

# Ontario Workman.

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

VOL. II.—No. 31.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1873.

No. 83.

## Labor Notes.

The New York bricklayers' strike has ended successfully for the men.

The carpet weaving mills at Brooklyn, were partially suspended. Three hundred men were thrown out of employment.

Six hundred men were discharged yesterday from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It is reported that another discharge will take place on the 15th inst.

The Manchester, N.H., print works will do no more printing until the first of December. About five hundred people are thus thrown out of work.

The London carmen determined at their recent Council to agitate for an increase of wages to 5s. per day of 12 hours, and 6d. per hour overtime beyond that period.

A meeting of carpenters and joiners was held on the 25th ult., at Huddersfield, for the purpose of electing the workmen's section of the Board of Arbitration. They also resolved to give six months' notice (to expire on April 1, 1874) for an advance of 1½d. per hour, 50 hours to the week.

Two of the iron works in St. John's have stopped work, throwing about 200 men out of work. The Vulcan Iron Works have stopped two of their furnaces, and have closed the rail mill and discharged 400 men. Other works have either stopped their furnaces or discharged a part of their employees, and still have reduced wages 20 per cent.

At the Miners' Conference recently, at Bristol, the discharge note system was discussed at length. A resolution was passed urging resistance by every lawful means to the establishment of the system in districts where there are branches of miners' associations. The miners of Monmouthshire and South Wales were recommended to seek an interview with the employers to arrange the question.

All the shoe factories in Utica are closed, and there is no prospect of opening. The Utica Steam Engine and Boiler Works are running on half time and reduced wages, and the Western Railroad Company have discharged 250 men and reduced the wages. The Utica Steam Woolen Mills have stopped. The Franklin Iron Works, at Clinton, N. Y., are discharging men. It is understood that Babbett's Iron Works, at Whitesboro, N. Y., have shut down.

The Home Labor Market has undergone few important changes during the past week. In the Iron Trade, Mr. Rupert Kettle's decision, adverse to a proposed reduction of wages, has been accepted in North Staffordshire and elsewhere, as well as in the districts of which it more immediately applied. In Wales the iron works are in full employ. In Scotland work is also plentiful; on the Tyne, however, iron shipbuilding continues to get slower. In Sheffield trades are fairly but not fully employed; and in Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and the surrounding townships, there is still average employment.

A meeting of delegates from the various mining districts of Scotland, was held in Glasgow recently. Mr. Macdonald referred to the manner in which the country had repudiated the statement which that trade was being driven abroad by miners' combinations, and ridiculed the idea brought up by Mr. Brassey, at the Social Science Congress, that Switzerland would ever, even though her productive power was multiplied ten-fold, in any way affect the markets of the world. The speech of the Earl of Shaftesbury at Weymouth was brought before the meeting, and exception was taken to the statement therein that a body of Scotch miners, having got their wages raised to one guinea a day, refused to work more than three days a week and spent their spare time and money in drinking, gambling, dog-fighting, or sleeping. A letter was adopted, which will be forwarded to Lord Shaftesbury, challenging the accuracy of the assertion, and requesting the name of his informant.

Sir Stafford Northcote, presiding over an agricultural meeting near Torrington, on Monday, in the course of a speech upon matters of agricultural and general interest, referred to the condition of the laborer. He said the employers should do what they could to make the laborer's home more comfortable and attractive, to provide education for his children, to make the church more pleasant to him, and the village society more agreeable, all which would have the effect of inducing him to remain at home, rather than to go on a life of adventure. Again, a great deal might be done

by endeavoring to encourage the laborer to join well-conducted friendly societies, and to provide for his own old age of sickness without being dependent upon parish relief. That, of course, could only be done in connection with an advance of wages, which was a considerably more difficult and delicate matter. He thought the farmers should consult together—should co-operate with their laborers, and get the best advice they could, so as to benefit their laborers and effect their object.

## LABOR PORTRAITS.

"Men who, in advance of law and in opposition to prevailing opinion, have forced into national recognition the hitherto disregarded rights of labor."

### ROBERT KNIGHT.

Robert Knight, the subject of the present sketch, was born on the 5th of September, 1833, in the picturesque village of Lifton, in Devonshire, where his father carried on the business of an engineer and general smith. He received the rudiments of his education from his mother, a person of some education and intelligence, who was determined that the talents of her son should not be lost for want of an educational training. His quick apprehension and earnest desire to learn, soon, however, exhausted the literary attainments of his fond parent; and he was therefore transferred to the care of the village school-master, under whose tuition he remained till he reached the age of twelve-and-a-half years, when he left the school-desk for his father's anvil. After working for several years under the patriarchal roof, he, like many other young men, became actuated by a desire to "see the world," and to mingle in the busy stream of activity and life, which flows like a mighty torrent through our great commercial and manufacturing centres. He visited and worked in various parts of the United Kingdom, being subjected to his full share of the trials and vicissitudes of fortune which usually beset the young mechanic when travelling from home in search of employment, but everywhere gaining the good opinions of those with whom he was brought into contact, by his manly, yet affable bearing.

Amongst other important works upon which he has been engaged, he assisted, as an angle iron smith, to construct that magnificent triumph of mechanical art, the Royal Albert Bridge, designed by the celebrated engineer, J. K. Brunel, and which conveys the Cornwall Railway across the river Tamar. After the completion of this work he entered the Royal Steam Factory, at Keyham, Davenport, where he remained for fourteen years, leaving only, in fact, to enter upon the duties of his present office. His perseverance, exemplary conduct, and superior mechanical abilities, soon obtained for him the position of a leading hand, and there is no doubt but that, if fair play had been accorded to him, he would have succeeded in obtaining the foremost position in his particular department; but unfair influences being brought to bear against him, he failed to obtain the post for which his superior merit pre-eminently qualified him. The circumstances of the case were as follow:—A vacancy occurring in the management of the factory, Mr. Knight competed with five others for the situation, and although after two days' severe examination in mathematics, drawing, &c., he succeeded in obtaining a greater number of marks for superiority than any of his fellow competitors, yet, from some unknown cause, the post was conferred upon another.

While in the Government employ, he was one of two delegates appointed to attend before a select Committee of the House of Commons to advocate the claim of his fellow employes for superannuation of which task he acquitted himself in the most able and praiseworthy manner.

He was subsequently elected *sine die*, chairman of the "Wages Movement Committee," in connection with the Devonport dock-yard. Before assuming his present office of General Secretary to the "Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders' Society,"

his active business energy, and powers of organization, found scope for employment in a various official capacities in connection with the "Ancient Order of Foresters," from which body, he received upon his retirement from office, a most flattering testimonial expressive of their respect and esteem. He was, and is, ever ready to lend his powerful voice to advance the cause of working men, and of distressed humanity in general. And he also takes a warm and active interest in all measures calculated to promote the moral, social, and educational improvement of the masses.

Upon the office he now holds becoming vacant by the retirement of Mr. Allen, he was strongly solicited by his fellow-workmen of Devonport to become a candidate for the post. He, therefore, entered the field with seven opponents to contend for the honour; and the result of a most fair and satisfactory ballot, participated in by all paid-up members of the society, was to place Mr. Knight at the head of the poll by a majority of two to one over the most successful of his opponents.

Upon leaving Devonport after his election to proceed to Liverpool, the headquarters of his society, the members of the local branch presented him with twelve handsome volumes of books upon scientific subjects; which considering Mr. Knight's taste for literature, was perhaps the most acceptable gift they could have offered him, coupled as it was with the warmest expression of their satisfaction, goodwill, and esteem.

He took office on the 1st March, 1871, and immediately set about with his usual energy to reorganise and economise the rules and finances of the society. In conjunction with his colleagues of the executive council, he succeeded in abolishing many of the evils and abuses which had eaten into the very heart of the society, enfeebling its powers and paralyzing its actions. By a series of sound, judicious and polite reforms he has given to it reforms he has given to it renewed life, increased stability and a more varied general scope of action. By the registration of the society under the Trades Union Act, 1871, he has placed its funds under the direct protection of the law. And this, with a most elaborate system of supervision and analysis of lodge accounts, far too intricate to be detailed with any degree of accuracy in the limited space afforded us here, together with an ingenious method of registering every individual member, by means of which the annual amount paid and received by him, his position in the books, and his claim upon the funds, can be immediately ascertained, he has rendered the chances of successful fraud upon the society, if not absolutely impossible, at the least sufficiently hazardous to awe the unscrupulous by the certainty of detection.

The value to the society of the numerous internal reforms inaugurated by him, is simply incalculable. Amongst others may be cited many voluminous reports containing more copious information upon a variety of subjects than had hitherto been given; more explicit details in the monthly reports, of state of trade, number of men out of employment, members superannuated or sick, and cost of same per month, &c.; and a more efficient system of auditing and making lodge returns to the executive council.

But perhaps a reference to facts will give our readers a better idea of Mr. Knight's business aptitude and untiring assiduity than anything we can say. According to the annual report issued by his predecessor for 1871, there were then 98 lodges, with 7,500 members, and an accumulated capital of £9,371. By Mr. Knight's half-yearly report for the present year, there are now 133 lodges, 12,500 members, and a grand total of £33,500. Thus in the short space of two and a half years, the society has received 5,000 additional members, or an increase of two-thirds, while the capital has been augmented by the large sum of £21,930, or to more than three and a half times its original

amount. With so many substantial proofs before us of the success attending Mr. Knight's administration, we have the most sanguine expectations for the future of the society he directs, and most warmly congratulate its members on possessing so able, intelligent, and zealous a servant. Since his elevation to his present office, he has continued as hitherto to take an active part in all movements for the advancement of the cause of labor. He takes a principal part in all local trades gatherings. But his sympathies are of too broad and genuine a nature to be confined to the narrow limits of his own class; and, therefore, we find him actively assisting Mr. Plimsoll, as chairman of the Liverpool Working Men's Committee, in his humane efforts to ameliorate the condition of our noble sailors. At the Trades Council held in Nottingham, in 1872, he appeared as a delegate to represent his society; and at the Council held in Leeds, in the beginning of the present year, he was elected Vice-President. Enough has been said to show him to be a man worthy of imitation—a fitting representative of the British working man.

## A LIFE MIRACLE.

Mrs. King had a surprise at Shanestown the other day. It was an accident that Mrs. King happened to be at Shanestown. She did not intend to go there, but the steamboat Jennie Howell, on which she was travelling, struck a snag, and sunk in the Ohio river. Several of the passengers were drowned, and among them some children. Mrs. King had a child on board whom she mourned as lost, and was taken to Shanestown without her babe.

The Jennie Howell sunk deep in the water, and the next morning men went to the vessel to recover the bodies of the lost. Soon after daylight a mattress was discovered floating in the cabin, which was filled with water nearly to the ceiling. Upon examination a child, a little boy, was discovered on the mattress sleeping as peacefully as if nothing unusual had happened. His bed was not very dry, for it had sunk a good deal from soaking but still sustained its living freight. In due time the child was sent to Shanestown, where the other passengers had been landed the evening before. Its coming made an excitement among the wrecked travellers for more than one mother had lost children by the disaster. It was a touching scene when Mrs. King recognized the child, as her boy whom she had mourned as lost for nearly twenty-four hours. The preservation of Moses in the bulrushes was not so miraculous as the safety of Mrs. King's boy. He had been tossing about on the waters in the cabin all night, and was brought to his mother alive in the hour of her deepest woe.

## CURRENT EVENTS.

A domestic in New York stole the entire bridal outfit of her mistress, necessitating the postponement of the wedding.

Thirteen mechanics, chiefly stone-cutters, left Ottawa on Friday morning en route for Glasgow. They will nearly all return in the spring.

The Spanish steamship Murillo, which was seized at Dover for running into and sinking the emigrant ship Northfleet, has been condemned, and will be sold.

The various charitable associations of Brooklyn, N. Y., are actively preparing to meet the demands which will be made on their resources during the coming winter.

The German Minister of Finance has decided to sell 20,000,000 thalers of disused silver to the United States Government, which is the highest bidder.

A Rochester farmer went hunting the other day, for the first time in two years, and he was lucky enough to bring down an old farmer by a shot in the leg. The distance was sixty-six.

At the recent Fat Man's Clam Blake, at Gregory's Point, Conn., 143 members were there, whose average weight was over 230 pounds. The heaviest fat man weighed 355 pounds, and none weighed less than 200 pounds.

A London despatch says a private letter from Borneo dated August 12, says Dr. Livingston is a prisoner in Central Africa held by a

savage tribe and is unable to pay the ransom which has been demanded for his release.

Five of the men arrested at Antrim on the charge of being engaged in conspiracy to abduct the niece of President McMahon, and hold her as hostage, have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

The College for Women at Cambridge, Eng. is now established, Girton College having been opened at Cambridge this week, and the tutorial staff, with their girl students, are now in residence, and have commenced the collegiate year.

Three Liverpool grocers have recently been heavily fined for selling tea adulterated with iron filings, and one of the journal of that city takes up the cudgels in their defence, asserting that they were as badly victimized as their customers, for the adulteration was the work of the "Heathen Chinee."

Reports from Gen. Sir Garnett Wolsley, Commander of the Ashantee Expedition, say he took out instructions to the first officer to give the Ashantees peace on condition that they lay down their arms, and withdraw from the territory under British protection.

The Royal Academy has decided to pay a marked tribute to the memory of the great artist Landseer. At the coming Winter Exhibition of old masters, space will be set apart for the works of the great animal painter, and those who possess examples of his art will be invited to contribute to the collection.

The exactness of Cuban news-gatherers is but a step short of the marvelous. After probing assiduously into all the details of the late Havana fire, the most accurate of the informants has learned that the loss of life was "from seven to twenty-five persons" and the destruction of property "from \$3,000,000 to \$3,000,000." Such precision is astonishing.

The Oshawa stove foundry, is now in full blast, and is turning out stoves every day. Their work is excellent, and their manufacture of stoves is fully equal to any made. They have introduced an improvement in their coal stoves in the shape of a flue for consuming gas.

At a recent meeting of the Home Government Association in Dublin, it was announced that 10,500 signatures had been attached to the requisition for a conference. The names included twenty-two members of Parliament, besides magistrates, clergymen, commissioners, deputy lieutenants, mayors, and members of corporations.

By order of the Czar, the right bank of the Amoo-Daria, together with the delta from the sea, as far as the extreme western arm of the river, has been incorporated with Russia. The eighth battalion of the line, the fourth rifle battalion, a Cossack regiment, a division of mountain riflemen, and a division of the second battery of the 1st Artillery Brigade, remain in the country for the protection of the annexed territory.

A MILAN paper contains the report that the relations between France and Italy are in a somewhat unsettled state. M. Fournier, the French Minister at the Italian Court, returns away from his post, it says, at the express desire of the Duc De Broglie, and his return will depend upon the course events may take.

A Paris despatch says, it is reported that an extensive plot in favor of the Count de Paris has been discovered in the city. It is said the authorities are in possession of documents by which a number of well-known politicians are compromised. It is also reported that a deputation of Monarchists is about to proceed to Salzburg to request Count de Chambord to abdicate his claims to the throne of France in favor of Count de Paris.

A French paper gives a detailed account of the manufacture of false eyes in Paris, from which a curious fact appears that the average sale of eyes per week intended for the human head amounts to four hundred. One of the leading dealers in this article carries on the business in a saloon of great magnificence. His servant has but one eye, and this peculiarity is turned to good account, for the effect of any of the eyes wanted by customers is conveniently tried in the unfortunate servant's head. The charge is stated to be about £2 per eye. For the poor there are second-hand visual organs, which have been worn for a time and exchanged for new ones. They are sold at reduced prices, and quantities are sent off to India and the Sandwich Islands. The manufacture has been successfully introduced into England, and forms one of the curiosities of Birmingham industry.





NOTICE.

We shall be pleased to receive terms of interested  
 to Trade Societies from all parts of the Dominion  
 or publication. Officers of Trades Unions, Secretaries  
 Leagues, etc., are invited to send us news relating  
 their organizations, condition of trade, etc.

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We wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not  
 hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspond-  
 ents.

Our columns are open for the discussion of all ques-  
 tions 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.

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN,  
 124 BAY STREET.

Meetings of Unions.

TORONTO.

Meetings are held in the Trades' Assembly Hall,  
 King street west, in the following order:—

- Machinists and Blacksmiths, 1st and 3rd Mon-  
 days.
- Painters, 1st and 3rd Monday.
- Tailors, 2nd and 4th Monday.
- Crispins, (159), every Tuesday.
- Amalgamated Carpenters, 2nd and 4th Wedn'y.
- Laborers, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
- Iron Moulders, every Thursday.
- Trades' Assembly, 1st and 3rd Friday.
- Bricklayers and Masons, 1st and 3rd Friday.
- Coopers, 2nd and 4th Friday.
- Printers, 1st Saturday.
- Bakers, every 2nd Saturday.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, &c.,  
 meets in Foy's Hall, corner of York and  
 Richmond sts., on the 2nd and 4th Friday.

The Friendly Society of Carpenters and Join-  
 ers meets in the Temperance Hall, Temper-  
 ance street, on the 1st Friday.

K. O. S. C., No. 315, meets in the Temperance  
 Hall every alternate Tuesday.

OTTAWA.

Meetings are held in the Mechanics' Hall,  
 (Rowe's Block,) Rideau street, in the follow-  
 ing order:—

- Free-stone Cutters, 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
- Lime-stone Cutters, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
- Masons and Bricklayers, 1st and 3rd Thursday.
- Trades' Council, 1st Friday.
- Printers, 1st Saturday.
- Tailors, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
- Harnessmakers, 4th Monday.

ST. CATHARINES.

Meetings are held in the Temperance Hall, in  
 the following order:—

- K. O. S. C., 1st Monday.
- Tailors, 2nd Monday.
- Coopers, 4th Tuesday.

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

Mr. D. W. TERNANT, Niagara Street, St.  
 Catharines, will receive subscriptions and  
 give receipts for the WORKMAN. Parties  
 calling on Mr. Ternant will please state if  
 they wish the paper continued.

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 Bay street.

The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOV. 13, 1873.

THE WORKINGMEN AND THE  
 CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

The Ministry which has so long  
 wielded political power in this country  
 has at last fallen. The so-called Lib-  
 eral party is exultant over its triumph,  
 while the defeated Conservatives pre-  
 dict the worst consequences from the  
 fall of a government which has for so  
 many years directed the destinies of a  
 young country, and, as they assert,  
 directed them with wisdom, honesty,  
 and success. Strangers to the politics  
 of the Dominion are apt to be misled  
 by the names assumed by its politicians.  
 Liberal and Conservative have a very  
 different meaning in England from  
 what they have in Canada. In England,  
 a Conservative is one who would per-

petuate the government of an aristo-  
 cracy, with all its monopoly of power  
 and patronage in Church and State, its  
 selfish appropriation of lands, its game  
 laws, the serfdom of agricultural labor-  
 ers, and all the other fruits of an old  
 feudal system; while a Liberal is one  
 who wars with the conservatism of  
 monopoly and unjust and costly privi-  
 leges, and struggles for a wider liberty  
 for the common people, a fuller share in  
 legislation, a larger control over the  
 government of the country, and the  
 extinction of aristocratic and church  
 privileges. But in Canada we have  
 none of these evils to contend against;  
 no laws which allow a powerful class to  
 monopolize land; no State Church; no  
 feudal privileges. Our danger lies on  
 the side of freedom. Liberty is neces-  
 sary to our progress and our future  
 greatness; but law and order must gov-  
 ern liberty, or liberty may sink into  
 corruption and riot, and the despotism  
 of reckless selfishness may usurp the  
 seat of justice and liberty. As there is  
 no likeness between the political parties  
 in England and Canada, the political  
 names of England can really have no  
 application to the parties of the Domi-  
 nion. The Conservatives of this coun-  
 try have no exclusive institutions to  
 preserve, and they have in some in-  
 stances taken the initiative in constitu-  
 tional changes; while, on the other  
 hand, the Liberals have shown no de-  
 sire to make organic changes in our  
 forms of government, nor lessen the  
 privileges of the governing powers, or  
 to enlarge the power and privileges of  
 the masses. Parties, therefore, distin-  
 guished from each other by great  
 constitutional principles do not exist  
 in this country; and whatever may have  
 been the political opinions of our immi-  
 grants at home they may safely become  
 either Conservatives or Liberals here,  
 without inconsistency or violation of  
 principle.

Whatever be our views on the causes  
 which have overthrown the late govern-  
 ment, it is impossible to deny that it  
 has during its long career exercised a  
 great and beneficial influence over the  
 destinies of this country. It has united  
 and consolidated into the compactness  
 of a nation scattered and isolated pro-  
 vinces; and by acts of wise legislation  
 laid the sure foundation of future pros-  
 perity and greatness. It has added to  
 the territorial power of the Dominion;  
 and has taken active, wise, and liberal  
 measures to increase its population by  
 encouraging immigration. It has initi-  
 ated able legislation for the encourag-  
 ement of trade and commerce, and has  
 sanctioned every measure by which  
 public education might be advanced.  
 No doubt it is possible to point out  
 many defects in its public acts; and it  
 is very likely that a new government  
 will endeavor to correct the errors of its  
 predecessors. But whether the new  
 government shall do more or less for  
 the public good than the one which has  
 fallen, we may be assured of this, that  
 if it lives and lasts, it will never, any  
 more than any other government, here  
 or elsewhere, fulfil all its promises or be  
 free from defects and errors.

But as advocates of the rights of  
 labor, our duty is clear. The working-  
 men of Canada are under deep obliga-  
 tions to the government of which Sir  
 John A. Macdonald was the head. In  
 the assertion of the rights of labor,  
 laws which were supposed to be obso-  
 lete—so opposed to justice and to the  
 spirit of the age that they were forgot-  
 ten—were revived and fiercely wielded  
 as instruments of oppression and coer-  
 cion by a leader of the Liberal party.  
 It was Sir John A. Macdonald who  
 promptly interfered in behalf of the  
 liberty of the subject, and with extra-  
 ordinary rapidity and energy abolished  
 the iniquitous law, which the selfish-  
 ness of employers had created and was  
 now reviving; and carried through the  
 House an enactment which protected  
 the workingmen in the peaceful asser-  
 tion of their just rights.

Now, here is the principle made  
 manifest which should govern the politi-  
 cal opinions and actions of the work-  
 ingmen of this and every other coun-  
 try. Every class fights for its own  
 interests. All legislation has hitherto

been made subservient to the interests  
 of capitalists, landowners, wealthy mer-  
 chants, and great employers, as they call  
 themselves of labor, because the legis-  
 lators have been selected from these  
 classes. But now, in England, the  
 workingmen are uniting to secure re-  
 presentatives of their rights and inter-  
 ests, because they have learned that  
 capital will legislate to strengthen capi-  
 tal; and, while labor and capital have  
 opposing interests, to weaken the power  
 of labor. The real evils of the worker  
 are social; they belong to political  
 economy, not to politics; and the final  
 emancipation from these evils must be  
 the result of new social relations, new  
 arrangements of capital and labor. But  
 the work will be accelerated and the  
 good time will come sooner, as the  
 workingmen get power in Parliament.  
 For Parliament is not only an organ of  
 political influence and opinion, but its  
 opinions influence the history and char-  
 acter of the people. Besides all this  
 moral influence, legislation can strength-  
 en and foster every effort by which  
 labor may seek to unite itself with  
 capital—making the laborer and capital-  
 ist one; and in the confidence that no  
 law can prevail against his just claims,  
 and that all laws shall be sustained that  
 protect his rights, the laborer becomes  
 a deeper lover of law, a better support-  
 er of order, and a more zealous and  
 wise social reformer. Political economy  
 becomes to him, then, a true and in-  
 telligible science; because without in-  
 fringing on any personal right it encour-  
 ages industry by securing to the indus-  
 trious producers of wealth a righteous  
 share of the fruits of his labor.

While, then, the workingmen of the  
 Dominion should ever remember with  
 gratitude the help they received in the  
 hour of difficulty from the past govern-  
 ment, let them be guided in their  
 political opinions and acts mainly by  
 the interests of their own class. While  
 they watch jealously every form of leg-  
 islation produced by the new govern-  
 ment, let them receive in the right  
 spirit every reform which benefits them  
 or satisfies the ends of justice and the  
 public good; but never forget that as  
 politicians having the rights of citizens  
 and subjects of the State, they can only  
 have those rights asserted in the State  
 BY HAVING REPRESENTATIVES OF THEIR  
 OWN ORDER IN PARLIAMENT.

LORD SHAFTESBURY AND THE  
 ENGLISH WORKMEN.

Lord Shaftesbury has roused an horn-  
 et's nest by some remarks to which he  
 gave utterance at Weymouth recently,  
 when he asserted that the tendency of  
 high wages has resulted in laziness, dog-  
 fighting, card-playing, and drinking.  
 He said he made the assertion advisedly,  
 but did not give his authority. It was  
 natural the workingmen would chal-  
 lenge those assertions, which was done  
 in a letter addressed to "the noble  
 lord;" and in his reply Lord Shaftes-  
 bury regrets that any remarks of his  
 should have called forth a rebuke from  
 workingmen. His remarks, he stated,  
 were not to be applied to the whole,  
 but to a large party of the recipients of  
 high wages; but he declined to give the  
 authority on which he made the state-  
 ments.

It could hardly be expected but that  
 some would make ill-use of their ad-  
 vanced wages. Be wages high or low,  
 there are, unfortunately, many who  
 worse than foolishly spend those wages;  
 but such sweeping assertions were  
 hardly expected from one occupying  
 such a position as does Lord Shaftes-  
 bury; and as showing the unfairness of  
 those remarks, a writer in the *Bee Hive*  
 gives the following statement:

"If the facts are, however, as Lord  
 Shaftesbury states them, the humiliation  
 they imply cannot be escaped from;  
 but, then, we are not called on to accept  
 them without proof. Singularly enough  
 his lordship's proofs amount to nothing,  
 although his charges amount to a great  
 deal. We shall avoid his lordship's  
 mistake in this matter, and shall try to  
 show by generally accepted authority  
 that the workingmen of England cannot  
 waste their time and means in the  
 manner stated. In doing this we have

first to examine the accounts in the  
 savings banks, and here we find that  
 taking the returns of 1872 and compar-  
 ing them with 1862 that the capital in  
 deposit increased during that time no  
 less than seventeen millions sterling.  
 In 1862 the gross amount in the sav-  
 ings banks under trustees, and in the  
 Post Office savings banks, was 42 mil-  
 lions in round numbers, whilst in 1872  
 it amounted to rather above 59 millions.  
 Now, so far as this increase belongs to  
 the working people, it has been earned  
 and saved during the last ten years.  
 They have not stolen it, nor have they  
 got it by lucky gambling, they must  
 have worked for it, and put it by for a  
 rainy day when they got it. Dog-fight-  
 ing, card-playing, drinking, and sleep-  
 ing could not have given it to them;  
 and so far as it goes it certainly does  
 not bear out the statements of Lord  
 Shaftesbury made on the authority of  
 his coalowner and engineer.

"It will be well to bear in mind,  
 however, that the savings bank is not  
 now the only, or even the chief method  
 of investment adopted by the working  
 men of the country. The interest given  
 is too small to tempt intelligent and  
 enterprising operatives. They go where  
 the risk is perhaps on the whole not  
 much greater, and where the profit is  
 by far more tempting. It would be im-  
 possible to state with anything ap-  
 proaching to accuracy how much money  
 working men have invested in building  
 societies, but if the property in houses  
 and in other forms realized out of these  
 could be added to the capital they actu-  
 ally hold in trust for their members, it  
 would be seen that the working men of  
 England have not been foolishly throw-  
 ing all their spare cash into the till of  
 the publican.

Where, it may be again asked, does  
 this money come from? And looking  
 at the members of co-operative societies,  
 where are the prudent, steady men found  
 who belong to and manage such under-  
 takings? These men are sober and  
 prudent enough to make their business  
 a ready-money business. The hundreds  
 of thousands who belong to these  
 societies cannot spend their money in  
 dog-fighting and drinking; if they did,  
 their ready-money system would break  
 down in a month; and these people, the  
 noble Earl should understand, have  
 built up this system, which is a living  
 symbol of providence and sobriety,  
 within the limits of a few years."

THE TAILORS' STRIKE.

Matters here remain in *statu quo*, and  
 there does not appear any immediate  
 prospect of a settlement. We think the  
 operatives here might with advantage  
 take a leaf out of the book of their  
 Hamilton brethren. We paid a visit to  
 their co-operative shop, and were pleas-  
 ed to notice the busy operation of some  
 eight or nine operatives. Their efforts  
 so far have been very successful, and so  
 far as we could judge the co-operative  
 shop bids fair to become one of the  
 institutions of that city. We certainly  
 wish them every prosperity, and would  
 commend their action to the consid-  
 eration of others.

LIME-STONE CUTTERS UNION.

At the last regular meeting of the  
 Lime-Stone Cutters Union, Ottawa, the  
 following officers were elected for the  
 current term:—

- Mr. John Dodd, President; Mr. Jos.  
 Beaubieu, Vice-President; Mr. Moses  
 Rochon, Financial Secretary; Mr. H.  
 Lewis Williams, Recording and Finan-  
 cial Secretary; Mr. Peter Husey,  
 Treasurer.

NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS.

We have received many complaints  
 of the non-delivery of papers, notably in  
 Hamilton and Ottawa. We wish to call  
 the attention of the Postmasters of those  
 cities to the irregularities complained  
 of, and trust they will be rectified with-  
 out further trouble. We wish also any  
 of our subscribers who do not regularly  
 receive their papers to immediately  
 notify us by postal card, and the matter  
 shall receive attention.

A PLEASANT RE-UNION.

On Friday night the employees of  
 Messrs. Hellem and Wilson, St. Cathar-  
 ines, invited their employers to a social  
 re-union, and a very happy and pleasant  
 evening was spent. At Sealey's Hall,  
 dancing was engaged in with much  
 spirit, and at about twelve o'clock the  
 company adjourned to Mr. Ree's Hotel,  
 where a well-prepared supper was in  
 waiting. Supper over they returned to  
 the hall and continued to trip "the light  
 fantastic toe." We were pleased to see  
 the good understanding that existed be-  
 tween employer and employed, and such  
 gatherings cannot but have an influence  
 in perpetuating it.

COMPLIMENTARY SUPPER.

MR. WILLIAMS ENTERTAINED IN ST.  
 CATHARINES.

On Thursday evening last, a compli-  
 mentary supper was tendered to Mr. J. S.  
 Williams, by a number of his friends and  
 readers of the WORKMAN, as a testimony  
 of the appreciation with which they regard  
 the efforts of this journal to advocate the  
 claims of workingmen. The Supper was  
 held at Mr. Ree's Hotel, Mary Street. A  
 very handsome spread was provided, and  
 a goodly number sat around the festive board,  
 and did ample justice to the "good things"  
 provided. The chair was occupied by Mr.  
 John Carroll, President of the Tailors Union,  
 having on his right the guest of the evening  
 and on his left Mr. Calvin Brown,—one of  
 the rising men of the town, who represents  
 the workingmen at the Council Board. The  
 Vice-chair was ably sustained by Mr. Wm.  
 Magness, Grand Sec. K.O.S.C.

After all had partaken of the viands and  
 the cloth removed, the chairman, in well-  
 timed remarks, stated the object of the  
 gathering, and spoke of the pleasure it  
 afforded him to preside on such an occasion;  
 and alluded to the sentiments of esteem  
 which he, in common with those associated  
 with him, and those they represented, enter-  
 tained towards the gentleman they had  
 united to honor. After some further re-  
 marks, he called upon all to heartily drink  
 the toast "Her Majesty the Queen, and  
 Royal Family." The company sang "God  
 Save the Queen."

"The Governor General and Lieutenant  
 Governors" came next and Mr. Craig was  
 called upon to respond. He stated he was  
 utterly at a loss to conceive why his name  
 had been coupled with that toast, as he  
 certainly never expected to occupy either  
 positions. However, he thought the men  
 who filled those chairs did so in an efficient  
 manner, and were worthy of the high po-  
 sition they occupied. In reference to the re-  
 cent action of the Governor General, he  
 could not help saying that whatever politi-  
 cal differences might exist, he thought that  
 when a calm review was given of the  
 matter, no one could deny that Lord  
 Dufferin had acted conscientiously, and  
 that he was too much of a statesman to be  
 unduly influenced by one party or the  
 other. (Cheers).

The toast of the "Army and Navy and  
 Volunteers," came next, and the "Red,  
 White and Blue" was sung with *vim*. Mr.  
 Matheson, of the *Daily News*, responded  
 in a humorous speech, giving a reminis-  
 cence of his experience as a volunteer,  
 when had shouldered his musket, and went  
 forth to "bleed and die," for his country;  
 but he was happy to say such extremities  
 were not proceeded to, as they fortunatly  
 found no enemy to meet.

The Chairman then called upon all to fill  
 a bumper, as he was about to give the toast  
 of the evening, which he knew would be  
 received with enthusiasm. After some re-  
 marks of a very complimentary character,  
 he called upon them to drink, "The health  
 of Mr. Williams, and success to the ONTARIO  
 WORKMAN."

After the cheers which greeted him had  
 subsided, Mr. Williams said he desired to  
 thank them for the hearty manner in which  
 they had received the toast of his health,  
 and the success of the journal with which  
 he was connected. He felt he could not  
 give expression to all he would like to say,  
 but would remark, that while he had re-  
 ceived many expressions of kindness, he  
 felt constrained to say, from none had he  
 received warmer or more heartier evidences  
 of kindly regard than his friends in St.  
 Catharines. He desired also to thank them  
 for their well wishes for the success of the  
 WORKMAN, and for the practical expression  
 of such wishes. He then spoke of the ob-  
 jects of the paper—to furnish trade matters  
 of interest to mechanics, to advocate their  
 claims generally, and especially to urge  
 combination and unionism amongst them.  
 Many there are who would bitterly oppose  
 such a spread of unionism as we wish to  
 establish, and pretend to see in it all man-  
 ner of designs against the public weal; but

that was no reason why those who had realized its benefits—and knew whereof they affirmed—should not desire to see its spread. There were nothing in its principles of which they need to feel ashamed; and he knew that Trades' Unionists, in this country, at least, had no sympathy with, or belief in, the principles of communism, as so many, who knew nothing of what they were talking, so readily affirmed,—their desire was to obtain a fair price for their labor. He knew there were many who opposed the movement, under the pretentious idea that such wide-spread organization would be subversive of the public interests. He did not so think. It might, perhaps, militate against the interest of those individuals who were pocketing more than their share of the productions of the country, and that ought to be more equally distributed amongst the wealth producers; but he was not prepared to admit that it would operate against the public interests, as in his opinion, nothing would tend so much to contribute to general progress and prosperity as a well-paid, contented and happy operative population. There had been instances, he had to admit, where the power acquired by combination had been abused rather than used, and the finger of scorn had been pointed at these, as an illustration that men were unfit for such liberties; but we must not too hastily form a judgment, and even such acts were but the miserable legacy bequeathed by years of grinding oppression. But from the inception of Unionism until its present growth, such acts had been the great exception, and not the rule; and pointed to the uprising of the English Agricultural Laborers, where no acts of retaliation had been committed, but under the leadership of men who advocated justice and moderation, they were acquiring a better position in society. The power that would be placed in the hands of any body of men by combination should be used with discretion, and strikes should be the very last means resorted to, to gain their objects; and while he was opposed to strikes, he could not see, in the present relations that existed between capital and labor, but what they were necessary evils. He had however always advocated the establishment of boards of conciliation and arbitration; but so far as his experience, had gone, this had been defeated by the employers and not the men,—for he invariably found that the latter were willing to submit their claims to arbitration, because they believed they were founded on justice; and gave illustrations of his assertion from his own personal experience. After further lengthened remarks, he concluded by thanking them for the compliment they had paid him and the journal with which he was connected, and resumed his seat amid loud applause.

The Chairman then gave the toast "The land we love," which was received with applause and Mr. McGlashan sang in capital style, "I love the shores of Canada."

"The Trades Unions of Canada" was given from the chair.

Mr. Ternent, of the St. Catharines Tailors' Society in a speech of much merit and force, replied on behalf of his society, and was happy to say the best possible feelings prevailed between them and their employers, who in any dispute that might have arisen, had always acted as gentlemen, and evinced their willingness to confer with them upon any disputed point, and the result was harmony and prosperity, and he hoped that the same kindly feeling would prevail generally.

Mr. Magness, K.O.S.C., replied on behalf of the Knights of St. Crispin, and the Canada Labor Union. He was not so much a talker as worker, and he felt that he could not do too much to advance the cause of unionism. He spoke of the benefits that they derived so far as the branch of trade he was engaged in. At one time the wages were so low that it was almost impossible to make a living, but now, he believed they were as well paid as most mechanics. He urged any who were present who were not associated with trade organizations to endeavor to organize under the Canadian Labor Union, and by so doing they would advance their own interests.

"The Poetry and Literature of Canada" was ably responded to by Mr. Craig. He thought, however, it was rather a bad selection to couple his name with that toast as he did not belong to the literati, nor was he of a "poetical" turn of mind. He had taken pleasure in reading the productions of the authors and poets of our land, and instanced such names as D'Arcy McGee and McLachlan and others, and he was glad to know that in his own town they had writers of no mean note, alluding to the poetical productions of Mr. Maitland. He was not sure, however, that at the present time we in Canada were not following too closely in the wake of our American Cousins in the pursuit of the "almighty dollar," and believed it would be well to

more generally cultivate our intellectual faculties.

The "Mayor and Corporation" was the next toast, and was well received. It was most ably responded to by Mr. Calvin Brown. He expressed the pleasure it afforded him to be present at the social gathering of workmen, for he had always taken a deep interest in their prosperity. He felt proud to be connected with the largest town in the province, a town that was now large enough to become a City; but he thought it was better to be the largest town than the smallest city. He alluded to the great prosperity that had marked its existence; which success and development was mainly attributable to the encouragement given to working men. He knew that as the past success had been, so the future would continue to be, in the building up of the manufactures of the town. He was impressed with these feelings when he had heartily entered into the work of establishing the new stove foundry. He had seen so much teaming done from the station in this industry, that he had asked himself the question why the men of their own town could not reap the benefit from the large trade that was done in this department, and so he worked hard for the establishment of the stove foundry, and he went into the work, believing that even should his capital not be increased, his efforts would have been beneficial to the mechanics of the town. He was pleased however that he could speak of the great success so far of the undertaking, and he hoped they would be able to so enlarge their business that they could employ hundreds of hands. He alluded to the remarks of their guest, in reference to Trades Unions, and fully coincided with them, but he thought that their efforts should not stop there, but their combined efforts should be directed towards co-operation, and he firmly believed in so doing they would still further advance their interests,—and alluded to the manner in which this could be done by both productive and distributive means. During summer they could get in wood by the quantity for at least five dollars per cord, now they have to pay eight dollars and the price might advance yet. He hoped to see the men moving in this matter and not in that one article alone, but in all the necessities of life. He spoke of considerable length upon the growth of that part of the town in which he had erected houses suitable for the operative classes, and he thought the men could do well in establishing co-operative house building, as well as fuel and other associations. After further remarks he resumed his seat amidst the applause of the company.

"The press" was responded to by Mr. Williams and Mr. Matherson, of the Daily News. The latter gentleman alluded in praiseworthy terms to the course and action of the WORKMAN, and had no hesitation in saying it was calculated to raise and improve its readers in every respect. He spoke of the general tendency of the press for good, and thought that while in some cases it might not be so, that its influence had been to elevate public morality.

"The Legal Profession," called Mr. Brown to his feet again in a humorous response, and then followed volunteer toast, song and sentiment in quick succession from Messrs. Craig, Ternent, Harris, McGlashan and others; and at the "wee sma' hours" the company separated, all pleased with the social evening they had spent.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The patrons of the Academy have had a rich treat during the week. The popular artistes Sandford and Wilson have been retained, and new stars in the person of Miss Nellie Howard, the champion jig dancer, and Mr. S. Breed, the vocalist and guitar soloist. Nortino continues to astonish all by his juggling tricks, and the whole of the performers nightly receive repeated *encores*.

LECTURE ON ELOCUTION.

On Monday evening Mr. R. Lewis delivered a lecture on the above subject, in the Shaftsbury Hall, which was filled to its utmost limits. The lecture, which was illustrated by Readings serious and humorous, occupied nearly two hours in delivery, and was listened to throughout with the utmost attention. The lecturer explained the objects of elocution and the importance of its study on the platform, at the bar and the senate, and in the pulpit. The defective reading and delivery of many public men was referred to, and it was proved to a demonstration that elocution could be taught on scientific principles. The lecture was replete with interest and information, and cannot fail to have a beneficial effect. The lecturer stated at the close that his object was to form classes for elocution, and to obtain occasional engagements as a "Reader." We hope he will be successful in his efforts.

CO-OPERATION IN ENGLAND.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)  
Mr. Editor,—In response to your invitation, I send the following remarks on Co-operation:

It is generally acknowledged by the workmen that co-operative principles are right in the abstract, although some difference of opinion still remains as to the application of the principle. Co-operative stores, both distributive and productive, are no longer theories, but accomplished facts. I remember the movement some forty years ago, in my native town, South Shields. It was chiefly in connection with politics, and failed after a few years from bad management; but like our trade societies, co-operation has steadily advanced with the increasing intelligence of the working class, till at the commencement of 1871, the date of the last Parliamentary return, there was something over 1,000—about 700 of which only made returns of their transaction. These contained 262,188 members, possessing a capital of \$12,605,000, doing business to the extent of \$47,197,356. This was in 1871, at the last return I have seen; but I have reason to believe the movement has increased 100 per cent. since that time; and that it has been, and still is, doing a great work in educating and raising the members of these societies to their proper place in the body politic. There are many interesting facts in connection with the movement which I cannot now enter upon,—but may at some future time.

The first benefit that flows from Co-operation, and that which workmen usually consider the most, is the money saved by dealing with co-operative stores—some 15 to 20 per cent. This is a great advantage, and influences more to join than any other motive; but it is not the only advantage, and in my estimation by no means the greatest.

2nd. The educational advantage. In these days of unrestricted rivalry and unlimited competition, when the possessors of capital aim to get rich only, by no matter what means—workmen feel the pressure sometimes unbearable—differences arises as to the respective claims of Capital and Labor—and men in connection with co-operative societies must learn something of commercial affairs, of the rise and the fall of market in the articles they deal in, and the experience he gains in this way will be useful to him when he is called upon to consider the claims of capital on the one hand, or labor on the other. He will be able to arbitrate on his own side of the question with far more chance of success, and should capital seek to oppress, or the workman be unreasonable in their demand, (which sometimes happens), he will be more likely, by prudence, discretion, and knowledge acquired in the business of co-operation, to be useful in bringing the dispute to a satisfactory close.

3rd. It teaches honesty. Articles sold must be pure and unadulterated, as far as possible,—and full weight must be given in every case; doing away with the scandals in our police courts, and the confiscating of bread, and other articles, and the punishing of dishonest tradesmen for cheating and defrauding the community.

4th. Economy is business. There is no need for show or extravagance in business. When it is known the interests of buyers and sellers are identical the temptation to run into extravagance is removed, and no one is lead into temptation; for no one wishes to cheat himself.

5th. The great enemy of labor is abolished, debt is swept away by co-operation, the manhood and self-respect of the man raised and in his domestic relations he is greatly and permanently benefited by the cash system; the very breath of his household is sweetened by being out of debt, next to strong drink, the most degrading trial a man can suffer under. A man can look the world in the face and act an independent part when he is conscious that he owes no man anything; thus co-operation teaches purity, honesty, and economy, and frees a man from debt. This is the ideal aimed at. I don't say it is in every case attained, but the aim being high, much more is likely to be accomplished than under our present system of adulteration, short weight, show and extravagance. I don't mean to say but that there are honest dealers as well as honest co-operators,—tradesmen that would disdain to deceive in any way; but I say co-operation removes the temptation that so many fall under; besides, no one can blame the workman for refusing to pay another 15 or 20 per cent. to do for him what he can do, and do much better, for himself. No one should blame workmen for seeking an escape from the evils that surround him. With all the increase of wealth and the accumulation of capital within the last decade, workmen are no better off than they were twenty years ago, only so far as they have, by their trade societies and their co-operative stores, raised themselves from the trammels of capital,—and I say, men, "fight it out on this line." When you join a trade society you only cease from the evils of isolation and weakness; but when you have learnt to co-operate you have learnt to do well.

I am, yours, &c.,  
HENRY ROBINSON.  
Port Dalhousie, Oct. 30th, 1873.

Don't fail to call and see Eaton's magnificent stock of shawls.

REMITTANCES.

S. B., Bowmanville, \$2.00; O. K., London, \$2.00; J. W., Montreal, \$1.00; J. B., Oshawa, \$5.00; J. W. D., Dundas, \$2.00; T. H., Hamilton, \$2.00; W. H., do., \$1.00; C. B., do., \$1.00; J. H., do., \$2.00; Geo. M., do., \$1.00; L. & Bro., do., \$24.15; P. McC., St. Catharines, \$2.00; J. W., do., \$1.00; Mr. McM., do., \$1.00; Mr. McC., do., \$1.00; G. W., do., \$2.00; C. W. H., do., \$2.00; A. C. G., do., \$1.00; E. G., do., \$1.00; J. S. W., do., \$1.00; T. S., do., 50c.; G. W., do., \$1.00; T. McG., do., \$2.00; T. McR., do., \$1.00; W. C., do., \$1.00; J. F. R., \$2.00; R. C., Thorold, \$1.00.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—H. L. W., Ottawa, letter received. The paper has been regularly sent to you at Ottawa. G. M. Hamilton, Remittance received. The papers have regularly been mailed from this office every week, and the irregularity must have occurred in connection with the P. O. authorities.

We regret that the contribution of "W. J." has unavoidably been left over this week. It will appear in our next.

A. RAFFIGNON.—In another column will be found the advertisement of this gentleman, whose place of business is still at No. 107 King street west, where, among other attractions for the public he has opened an elegant Oyster Parlor. Foster's celebrated New York Oysters can be supplied to customers by the quart or gallon. Oysters served up on the premises in every style. Our city readers would do well to remember Mr. Raffignon when they want anything in his line of business.

We desire to call attention to the advertisement of Dr. Wood of Ottawa. For the cure of cancers Dr. Wood has a wide reputation, and the success of his treatment should lead those who are suffering from that dreadful malady to consult him without delay.

Ball Cards and Programmes, Posters, in plain and colored inks, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and every description of Plain and Ornamental Job Printing executed in first-class style at the WORKMAN Office.

New Advertisements.

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

**THE UNION**  
**BOOT & SHOE STORE**  
170 King Street East,  
CORNER OF GEORGE STREET.  
The undersigned respectfully informs his friends that he has opened  
*The Union Boot and Shoe Store,*  
With a Large and Varied Stock of the  
**NEWEST STYLES.**  
Best material and has fixed the prices at LOWEST LIVING PROFIT.  
Gentlemen's Boots made to order. An experienced manager in attendance. No penitentiary work. All home manufacture—the work of good Union men.  
E. P. RODEN.

**NOTICE TO TAILORS.**  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Operative Tailors of the city of Toronto are now on Strike, and members of the trade are requested to govern themselves accordingly.  
All communications in reference to the above to be addressed to Mr. MALIB, Secretary, No. 8 Bond Street.  
Toronto, Sept. 29, 1873. 77-41

**YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST**  
Are respectfully requested for  
**J. EDWARDS**  
AS WATER COMMISSIONER  
FOR THE  
*Western Division of the City.*  
The Election takes place in January, 1874.

**EATON'S**  
**NEW**  
**SHAWLS.**  
600 Shawls to choose from, pretty, new, cheap.  
**COME AND SEE THEM TO-DAY.**  
CORNER YONGE & QUEEN STREETS,

Miscellaneous.

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

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

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

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

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

**WESTMAN,**  
177 King Street East,  
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF BUTCHERS' TOOLS  
SAWS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.  
All Goods Warranted.

**WEST END FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS.**  
**JAMES McQUILLAN,**  
FURNITURE DEALER  
58 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.  
Strict attention paid to repairing in all its branches. City Express delivery promptly executed. Household Furniture removed with great care.  
First-class Furniture Varnish always on hand.

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

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

**SAVE A DOLLAR AND COSTS,**  
USE  
**THE FARMERS' FRIEND,**  
For Sore Shoulders, Saddle Galls, Cuts, etc., etc., on horses,  
IN HALF PINT BOTTLES, 25 CENTS.  
JOSEPH DAVIDS & CO.,  
Chemists and Druggists,  
171 King street East, Toronto!

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

**Boots and Shoes.**  
**SIGN OF THE "GOLDEN BOOT."**  
**WM. WEST & CO.**  
200 YONGE STREET.

**OUR SPRING STOCK**  
Is now Complete in all the  
**LATEST STYLES,**  
From the VERY BEST TO THE LOWEST QUALITY.  
We follow the good old motto—"Small Profits and Quick Returns."  
Call and see for yourselves. No trouble to show our Goods.

**WM. WEST & CO.,**  
200 Yonge Street  
**Groceries, Provisions, &c.**

**BARGAINS FOR MECHANICS!**  
**WM. WRIGHT,**  
DEALER IN  
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS,  
FRUIT, OYSTERS, &c., &c.

277 Yonge Street, Toronto.

**Queen City Grocery & Provision Store,**  
320 Queen Street West.  
**WM. F. ROBERTSON,**  
DEALER IN GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,  
In addition to his SUGARS, that have been before the public so long, has received his SUMMER LIQUORS:  
Cook Port Wine.....\$1 00 per gal  
Old Port..... 2 50 "  
Extra do..... 3 50 "  
Unsurpassed Old Port..... 5 00 "  
Serrano—Fine Old Sherry..... 1 50 "  
Extra do..... 2 50 "  
Splendid do..... 4 50 "  
Dove's Montreal Stock Ale and Porter. 1 25 per doz.  
Goods sent to all parts of the city.





