New York, observes that there has been during the past two years an increased demand for skilled labour in certain trades. This he attributes in some measure to the influence of the Franco-German war in diminishing the immigration of that class of operatives. The wages of skilled labour, however, has not increased. In some trades they have decreased, but there has been a corresponding decline in the price of certain provisions, fuel, and other commodities. There has been fair employment in the various branches of manufacture, more especially in those of iron, which are at present the most prosperous. Woollen manufactures are not very flourishing, owing to the pressure of the high tariff on the raw material. Cotton, and

other general manufactures, can also hardly be said to be in a prosperous condition. Of unskilled labour the supply has exceeded the demand in large cities and especially in New York. The discontinuance of labour on the public works, and improvements undertaken by the late costly city government, has thrown large numbers of ordinary labourers out of employment; and has produced no little distress among them. Some relief is afforded by the demand for farm labourers in the Southern States—the cost of conveyance being defrayed by the employers; but there is an unwillingness on the part of immigrants, more particularly from the North of Europe, to proceed to the Southern States. They generally prefer to remain, so long as there is a prospect of employment, in the North. During the year 1871 the Labour Office at Castle Garden procured employment for 31,384 immigrants—of whom 20,507 were males, and 10,677 females. Of the males, 4,639 were mechanics, 15,868 agricultural and common labourers. Of the females, 506 were skilled labourers, and 10,371 were common house servants. As a rule, native Americans never employ themselves as domestic servants in the cities; though, in rural districts and country hotels, females are occasionally found in the character of helps. Comparatively few Americans, also, are found engaged as farm labourers. The demand for good domestic servants is always greater than the supply, and their rate of remuneration is in general higher, in proportion, than that of any other class of unskilled labour. In the city of New York, remarks Mr. Archibald, no class of labour is so well paid, and, all things considered, the condition of none is so prosperous as that of domestic servants who have been two or three years in the country. Among other proofs, they form the largest class of depositors in savings banks.

COOLIE LABOR.

A correspondent to the *Workingman's Advocate*, from the Pacific slope, discourses thus upon a question which is engaging serious attention among American workmen:

"The time has come in our country when the issue lies between capital and labor; either there must come a struggle for victory between the two and that soon, or labor will quietly succumb. Chinese and Coolies will swarm over our land like the locusts of Egypt, and what is to become of the poor white trash, we must leave for the future to determine, for nothing is plainer than that. When the time does come, that there is a free and unrestricted importation of Chinese operatives, without fear of the laboring element of this country, white men and women will find but few opportunities for remunerative employment. Like the Georgia crackers, under the slave oligarchy of the South, who were compelled to retire to the pine barrens, where the land was too poor even for slaves to cultivate, the poor white men and women of this country will be compelled to locate themselves in barren wilds to eke out a miserable existence.

"What else can be the inevitable result toward which we are now fast progressing? Capital utterly ignores the rights of our own laborers to the first chance of employment. Capital claims the right, as did Sampson the shoemaker of Massachusetts, to go abroad for laborers and leave his own countrymen at home to starve.

"Capital claims that there must be no limit set to the profits of those who own it; while to labor they are willing to concede only a bare subsistence, and boastfully proclaim their determination to employ those laborers who can subsist upon the scantiest pittance and therefore afford to work the cheapest."

The WHITE HART, corner of Yonge and Elm Street, is conducted by Bell Belmont, on the good old English principle, which gives the greatest satisfaction to its numerous patrons. The bar is most tastefully decorated, and pronounced by the press to be the Prince of Bars. Under the entire management of Mrs. E. Belmont, who is always proud to attend to the customer's wants. A spacious billiard room, and attentive waiters, render the WHITE HART a popular place of resort. Adv

M. EDWARD SNIDER, SURGEON DENTIST, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—84 Bay Street, a few doors below King Street, Toronto. 26-hr

N. AGNEW, M.D., (Successor to his brother, the late Dr. Agnew.) CORNER OF BAY AND RICHMOND STREETS, TORONTO. 28-hr

J. A. TROUTMAN, L.D.S., DENTIST. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—127 Church Street, Toronto, opposite Metropolitan Church. Makes the preservation of the natural teeth a speciality. 26-hr

D. J. BRANSTON WILMOTT, DENTIST. GRADUATE OF THE PHILADELPHIA DENTAL COLLEGE. OFFICE—Corner of King and Church streets, Toronto 27-hr

F. G. CALLENDER, DENTIST. OFFICE—Corner of King and Jordan Streets TORONTO. 27-hr

R. G. TROTTER, DENTIST, 53 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, ONT., Opposite Toronto Street. RESIDENCE—172 Jarvis Street. 28-hr

R. MERRYFIELD, Boot and Shoe Maker, 190 YONGE STREET. A large and well assorted Stock always on hand. 28-hr

W. C. ADAMS, DENTIST, 35 King Street East, Toronto, Has given attention to his profession in all its parts. 28-hr

WILLIAM BURKE, LUMBER MERCHANT, Manufacturer of Doors, Sash, Blinds, Flooring, Sheeting, Packing Boxes, &c., &c. CORNER SHEPHERD AND RICHMOND STREETS, TORONTO. 28-hr

E. WESTMAN, 177 King Street East, DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF BUTCHERS' TOOLS, SAWS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. 30-hr

L. SIEVERT, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN CIGARS, TOBACCO AND SNUFF, And every description of Tobacconist's Goods, 70 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO. Sign of the "INDIAN QUEEN."

BARGAINS FOR MECHANICS! 23—Queen Street West—23 NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE STORE. Next to Knox Church. Special attention is directed to our Stock of Cheap Furniture, Stoves, &c. Mechanics will do well to visit this store before purchasing elsewhere. 28-hr

ALFRED BUTLER, BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS DEALER, 85 Queen Street West, TORONTO. Nearly opposite Elizabeth street. Subscriptions received for all Periodicals. Any Book procured to order. Bookbinding executed in any style at lowest rates. GENERAL DEALER IN JEWELLERY AND FANCY GOODS. Jewellery carefully and neatly repaired. 28-hr

W. MILLICHAMP, Gold and Silver Plater in all its branches MANUFACTURER OF Nickel Silver and Wood Show Cases and Window Bars, 14 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. 28-hr

HENRY O'BRIEN, BARRISTER, Attorney and Solicitor, &c., NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. OFFICE—38 CHURCH STREET. 7-11

MADAME VON BEETHOVEN'S MUSIC ROOMS, No. 48 KING STREET EAST, 1st FLOOR (Over Bain's Book Store.)

MADAME VON BEETHOVEN begs to announce that she is now prepared to accept pupils for instruction on the pianoforte at her rooms between the hours of 9 to 10 and 3 to 6. Circulars, with full particulars as to terms, &c., can be had upon application at the rooms. Special arrangements will be made with Ladies' College and Seminars. 31-hr

BEST COAL & WOOD. LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY, AT THE VICTORIA WOOD YARD. Victoria Street, near Richmond St. N.B.—LOW RATES BY THE CAR LOAD 7-r

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY BOTH FOR New & Second-Hand Furniture.

A good assortment of Sideboards, Lounges and House Furnishing Goods of every description. Always on hand, CARPETS, STOVES, &c. FURNITURE EXCHANGED. All kinds of Furniture neatly repaired, Sofas Re-covered and Re-caned. Call before purchasing elsewhere. JAMES WEEKES, 247 and 249 Yonge Street. 31-1c

GOLDEN BOOT, 200 YONGE STREET, WM. 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. 25-1c

CARPETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, AND WOOL CARPETS, In Newest Designs. Also, a large stock of OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS WOOL, and other MATS. HENRY GRAHAM & CO., 3 King Street East. 28-1c

JOHN JACKSON, TINSMITH, PLUMBER, COPPERSMITH, Galvanized Iron Worker, 252 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

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J. & T. IREDALE, MANUFACTURERS OF Tin, Sheet Iron, and Copperware, DEALERS IN LAMPS, STOVES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, WATER COOLERS, REFRIGERATORS, &c., No. 57 Queen Street West, TORONTO, ONT. JAMES IREDALE, Late Foreman to Wm. H. Sparrow. THOS. IREDALE, Late Ishmael Iredale & Son. 27-1c

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FOR CHOICE DRINKS GO TO MAT'S.

IF YOU WANT TO SPEND A PLEASANT EVENING, GO TO MAT'S.

THOS. H. TAYLOR, 271 YONGE STREET, Has a Splendid Stock of Woollens for Winter Clothing, HIS CLOTHING is noted to LOOK WELL! FIT WELL! WEAR WELL! HIS PRICES compare with any one's in the city. HIS TERMS ARE CASH ONLY. Be particular. 31-1c 271 YONGE STREET.

EASTERN NARROW GAUGE COAL AND WOOD YARD, CORNER ESPLANADE AND PRINCESS STREET. Superior Wood, nearly all Maple, extra length. Scranton and Lackawanna Coal, &c. Cut Wood always on hand. DRUMMOND & CO. 29-1c

COAL AND WOOD A large supply on hand, and receiving daily best quality

HARD AND SOFT COAL, FRESH MINED. ALSO Beech, Maple and Pine Wood. M. DWAN, Church Street Wharf. 28-1c

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Hard Coal, all sizes \$8 00 Soft, lump 8 00 Lehigh, lump 8 00 Screenings 5 50

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COAL AND WOOD. ALL THE BEST VARIETIES OF Hard and Soft Coal, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Also, the best of CORDWOOD, AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST. Wood, Sawed only, or Sawed and Split, supplied to order.

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COAL! COAL! COAL!

We are now selling our Celebrated Scranton or Pittston Coal, Delivered as follows: Pittston or Scranton, any size \$8.50 per ton Soft Coal 8.00 " Lehigh Lump 8.00 " Screenings 5.00 " Wood, Best, four feet long \$7.00 " " Cut and split 3.50 " " Cut only 2.00 Mixed Wood, cut and split 5.50

CASH. BIG COAL HOUSE. Office: 45 Yonge Street. W. MYLES & SON. 26-1c

COAL AND WOOD AT LOWEST PRICES, FOR SALE BY CAMERON & BOVELL

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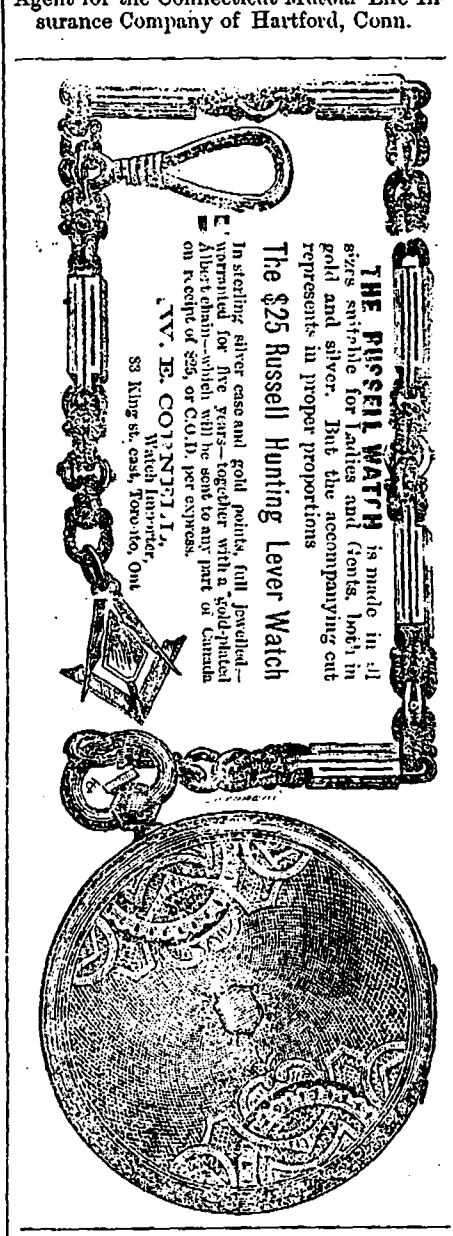
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CHEAPEST HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE IN THE CITY. SILK HATS FROM \$2 50 UP. FELT HATS FROM 50c UP. CAPS The following variety:— BROWN BEAVER, BLACK VELVETS, BROWN SEAL, BLACK CLOTH, SEAMLESS, GLENGARRY, AND GLAZE CAPS. FURS! FURS! FURS! Cheapest ever offered to the public. EVERYTHING NEW. CALL AND SEE. J. C. PRITTY, Practical Hatter and Furrier, 254 YONGE STREET. 26-1c

Society Seal Presses, RIBBON AND DATE STAMPS, CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, &c., ENGRAVED ON HAND STAMPS. CHAS. A. SCADDING, 83 Bay Street, Toronto. JOHN McCORMICK, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT, SPADINA AVENUE, Nearly opposite St. Patrick's Street, Toronto. FIRE DEPARTMENT. Agent for the Western Assurance Company of Canada. HEAD OFFICE—Western Assurance Buildings, corner of Church and Colborne Streets, Toronto. LIFE DEPARTMENT. Agent for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

THE RUSSELL WATCH is made in all sizes suitable for Ladies and Gents, both in gold and silver. But the accompanying cut represents in proper proportions The \$25 Russell Hunting Lever Watch. In making silver case and gold points, full jewelled—warranted for the years—together with a gold-plated Albert chain—which will be sent to any part of Canada on receipt of \$25, or C.O.D. per express. N.Y. I.E. COY. N.Y. I.E. Watch Importer, 604 St. King St. East, Toronto, Ont.



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. 30-1c STEAM DYE WORKS. 65-3 Yonge Street, Toronto, (Between Gould and Gerard Sts.) THOMAS SQU'RY, Proprietor. Kid Gloves Cleaned with superiority and despatch. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned, Dyed and repaired on the shortest possible notice. 30-01

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST Are requested for WILLIAM HAMILTON, JR., AS ALDERMAN, FOR THE WARD OF ST. LAWRENCE FOR 1873. 32

St. Andrew's Ward! YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST IS RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED FOR WILLIAM THOMAS, As Alderman for 1873. 32-a

TO THE ELECTORS OF ST. PATRICK'S WARD: GENTLEMEN— For several years past I have been solicited by many prominent electors of the Ward and other citizens, to become a candidate for civic honors. I was, under the requirements of my business, obliged in the past to decline the honor so kindly proffered me. The request having been this year again renewed and urged, I have yielded to the desire of my fellow-citizens, and now declare myself in obedience to their wishes a candidate for their suffrages for the office of Alderman at the approaching Municipal Elections for the city. I have a considerable stake in the Ward, and feel a deep interest in everything calculated to advance the prosperity of the city of Toronto, in which for the last twenty-five years, from boyhood, I have lived. Leathery professions, I make none. I will merely say, that if elected, I shall exert myself to discharge the duties of the office efficiently—at all events, honestly; and that I hope, at the end of my year of office, to be enabled to exhibit a stainless record, one on which to base my claims to a continuance of your support and confidence. I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, JOHN MALLON. 31-1d

T. CLAXTON, Importer and Dealer in First-class Band Instruments, Violins, English, German and Anglo-German Concertinas, Guitars, Flutes, Fifes, Bows, Strings, Instruction Books, &c., 187 YONGE STREET. Special attention given to repairing and tuning every description of Musical Instruments. 28-01 CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, November, 1872. AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 12 per cent. R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner. 26-1f

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Intending Contractors are hereby informed that in December next, Tenders will be received for the execution and completion of certain portions of the work connected with the enlargement of the Welland Canal, between Port Colborne and Thorold; also for parts of the new line to the eastwards of the present canal, from what is called Market's Pond through the valley of the Ten Mile Creek to Brown's Content Kilns, thence via the Thorold and St. Catharines Canals to near Port Dalhousie. The works are to be let in sections of a length suited to circumstances, and the locality. The location surveys are now in progress, and in some places sufficiently advanced to admit of contractors examining the ground before winter sets in. When plans, specifications, and other documents are prepared, due notice will be given. Contractors will then have an opportunity of examining them, and be furnished with blank forms of Tender, at this office; or at the office of the respective Engineers on the works. By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 4th October, 1872.

PATENT OFFICE, OTTAWA, September 4, 1872. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the provisions of 35th Victoria, Chap. 26, intitled: "An Act respecting Patents of Invention," His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to approve of certain rules and regulations, and of such forms prescribed as have appeared necessary for the purposes of the said Act. And notice is further given, that such rules and regulations and of the said forms may be obtained on application to this office. J. H. POPE, Minister of Agriculture and Commissioner of Patents. 27-r

J. PRYKE, Workingmen's Boot and Shoe Store, KING WILLIAM STREET, HAMILTON. Copies of the ONTARIO WORKMAN can be obtained at Five Cents per copy. 29

The railroad army of the United States, according to the "tables of occupations" recently completed at the census office from the returns of 1870, consisted at the time of taking the census of 1,967 officers of railroad companies, 7,374 railroad clerks, and 154,427 employees—a total rank and file, of 163,903 souls.

Evans, who recently murdered his niece, Miss Lowering, of Northwood, Vt., under very shocking circumstances, is endeavouring to gain notoriety, or perhaps induce the belief that he is insane, by claiming to be the murderer of the Joyce children, at Roxbury, Mass., nine years ago.

PROCLAMATION! To all whom it may concern, greeting. MONTHLY DISCOUNT SALE.

The Public are hereby informed that S. McCABE, Proprietor of the Big Blue Boot Store, No. 59 QUEEN STREET WEST, is prepared henceforth to sell Boots and Shoes of all shapes and sizes, of all qualities and prices.

JAMES S. COOK, 392 Yonge Street, NEWSDEALER, &c., ENGLISH MAGAZINES, AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS, FOR SALE.

NEW FRUITS! JUST RECEIVED, A NEW STOCK OF VALENCIAS, SEEDLESS SULTANAS, LAYERS, AND OTHER FRUITS, SOLD AT THE LOWEST PRICES.



DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undermentioned Lands in the Counties of York and Simcoe (with the exception of those that may have been previously disposed of), will be offered for sale at auction at the

TOWN HALL, IN NEWMARKET, At Ten o'clock, on the 23th of this month. Terms Cash; the Department reserving to itself the right to make one bid on each lot.

TOWNSHIP OF GWILLIMBURY EAST. 1st Con. East of Yonge Street—120, 129, 130 (200 acres each).

TOWNSHIP OF GWILLIMBURY WEST. 1st Con.—4 (94), 5 (38), 6 (42).

TOWNSHIP OF KING (FORMERLY WEST GWILLIMBURY). 1st Con.—1 (123), 5 (170), 6 (175), 7 (200).

AGRICULTURAL Fire Insurance Company. HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: KINGSTON.

CAPITAL, \$650,000. Deposited at Ottawa for Benefit of Policy Holders, \$100,000.

This Company insures nothing but private dwellings and their contents, and in consequence of conducting the business upon this non-hazardous principle, the Premiums of Insurance are much lower.

WORKINGMEN About to insure their houses or furniture, would do well to consult the Agent for this Company by meeting elsewhere. A. W. SMITH, 3 Manning's Block, FRONT ST., TORONTO.

THE WOODBINE, 88 YONGE STREET. WM. J. HOWELL, JR., PROPRIETOR. Choice brands of Wines, Liquors, and Cigars constantly on hand.

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OYSTERS! OYSTERS! H. M. ROWE & CO.'S WORLD RENOWNED BALTIMORE OYSTERS, BY THE CAN OR QUART. Every Can Stamped.

OYSTER PARLOR NOW OPEN, PATRONIZED BY LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. WRIGHT & WIDGERY, CORNER YONGE AND RICHMOND STS.

MECHANICS: ATTENTION! EIGHT REASONS Why you should Buy your DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, MANTLES, READY-MADE CLOTHING, GENT'S FURNISHINGS, BOOTS & SHOES, at SHAYER & BELL'S



LADIES! Don't fail to buy your Millinery, Mantles, Shawls, Laces, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Dresses, Trimmings, Shirting, Shooting, Gloves, Collars, Cloths, Boots and Shoes, &c., at SHAYER & BELL'S. GENTLEMEN! Don't fail to buy your Coats, Vests, Pants, Undershirts, Drawers, Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, Handkerchiefs, and Boots and Shoes.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS TRY THE LION



FOR YOUR Ready-Made Clothing, Heavy Tweed Suits, Fine Tweed Suits, Warm Overcoats, Red River Coats, Boy's Clothing, THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK IN THE PROVINCE. Millinery, Mantles, Shawls. R. WALKER & SONS TORONTO AND LONDON.

BANKRUPT SALE. The subscriber having purchased the stock of C. F. BUNBURY, 202 Yonge Street, consisting of Shirts, Hosiery, Underclothing, Millinery, &c., and added thereto part of a Bankrupt Stock of Dry Goods, from London, will commence on SATURDAY, THE 19TH INSTANT, to sell the same, in lots to suit purchasers, at an average of seventy-five cents on the dollar.

A LOT OF NEW GOODS, consigned direct from Glasgow, will be sold retail at Toronto wholesale prices; and 1 case Black Lustris, 1 case Ashton's Prints, and 1 case of Shawls, damaged on voyage of importation on steamer "Vicksburg," at half price.

WM. MACKLIN, 202 YONGE STREET.

THE RUSH THE FACT THE NAME Of Saturday continued yesterday all day long. Is our goods are right in price, right in style, and right everywhere you take them.

STYLISH MILLINERY, STYLISH MANTLES, STYLISH COSTUMES, And Stylish Dress Goods. We have a very select and cheap stock of these goods—OUR DRESSES AT \$2 50. OUR DRESSES AT \$3 00. OUR DRESSES AT \$3 50.

G. & J. W. COX & CO. READY-MADE CLOTHING For Winter Wear.

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

"STAR" Dry Goods & Clothing House Corner King and West Market Streets.

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

CENTS' UNDERCLOTHING. Shetland and White Lamb's Wool Shirts. Shetland and White Lamb's Wool Drawers. Heavy Scotch Merino Shirts and Drawers. Heavy Scotch Merino Socks, all sizes. Scotch Hand-knitted Fingering Socks; in Shetland, Brown, Steel, and Oxford Grey.

CRAWFORD & SMITH'S CLOTHING. COATS, VESTS, PANTS, OVERCOATS, AND UNDERCOATS, All kinds of Clothing, READY-MADE OR MADE TO ORDER.

A General Stock of Dry Goods. JOB LOTS FOR PEDLARS VERY CHEAP, MEAKIN & CO. 207 YONGE STREET, Three doors below Green Bush Hotel, and directly opposite Albert Street.

H. K. DUNN, 51 QUEEN STREET WEST, OPPOSITE TERAULEY STREET. In returning thanks to the Workmen for their liberal support for the last six months, I would call special attention to the extensive alterations in my store. To further facilitate the supplying of their wants I have added an English Butter Counter and Tray to my provision department, where can always be found Fresh Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Lard, HAMS, BACON, &c., &c., Arranged and kept in the good old English style.

TO THE LABORING CLASSES. All who wish to have Good, Neat, and Comfortable BOOTS AND SHOES, Call at the WORKINGMEN'S SHOE DEPOT, 131 York Street. BOOTS SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH. P. MCGINNES.

CHINA HALL, 71 KING ST EAST, TORONTO. New Breakfast and Tea Sets, New Dinner and Dessert Sets, New Cheese Covers, New Table Flower Pots, New Table Decorations, New Table Jugs, And a large assortment of New Goods, worth seeing. GLOVER HARRISON, IMPORTER.

GEORGE ELLIS, Manufacturer and Importer of Hair and Jute Switches, Chignons, Curis, Wigs, Bands, Puffs and Perfumery. LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HAIR NETS. No. 179 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. Special attention given to Shampooing, Cutting, and Dressing Ladies' and Children's Hair. Price lists and instructions for self-measurement sent on application—either wholesale or retail.

GRAND OPENING OF THE VARIETY HALL. TREMENDOUS STOCK OF CHOICE Family Groceries and Provisions, CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, &c. Also, in connection with the above, we have opened the WEST END HARDWARE HOUSE, 313 Queen Street West. A. FARLEY & SON.

M. McCABE, PRACTICAL UNDERTAKER, 165 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO, (OPPOSITE COLLEGE AVENUE.) Hearnes, Carriages, Scarfs, Joves, and Crape, furnished at Funerals. Fisk's Patent Metallic Cases on hand. M. McCABE has been appointed City Undertaker by His Worship the Mayor.

MURPHY & BOLTON, (Successors to S. Fawkes & H. B. Williams.) Furnishing Undertakers, 103 YONGE STREET, NORTH OF QUEEN STREET, TORONTO, ONT. N. B.—Mrs. McCARTHY'S business has removed to the above address.

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

J. R. ARMSTRONG & CO., COAL STOVES! WOOD STOVES! The American Base Burner, FOR HALLS. Mechanics will find it to their advantage to call on us before purchasing elsewhere. 161 YONGE STREET.

TO MECHANICS. S. M. PETERKIN, Carver and Gilder, Picture Frame and Looking Glass Manufacturer, AND DEALER IN PLAIN AND CARVED BRACKETS, No. 71 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO.

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MECHANICS! When you want GOOD BOOKS, AT LOW PRICES, GO TO PIDDINGTON'S MAMMOTH BOOK STORE, 248 & 250 Yonge Street, TORONTO.

G. W. LYNN & CO., 133 YONGE STREET. celebrated for their BOOTS AND SHOES. No Better Stock in the Market. G. W. LYNN & CO., 133 YONGE STREET, OPPOSITE TEMPERANCE STREET.

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