

Ontario Workman.

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

VOL. I.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1873

NO 45

Labor Notes.

The London Shopkeepers' Assistants Association is again holding meetings in London with a view of extending its organization.

The Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners of Scotland Report for the year shows a great increase in branches, number of members and funds.

A rotary puddling furnace, invented by Mr. Crampton, is shortly to be tried at the Royal Gun Factories, Woolwich, to supersede, in a great measure, the laborious operation of puddling iron by hand.

A large meeting composed of the London Imitators of woods and marbles, was held on the 17th ult., at Munster Square, Regent's Park, to take into consideration the formation of a trades union. The meeting was largely attended.

The "International Herald," says the next struggle of working men will be to have the whole of Saturday as a holiday. The same paper thinks ten hours a week would be enough to produce all the wealth required for the comfort of the people.

The workmen at Britonferry Ironworks, Nonmouth, have made arrangements with their employers Messrs. Townsend, Wood and Co., to resume work at once until the strike question is settled, at the higher rate of wages, agreeing in case of reduction of wages generally, they would accept the lesser rate.

THE CONGLETON STRIKE.—Two or three of the silk-mills recently opened in this town, by the masters giving the price demanded by the hands, viz., 9s. per week. It is expected that the rest of the hands will go in at this price, and thus this disastrous strike brought to a close. The strike has lasted about four weeks, and the attendant anxiety has been somewhat severe.

The Machinists and Blacksmiths' Journal for January says, that during the year 1872, forty-six Unions were organized, with an increase of membership of over three thousand. The International Union is out of debt, and has nearly \$7,000 of a balance in its favor. Besides this, their President talks of organizing only seventy-five new Unions during 1873.

The total number of members of the Associated Iron Molders of Scotland, was in December, 3,261, with funds on hand amounting to £15,714—nearly \$80,000. Trades was slackening up considerably, and attempts at reduction of wages were anticipated. The rules adopted by the English Society in reference to molders emigrating to this country, have been submitted to the members of the Scottish Society, and will, without doubt be adopted.

The Chinese brought to Beaver Falls, Pa., to take the place of white laborers, at one-fourth the wages, have been on strike for an advance. It appears the first lot were getting seventy-five cents per day, the second lot only received sixty, and as they could save nothing out of that amount, they struck for seventy-five, and they got it. "Mo wantee more payee or no workee."

Thirteen of the gas-stokers imprisoned for participation in the recent strike were let out of Maidstone Goal on Wednesday morning; but they were only the men who had been sentenced at Woolwich Police-court to incarceration for six weeks—no step whatever having yet been taken to soften the doom pronounced on the leaders in the strike by Mr. Justice Brett.

The colliers, to the number of 600, employed at the Morewood Collieries, Alfreton, have resumed work. They struck about a fortnight ago in consequence of the owners refusing the eight hours system. That has now been conceded, and the owners have agreed to advance the wages of the men, 4d. per ton of 25 cwt. until the first of August, after which 21 cwt. will be the maximum weight of a ton.

There has been for some time much dissatisfaction existing among the women and girls employed in the spinning department of the Chatham Dockyard on account of

the small amount of money they can now earn. They were put on "task" work a little time back, but the scale of prices was such that they have been unable to earn anything like what they were paid when on "day" work, and hence the discontent. But there are hopes that the matter will now be remedied, as dockyard officials are engaged in preparing a revised list of prices, which will, it is hoped, enable the workmen to earn as much money as they used to receive.

THE IMPRISONED GAS STOKERS.—The Rev. G. M. Murphy, as chairman of a meeting of South London workingmen, has received the following communication from the Home-office:—"Whitehall, Jan. 16—Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Bruce to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., and to acquaint you that the memorial and resolution forwarded by you on behalf of the gas-stokers have been duly received, and that they and other memorials on the same subject are now under the consideration of the Secretary of State.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, HENRY WINTERBOTHAM.—The Rev. G. M. Murphy."

An aggregate meeting of the members of the various branches of the composition and ornamental glass-frame trade, was held on the 25th ult., in the Franklin Hall, Castle street, Oxfordstreet, to consider the propriety of applying to employers for the nine hours day. The meeting was fully attended by union and non-union men, and the utmost unanimity prevailed. Mr. Lloyd Jones, by invitation of the committee, occupied the chair, and urged upon those present who did not belong to the union, the advisability of at once joining it, as it was only by acting with the united thought and decision of men, that they enforce their past claims, or so regulate their proceedings as to decide as to what general rule in the trade would be applicable to all, and in the interest of all, employers as well as employed. The best spirit prevailed throughout the whole of the proceedings.

The co-operative movement seems to be spreading in France, for we hear of new enterprises started on all sides. For instance a co-operative bake-house founded at Jouy-sur-Morin, (Seine-et-Marne) has proved a great success. A month ago a similar baker's co-operative society started at Chantay near Tours, called "la Chantayenne." The inhabitants of Beziers, (Herauld) received, it appears, a copy of the rules affecting the co-operative bake-house of Arcueil-Cachan, near Paris, and were so impressed that they resolved to start a similar institution. The adhesions were so numerous that the society was at once founded, and we extract the following paragraph from their circular:—"It is by co-operation, that we shall gradually obtain the solution of those social problems which have been the subject of so many discussions and so few deeds. It is by co-operation that we shall attain the moral and material improvements of the working classes."

A PUBLICANS' STRIKE.—A "strike" of an extraordinary character, the particulars of which have not until now appeared in print, has taken place at Basingstoke. The publicans there, as well as in other places, feel very sore about the Licensing Act, and they determined to make at least some of those who passed the bill feel the inconvenience of its provisions. Accordingly, as the county ball was to be held there a few nights ago, they agreed not to apply to the magistrates for any extension of hours; and the local gentry who came to the ball before eleven o'clock, found that if they put their horses in the hotel stables they would not be able to get them out again until six o'clock the next morning, while those who arrived after eleven found the public-houses shut up, and there was no accommodation to be had at any price, the publicans saying, "You, gentlemen, have passed the Licensing Act, and now we will give you a turn of it." The amount of inconvenience occasioned may be more easily imagined than described, as numbers had come from a long

distance out in the country. The members of the workingmen's clubs gave the coachmen bills informing them that as they would not be able to get refreshments at the public houses, they might come to the clubs, where they would be supplied with refreshments at the same price as the members were charged.

The men on strike in South Wales have caused a statement to be published in which they say that they are at direct issue with the masters on a question of certain figures, and that it is on this point, and this point only, they ask for arbitration. They repudiate the idea that they want an examination of the masters' books for the purpose of ascertaining the profits made by the masters, or for the purpose of having a decision by arbitration as to what those profits ought to be. They believe that the rate of wages, after the 10 per cent. reduction, would not bear the same ratio to the prices now received by the masters as did the ratio of wages paid by the same masters at different antecedent periods to the prices received by them at those periods. They submit that the assurance of this fact is a fair subject for arbitration, and that it in no way involves an offensive inquiry into the affairs of the masters, or an attempt to dictate to them as to the profit they ought to be allowed on their colliery ironworks. If the result of such an arbitration should be to show that the wages offered by the masters bear the same ratio to the prices they receive as the wages paid by them at certain antecedent periods bore to the prices received at those periods, the men would accept the reduced scale.

TRADES' UNION CONGRESS.

The sittings of the Fifth Annual Trades' Union Congress were commenced on Monday, in the New Assembly rooms, at Leeds. A hundred and thirty delegates were present, representing trades and societies from all parts of the kingdom.

On Tuesday the president (Mr. Lishman) delivered an address, in the course of which he alluded to the gas-stokers' strike, condemning it as inopportune. He, however, thought Mr. Justice Brett showed vindictiveness in his sentence. He further urged the abrogation of the present criminal law as regards strikes. He very much regretted that the parliamentary committee had not been successful in all they had done with respect to the truck system, the nine hours' question, and other matters. He then reviewed various subjects which were to be discussed by the congress, and recommended that working men should give prominence to the questions in which they were interested, and be prepared to support their representatives in Parliament. The business was chiefly formal.

On Wednesday the report of the committee was discussed. Mr. J. D. Prior moved a vote of thanks to the parliamentary committee, but also proposed to except from the adoption of their report that part which relates to the Criminal Law Amendment act.—Mr. J. Naylor moved that the committee had exceeded their powers in regard to this act, as it had been resolved at Nottingham that there should be no compromise on the subject.—Several other delegates strongly condemned the conduct of the committee, and some defended it, Mr. George Howell replying to the attacks that had been made upon them, and insisting that there should be a total repeal of the law.—The Hon. Auberon Herbert, M.P., said he was confident that the criminal law would be amended, and he recommended that a deputation should be sent to Mr. Gladstone.—Mr. Alderman Carter, M. P., advocated its total repeal, and ultimately the original resolution was agreed to. That part of the report relating to the Arbitration act was also adopted. In the afternoon other portions of the report were discussed.—A public meeting was held in the evening in the Mechanics' institute. Mr. Alderman Carter presided, and spoke at some length on the subject of trades' unions and the representation of labor in Parliament. Resolutions appropriate to the occasion were moved and spoken to by Mr. Odger, Mr. Joseph Arch, and others.

At Thursday's sitting of the congress a series of resolutions were carried unanimously after an animated discussion, in favor of the further amendment of the law which regulates criminal proceedings against workmen for breach of contract. The speakers repudiated the association of the idea of conspiracy with combination for trades' union purposes. During the discussion, Mr. Cremer, of London, said that in reply to a memorial from the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, founded upon a speech made at Reading by Mr. Lefevre a member of the Government, as to what were combinations and conspiracies, Mr. Gladstone had sent a reply which he (Mr. Cremer) would read. Mr. Lefevre had said that during last year the Government had paid £50,000 more for coals for the Royal navy owing to the extraordinary high prices, the main cause of which he said had been a combination of the coal owners. That was the language of a Minister of the Crown, and the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners therefore memorialised Mr. Gladstone as to whether the Government was prepared to put the law in motion against those conspirators (the coal owners), and whether it would appoint a commission to inquire into the causes of the present high prices of coals. This put Mr. Gladstone in a fix, but he sent the following reply:—

10, Drowning-street, Whitehall, January 8, 1873.—Sir,—Mr. Gladstone has directed me to reply to your letter of the 6th inst., to express his conviction that his colleagues agree with him in regarding the present prices of coal as a great evil; but he is not aware of any facts which would warrant Her Majesty's Government in assuming that individuals have in any manner made themselves obnoxious to the law in connection with this subject. Should such facts be produced, they will meet with immediate attention. In the absence of these, though he does not say so circumstances could not justify an inquiry, he is not convinced that it would be for the public advantage in the present situation of the question. In regard to the gas-stokers lately sentenced to imprisonment, Mr. Gladstone has no doubt that you will perceive that an opinion, whether correct or otherwise, that they have received a severe sentence, ought not to lead to the adoption of another promise of any measures not justified by independent reasons, but should rather lead to a desire that the case should be carefully examined by the Secretary of State, and that the examination of any allegations laid before him Mr. Bruce has already expressed his willingness to undertake.—I am, &c., J. A. GODLEY.

After some discussion, Mr. Cremer moved the following resolution:—

That this congress is of opinion that the present high prices of coal and iron are due to a combination of coal owners, ironmasters, and capitalists, and that such combination is a conspiracy of a grave and much more serious character than the so-called gas-stokers' conspiracy, instructs the Parliamentary committee to institute such proceedings in a court of law against either coal owners or ironmasters, with a view of ascertaining whether the laws of combination and conspiracy are so framed as to apply to all who combine and conspire, and whether they have been enacted especially to crush combination on the part of working men.

Mr. M'Donald, Manchester, seconded the motion, which was strongly opposed by Mr. Kane (North of England) and Mr. M'Donald, (Glasgow).—Mr. Kane moved the following amendment:—"that this congress considers such a proposition to be unworthy of the consideration of any body of intelligent men." Eventually Mr. Kane withdrew his amendment, and the original motion, on being put, was lost by a large majority, only three hands being held up for it.

The "Trades' Union Act and its Working" next came under consideration.

On Friday the first business was the adoption of a memorial to Government praying for the release of the gas-stokers, on the ground that they did not intentionally violate the law, and that the congress, while not questioning the legality of the verdict, were surprised at the severity of the sentence.—Mr. Taylor, of Leamington, then

read a paper on the employment of women and children in agriculture, factories, workshops, &c.—Mr. Halliday, miners' delegate, next made a statement respecting the dispute in the coal and iron trade in South Wales. He contended that the workmen were fairly entitled to an increase of wages, considering the rise in the prices of coal and iron, and said the dispute continues without any prospect of a settlement. Mr. Kane, ironworker, said the union would be able to support 2,000 ironworkers without any appeal. A resolution expressing sympathy with the men on strike, and hoping that the dispute would be settled by arbitration, and calling upon the congress to use the means to raise funds for the men locked out, was passed.—After a very warm discussion the following were elected as a parliamentary committee—Messrs. Howell, M'Donald, Odger, Allen, Guile, Shorrocks, Owen, Kane, and Plackett. For the holding of next year's congress five places were proposed and seconded, viz.: Glasgow, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sheffield, Liverpool, and Hanley. The voting was as follows: Glasgow, 9; Liverpool, 22; Sheffield, 80; Hanley, 17; Newcastle, 12. Sheffield was thus selected.

THE AMALGAMATED ENGINEERS.

On Saturday last the anniversary meeting of the council of the above society took place at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet street. After partaking of an excellent and well served dinner, the Chairman (Mr. Whetstone) in proposing prosperity to the society went into details as to its progress within the last few years, which were of the most satisfactory kind. The members now number 41,285, whilst the funds have risen to the unprecedented sum of £155,000. There has been a general rise of wages without striking, and many other advantages obtained through the instrumentality of the society.

Mr. William Allen, the general secretary, also spoke in a very encouraging manner of the society's proceedings and progress. He advised a steady perseverance in the course they had been pursuing, with the assurance that if they kept moving forward peaceably and wisely, they could not fail to realize in the future many advantages in addition to those secured up to the present time.

Mr. Lloyd Jones replied on behalf of the guests, and sought to enforce on the engineers and members of trade societies generally, the necessity of perfecting their trades organizations. They were now becoming in a certain sense national institutions, and it was their duty so to work them as to give them increased power in influencing the business of the country, so as by the operations of law to secure to labor an equitable share in the net profits of the nation's industry, and to secure an education for every poor man's child, whereby the general manhood of the country should be elevated, and the safety and happiness of all made more secure.—*English Exchange.*

A SCIENTIFIC ANECDOTE.

A professor's wife, who occupied herself sometimes with assisting her husband in making casts of interesting objects of geology and natural history, says the *Manufacturer and Builder*, also for her own pleasure, made sometimes flowers and fruits of wax and other materials, and notwithstanding she had become quite a successful expert in this line, she found that almost always her efforts were criticised by her friends. Once, at a tea party, she passed a large apple around, and quoted her confidence that this time she had been quite successful in her imitation of nature's product; but her friends were as usual, not of her opinion; one criticised the shape, saying it would be more natural if it was not so globular; another criticised the colors, and said it was better than other imitations, but that she had not quite hit that natural indescribable peculiarity which distinguishes the natural apples from the imitations; almost every one had some fault to find. After the apple had passed round and came in her hands again, she ate it, without saying anything. Her friends had been criticising a real apple, but never afterwards criticised her imitations of fruit.

Go to the WORKMAN Office, 124 Bay street for Cheap Job Printing.

Poetry.

TRUST ONE ANOTHER.

Look into your brother's eyes, man, And bid him read your own; One half the strife of human life Is born of guile alone!

COURAGE.

Courage!—Nothing can withstand Long a wronged, undaunted land; If hearts within her be True unto themselves and thee,

Courage!—who will be a slave That had strength to dig a grave And therein his fetters hide,

Tales and Sketches.

THE OTHER SIDE.

NEW TRADES UNION STORY.

BY M. A. FORAN.

Pres. C. I. U.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

"I am satisfied in my own mind, from to-night's experience, that Relvason is the murderer of your father and also the robber of his or your property, but how to convict a jury of that fact does not seem so apparent."

into it than I can, for I must confess, it puzzles me. When I first came to the city, I stopped at the Nevada House, but had hardly taken possession of my room, ere I was called upon by a very seedy looking individual,

"Three men went down just before you came up," remarked the patrolman abstractedly. "How long before we came up?" eagerly asked the sergeant.

"I neither make nor unmake kings, but I serve my master." "Oh, he is not yet saved!" cried the king, springing towards the other door of the cell;

the ground, set himself to work to release his fellow prisoners, among whom he recognised Richard and George. "Comrades," said he to them, "not being able to pay your ransom, I give you the key of the prison."

RACHEL AND AIXA;

The Hebrew and the Moorish Maidens.

AN INTERESTING HISTORICAL TALE.

CHAPTER XXXIX.—Duguesclin's Prison.

Ruy softly took the keys from the sleeping governor, and Don Pedro was advancing to take them, when Duguesclin suddenly snatched them from the wower, and giving the smaller one to the tallest pilgrim, he said, "Here is the key of the water-gate, sir, Heaven grant that you may reach it without hindrance."

CHAPTER XL.—Rachel's Prison.

The prison in which the ferocious Late Comar had immured his wife, was one of those old Moorish watch-towers, called Atalayas, with which the Moors had garrisoned all the heights.

Scarcely had he shut the door, when a human form crawled from among the plants and herbs that grew beside the lake, and wearily dragged itself, like a wounded snake, up the burning sandy hill. This man appeared to be attracted by some strong power, to reach the Atalaya, even though his life-blood were spent in the effort.

At length he gained the ravine, and crossing it, ventured to the door to listen, but no sound reached his ear. Then he looked despairingly on the thick walls, but perceiving at length the palm tree that rose before the only window that was not blocked up, he clambered to the top, though with much pain and suffering, and, hidden amid its branches, was enabled, unperceived, to witness all that passed in that miserable chamber.

This spy was the leper, Esau Manasses. He had taken refuge with Aixa in a ruined shepherd's hut, on the borders of the Huerta, where his companion, stung by rage, shame, and envy, had not ceased to stimulate his hatred and revenge against Rachel.

Esau had watched the house of the Late Comer for hours, in hopes to catch a glimpse of the poor girl, but at length he discovered that she had been removed to some secure retreat, and he then dogged the steps of Burdett, but in vain, for the latter did not go out of Seville.

At last his perseverance was rewarded; for that afternoon, as he was watching at the Carmo Gate, he saw a horseman pass, whom he quickly recognised as the former captain of freebooters. Esau sprang on his track, certain that Burdett could have no other errand in that sad solitude than to visit Rachel. Thus was Esau guided to her prison.

From the top of his palm tree he perceived her wretched room, the walls of which were black, damp, and bare. A bed of dry leaves heaped in a corner, two rickety stools, and a cracked cedar table, composed the furniture.

Rachel sat on the bed, her eyes filled with tears, a deadly pallor overspread her countenance; her lips, that formerly vied with the carnation, now cold and colorless as wax; her whole appearance so forlorn, so languid, so motionless, that Esau's heart sank as he recognised her.

Burdett had just entered, but Rachel did not move; he spoke to her, but she did not answer.

Alarmed at her silence, he approached and took her hand, saying, "Are you not glad to see me again, madam?"

She raised her eyes and said feebly, "When you slant me up here, sir, did you not assure me that I should see you no more? Are you afraid that I shall be too long dying?"

"No, Rachel," he replied, "I see by your pallid looks that the marshy vapours already begin to curdle your blood, and I commiserate you, madam. There is yet time for escape; why have you so obstinately refused to acknowledge before the Black Prince that you were shut up with Don Pedro in the Morabethin?"

"Because my confession would have endangered his crown," she answered, "and I value my life as nothing to his interest."

"You then acknowledge your offence!" exclaimed the Late Comer, transporting with rage.

"Yes; why should I not acknowledge it before you, sir? It is the remembrance of that hour of joy which gives me the courage to die. The king urged me to quit you, to seek in his Alcazar an asylum against your insults and cruelty; but, though I love him as much as I degenerate you, I banished my love to the bottom of my heart, so that I might remain faithful not to you, sir, but to my duty and my vows. Therefore, do your worst, I am resigned to die."

"I can easily conceive that you are willing to die, since you are for ever separated from him you love," said Burdett. "But when I have avenged myself on you, madam, it will be his turn, for even now he has just disgraced me; not because I allowed Don Enrique to flee, not because Edward of Wales liberated Duguesclin, but because I would not make a traffic of my honors, as he doubtless expected."

"Duguesclin free?" murmured Rachel, shuddering, apparently more moved at this news than at all his threats concerning herself. "Oh, may Heaven preserve the throne from so formidable an enemy!"

This proof of her devoted passion rendered Burdett furious, and with threats and curses he turned away, as if about to quit her, hoping that fear would induce her to recall him; but she remained calm and silent, and apparently forgetful of his presence.

Esau meantime had lost not a word or look of the passing scene. The mist with which Aixa had blinded his senses, cleared away; he saw that Rachel had never changed, and the rage with which he had sought her was turned into adoration.

Burdett, however, had not lost sight of his purpose in visiting Rachel; returning, therefore, slowly towards her, he endeavored to awaken her interest by depicting the splendid and happy lot she might enjoy if she were free.

"Why do you come to torment me with the image of happiness that is for ever denied me?" said she, sadly. "Yes, such a life would have been delightful."

"That dream of love may yet become a reality," said the Late Comer, coolly.

"I do not understand you, sir," said Rachel amazed.

"You will understand me when I tell you

Rachel, that the obstacles which separate you from Don Pedro may be removed without sin," he replied, "I will make a proposal to you; if you refuse it, you shall stay here and die."

Involuntarily agitated by a vague hope, Rachel, with a painful effort, raised her head, and fixed an astonished look on her tormentor.

"You can assist me to gain a much larger fortune than that of which your royal lover has deprived me. On this condition, I will restore you to life and liberty, and I will have our marriage cancelled by the Holy Father."

"Shall I see Don Pedro again?" cried she, feebly; "but, alas, sir, it is too late! I have counted the long hours during which I have inhaled the deadly vapors of the Huerta."

"Oh, woe to thee, Aixa!" exclaimed Esau; "woe to thee who hast deceived me!"

"Who knows," said Burdett to Rachel, "your youth may overcome the effects of this poisonous air."

"But what is the proposal you speak of? some shameful proposition, doubtless, which conceals a snare," she asked.

"No," he replied; "you know that your father holds the famous golden table as a pledge for my ransom, which he advanced for me from the Alcazar."

"The golden table you stole from Don Pedro," said Rachel, "I remember it well, sir."

"I gained it in open warfare," retorted he quickly. "Well, I now want to redeem that royal treasure, and if Samuel will return it to me, I will restore his daughter to him in exchange."

(To be continued.)

ASSOCIATED CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF SCOTLAND.

The eleventh annual report of the Associated Carpenters and Joiners of Scotland, for the year ending Oct. 31st, 1872, has just been issued. From the remarks of the General Secretary prefixed to the report, we take the following:—

The past year has been very remarkable for the great number of movements made by workmen. While in a great many cases the question of wages was involved in some of the strikes, still it is very satisfactory to notice that in almost all cases shorter hours were the main grounds of dispute between employers and employed. While some employers could not see the propriety of conceding shorter hours or higher wages to their workmen without resorting to disputes, there were many who, with a good grace, granted that which those who refused had ultimately to grant. During the past year our trade societies have been assisted in trade movements by what may be called an exceptional good state of trade, which has induced many trades to move that have lain dormant for years. While admitting this favorable circumstance, comparison is courted between the progress made by trades with a good society and those having none at all, or one of no great consequence. Turning to our own trade, we have not been idle; and while our strikes during the year have been trifling, our progress has been marked. While we had not the great movements some trades had, there is an amount of satisfaction in the thought that they were only moving on to the vantage ground so long held by the building trades, and which the building trades were so desirous to see occupied by their brethren of other trades, that they might then direct their attention to an eight hours day. In many of our branches of labor the hours have been reduced from fifty-six to fifty-one per week, while in almost all the branches an advance of wages has been obtained.

There is, however, a great and unaccountable difference in the rates of wages paid in different towns in Scotland. A joiner in Wick works fifty-seven hours for 15s, while one in Dumoon gets 33s 3d for the same hours. The difference cannot be attributed to the higher cost of living in Dumoon as compared with Wick. Allowing that a portion of the difference arises in the way, the only explanation that can be given for the remainder is, that the one place has been under the influence of our association for years, while the other has only become connected with it during the past year. The members will soon have to consider the propriety of securing the amendment of some of the worst and most obnoxious of the clauses of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. It has been said that this Act refers to all persons, and not particularly to trade unionists. While admitting this much, it may be answered that it is of no moment, although it does not specify that trades unionists are the special objects of its penalties. Its aims are trades unionists and their punishment, and the penalties have, in numerous cases, been awarded in court, although in nearly all cases the decision of the inferior courts have been reversed by the superior court. It is a hardship and injustice that men should have to fight through such an expensive course of defence in two courts, because the interpretation of an unjust and class law is not understood by those who have the duty of prosecuting assigned to them. The receipts for the year amount to £5,087 5s. 4d, being nearly £900 in excess of those of last year. There has been paid £1,282 19s 4d as sick allowance, £300 as funeral allowance, £266 0s 3d as tools' compensation, £61 14s 6d as strike allowance, £22 12s as victimized allowance, and £350 as bonuses to seven disabled members. There is a balance placed to the credit of the associa-

tion of £883 7s 2d, which increases our reserve fund to £7,133 3s 11d. Of this sum £6,552 17s 1d belongs to the trade section, and £580 6s 10d to the sick section. There is a balance of £199 6s 6d placed to the credit of the sick section for the year, but this in a great measure may be attributed to the increase of members. There is an increase of 1,108 clear members during the year, also an increase of twenty-five branches. This result is doubtless in a great measure due to the efforts of the delegates, or mission, ordered by the branches last spring.

The gross receipts in the trade section amounted to £2,706 6s 1d; sick and funeral section, £2,024 8s 3d; common to both sections, £894 1s 0d; loss by common, £90 16s—total receipts, £5,714 11s 5d. The gross payments in the trade section were £379 0s 2d; sick and funeral section, £1,020 5s 4d; common to both sections, £1,984 17s 0s; balance, trade section, £2,326 5s 11d; do., sick and funeral section, £404 2s 11d; total payments, £5,714 11s 5d.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT AN IRON-WORKS.

An extraordinary accident took place recently at the Bolton Iron and Steel Works, shortly after six o'clock, involving loss of life and immense damage to property. The accident occurred to that portion of the works devoted to the manufacture of rails, where some twenty persons are employed day and night, the night hands commencing at six o'clock. The engine tender for the night was Joseph Foster, a youth nineteen years of age. After the engine was started, it is said, the strap came off the governing shaft, which caused the engine to run at a greatly accelerated speed, and the consequence was that the fly-wheel, twenty-six feet in diameter, and weighing sixty tons, flew asunder with a loud report, and the segments, eight in number, were projected, with destructive effects, into the works. One fragment was hurled through the roof a distance of about sixty yards, and fell upon the end of a waggon on the London and North-Western Railway, completely destroying the waggon, and embedding itself three feet in the earth. Another arm of the wheel knocked down a couple of stacks of chimneys, after which it fell on the railway, a distance of forty yards. The other segments were projected against the iron principals supporting the roof, bringing down the roof for some forty yards in length and thirty feet in width. Others fell on the engine-house, which was entirely destroyed, and it is feared that Joseph Foster, the engine tender, is killed, as he is missed, and his body has not been recovered. The boilers, rolling mills, and other machinery were also greatly damaged by the fall of the roof. Some five hundred men are employed at the works, and with the exception of about a dozen employed in the rolling-mill department, they escaped uninjured. Of the rolling-men John Mulloy, John Robinson, Jackson, Hayes, Ellis, Clarke, Michael Brown and son, and Patrick Walsh are the most severely injured, and they were conveyed to the infirmary, the two latter having sustained spinal injuries. The concussion, as well as the rush caused by the breaking of the pipe supplying the engine, was heard a distance of 400 yards. The damage is estimated to be several thousand pounds.

THE IMPRISONED GAS STOKERS.

The Committee acting in aid of the imprisoned gas stokers held a special meeting on Tuesday, at Bolt court, Fleet street, for the purpose of considering the reply of Mr. Bruce to the request that he would receive a deputation from the Committee. Mr. George Potter occupied the chair. Mr. Broadhurst, secretary, read a large number of letters from all parts of the country, promising moral and pecuniary support to the objects of the Committee. Subscriptions to the amount of £20 had been received on Monday. The wives of the imprisoned men with families were placed at an allowance of 15s per week, and those without families 10s per week.

The Chairman said the immediate object of the meeting was to hear the letter read which had been received from the Home Office on Monday morning, and to decide upon the best course to be pursued in the interest of the men and their families. He then read the letter, which was as follows:—

“WHITEHALL, Jan. 4, 1873.
“SIR,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Bruce to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ult., requesting him to receive a deputation on behalf of the imprisoned gas-stokers. In reply, I am to acquaint you, with regard to the question of the mitigation of the sentence passed on the gas-stokers by Mr. Justice Brett, that it is Mr. Bruce's invariable practice to decline to receive deputations for the purpose of inducing him to alter sentences imposed in the course of law. If, however, a memorial setting forth grounds for mitigating the sentence on the gas-stokers were sent to Mr. Bruce, it would receive his most careful consideration.”

“Mr. Bruce must also decline to receive a deputation for the purpose of having his attention called to the following questions contained in your letter:—

“Is it the opinion of the Government that Mr. Justice Brett's summing up is a correct exposition of the common law of conspiracy?”

“What was the intention of the Government in inserting the clauses and provisions respecting conspiracy contained in the Trades

Union Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act?”

“The Secretary of State is not a court of appeal from the decisions of Her Majesty's Judges on questions of law, and has no authority to overrule them. The Court for the Consideration of Crown Cases Reserved is the proper tribunal to decide such questions, and if the correctness of the law laid down by the Judge at the trial has been doubted, it was open to the counsel engaged to ask to have a case reserved for the opinion of that Court; but such a course was not adopted by them. The Secretary of State must, therefore, decline to have any such questions raised before him, or to give any opinion upon it.”

“Mr. Bruce must also decline to receive a deputation for the purpose of discussing the intentions of the Government in having passed an Act, or part of an Act of Parliament. The Government is responsible to Parliament, and Parliament having sanctioned the Act in question, it is in Parliament alone that Mr. Bruce would be prepared to answer any questions as to the ground upon which the Government considers it advisable that any part of such Act should be retained or repealed.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
“Mr. G. Potter.” “A. F. O. LIDDELL.”

Considerable discussion followed the reading of the letter. Mr. Robertson moved,—“That the memorial, as drafted by the sub-Committee, be at once forwarded to the Home Secretary.” Mr. E. Jenkins seconded the resolution, which was agreed to with two dissentients. Upon the motion of the Rev. Mr. Murphy, seconded by Mr. Face, it was resolved to remit the legal question to the forthcoming Trades' Congress.

The Secretary then read the memorial. After recapitulating the facts connected with the trial of the prisoners at the Central Criminal Court, it complains of the refusal of the Judge to allow a postponement of the trial in order that the counsel, hastily engaged for the defence, might have a reasonable time to look into all the facts connected with the case; and it further complains of the Judge having ignored the recommendation to mercy made by the jury. The memorial then points out that the men were not cross-charged with having committed any act of violence against person or property, and goes on to say: “That even if the law as laid down by Mr. Justice Brett, was sound, and the charges against the men were proven, yet the sentence was excessive, and altogether disproportioned to the offence with which they were charged.” The memorial concludes as follows:—

“We pray, therefore, that the Government will advise Her Majesty either to grant a free pardon to those men, or a remission of the heavy sentence as inflicted by the Judge, who, totally disregarding their previous good character and the unanimous recommendation to mercy by the jury who tried them, and who found them guilty on one count only of the heavy indictment under which they were prosecuted, nevertheless stretched the law to the utmost for the purpose of inflicting a most severe punishment on those hapless men.”

The memorial, as read, was unanimously approved.

STRIKES AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.

At the present-time, when the cry is being frequently raised that we must, for the public safety, restrict the liberty of workmen in the matter of strikes, it is perhaps not wholly unnecessary that we should look at the argument upon which this proposal is based. Those who argue that because public and private interests are made to suffer by the policy of the strike this policy should be rendered next to impossible of adoption by repressive legislation, forget the essential conditions upon which the labor of the workman is obtained. They say that in regard to public companies who obtain special privileges or monopolies, such companies are bound by severe penalties to constant and regular accommodation of the public. That railway companies, for example, are bound to run a certain number of trains at certain definite rates, under such penalties as are sufficient to compel compliance, and that since they are so bound it is no more than bare justice that the servants of such companies should be similarly held liable to give constant service. Such parties argue that since the companies are bound to the service of the public. In this it is forgotten that public servants ought to be to that of the whatever privileges the companies may have received under their various Acts of Parliament, the servants of such companies have received none. While the railway shareholders have been allowed to monopolise the traffic of a district to their own profit, their servants have received no other privilege than that of being engaged to work at the lowest possible rate of wages. To propose, therefore, that the servants of public companies should be held in leash by Act of Parliament, in the same way the companies themselves are, is to propose what must turn out a piece of gross injustice. Before the workmen of any public company can be justly bound to the service of their many masters, their interests must have been secured in a like manner. It may be true that the public interest is made

to suffer, and that many private persons experience loss of goods, time, and money by the sudden cessation of labor in a whole department; but the public ought to remember that the interests—the goods, time, and money—of the necessary workers was wholly neglected in framing the bill by which the company had a being; and that therefore it is too much to expect—on the part of the servant—unlimited devotion to the interests of those who have never considered his own. Of course it will be said that the workman incurred no responsibility, and therefore stands on a footing entirely distinct from that of the shareholder who sunk his capital in the undertaking. This is a perfectly correct view of the actual difference between a shareholder and a servant in any of the public companies; and we desire no more than to see this view and its consequences frankly applied to the question at issue. If the workman under a public company has no other advantages than those to be had with a private firm, it is not to be expected he will submit to more disabling conditions in the one case than in the other. He will retain his rights in the one case with as firm a grasp as in the other—he will not accept lower wages nor longer periods of work or warning—if he can help it. If the wages are no greater, the work day must not be longer. If the guarantee of employment be no more secure, the hold on the servant will not, and cannot be either more lasting or firm. If the servants of public companies are to be tied to the service of their employers by Act of Parliament, it can only be by offering—in the shape of unchallengeable guarantees, more money or less work—such inducements as will draw and keep together, without the necessity of trade societies, a sufficiently numerous and capable body of workers. It is too late now to speak of individual class legislation such as this. Public opinion will not tolerate such a proposal; and we hope that working men will be watchful and resolute enough to prevent, in the event of such a measure being introduced, its passage into a temporary law.—Reformer.

THE “TIMES” ON UNION.

We intended last week if time had permitted, to call the attention of working men generally to a leading article which appeared on the 15th in the Times, on the strike in South Wales. We have no desire to refute any statement made by the writer, though there is much of what it is his object to prove, more than open to question. What he seeks to establish we shall, at the present pass over to point out and remark on certain of the facts he has introduced to assist in the proof of his case, as it is to these more especially we intend to direct the attention of our readers.

The first alludes to the magnitude of the strike, and remarks that of the large number of people interested to it, only a small proportion are desirous that it should go on. Of the 50,000 ironworkers we are assured that only 5 per cent. of them are in union. So far as these are concerned the fight would soon be at an end, according to the Times. “If men strike without a Union at their back,” the writer remarks, “how are they to find the means to live through the struggle?” This question is put very seriously, and this is a question which every man in England who lives by his labor should at once put to himself. Those who have always been the consistent enemies of trades associations, and no doubt very conscientiously so, ask this question now, knowing that it only admits of one answer, and that answer the Times very frankly furnishes. “The miners,” it says, “will at once resolve a weekly allowance, and the 5 per cent. of ironworkers who belong to the Union will obtain similar assistance. But what is to become of the vast majority?” It is for this reason that the writer pronounces the 10,000 colliers in Union to be the powers which the employers have to dread. “The Colliers' Union,” the writer observes, “therefore, is master of the position, and on these we say can only depend the issue of this struggle.”

We repeat that we do not desire to refute the statements of the Times. In this matter it is as correct as in most matters connected with the movements of trades societies—it is wrong. Such an admission as this made unconsciously in the interest of Unionism is invaluable. It is a voucher for the strength given by Union to working men. It is the plainest possible admission, that in Union they are masters of the situation. With a disunited crowd of workers, even counted by hundreds of thousands, the employers could act as they thought proper. They could take from them any portion of their wages for the purpose of swelling their own profits; but, in the present attempt, luckily, out of the 70,000 workers 10,000 were in Union. They had submitted to discipline, appointed leaders in whom they could trust, and laid up provisions to sustain themselves when the day of trial came. And these ten thousand, standing firmly with their faces to the foe, hold the enemy in check, and fight with resolution and hope, because they know they have a common interest, and can depend on each other with the confidence of brothers.—See Hive.

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.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

(INVARIABLELY IN ADVANCE.)

Per Annum \$2 00
Six Months 1 00
Single copies 50

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
Half " " 85 00
Quarter " " 50 00
" " " 35 00
" " " 25 00
One column, for 6 months 80 00
Half " " 45 00
Quarter " " 25 00
" " " 15 00
One column, for 3 months 50 00
Half " " 30 00
Quarter " " 17 00
" " " 10 00

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

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

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.

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.
Tinmiths, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Cigar Makers, 2nd and 4th 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.

The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEB. 20, 1873.

KIND WORDS.

It is certainly very encouraging to those who have taken up a specific duty, and who are following out a course that they believe will tend to the advancement and up-lifting of the sons of toil, to know that their efforts are appreciated, and their services acknowledged. The want had for long years past been felt, of a newspaper published exclusively in the interest of the working classes; and in yielding to the solicitations of many representative workmen, to endeavor to supply that want, we understood something of the importance of the undertaking. We placed before ourselves a high ideal; and though, perhaps, up to the present, we have far from succeeded in fully reaching it, yet, it is gratifying to find our efforts have to some extent, been successful. At the mass meeting last week a public expression of approval was unanimously accorded us, and perhaps we shall be pardoned if we reproduce the resolution, which was moved by Mr. O'Donoghue, of Ottawa, and seconded by Mr. A. McCormick, of Toronto:

Resolved, That this meeting views with approval the independent course pursued by the workmen's own organ in this country, the ONTARIO WORKMAN, and would recommend the true friends of labor in the Dominion to interest themselves in extending its circulation, so that it may become more fully the source by which the labor of this country from east to west may be kept informed of the progress of their cause; and this meeting pledges itself to patronize those business men who use its columns as an advertising medium.

We hope the recommendation will be practically carried out. To the extent that the WORKMAN is sustained by workmen in all parts of the Dominion, just in the same proportion shall we be enabled to bring it up to the highest possible standard of a labor reform journal. Up to the present, we have not had much cause for complaint; but have been sustained by our friends both by their subscriptions, and also by their assistance in acting upon the pledge contained in the last clause of the resolution—patronizing those who use our advertising columns—thereby rendering our journal a first-class means

of communication between business men and the mechanics of the city.

Coming directly upon the heels of this resolution, is another adopted by the Provincial Grand Lodge of the Knights of St. Crispin, which held its session in this city last week, as follows: Moved by Mr. D. Martin, seconded by Mr. C. B. King, and

Resolved, That the thanks of this Provincial Grand Lodge, K. O. S. C., be tendered to the proprietors of the ONTARIO WORKMAN for their able advocacy of the principles of labor reform, and the firm stand they have taken on the side of labor. We would take this opportunity of recording our entire confidence in the ONTARIO WORKMAN, and would strongly recommend the journal to the most earnest support of our sub-lodges. We would also thank them for their kindness and liberality in presenting copies of their paper to each member of the Grand Lodge—also Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be sent to the WORKMAN office for publication.

We return our sincere thanks for these cheering words of kindness, and can only promise that most strenuous efforts will be made in order to render the WORKMAN all that could be desired. We shall also rely upon the continued exertions of our friends in our behalf; and hope that the recommendation contained in both the resolutions will be practically acted upon. We believe it would be a very easy matter for each of our present subscribers to obtain another, and by this means the WORKMAN would very speedily become the "source by which the labor of this country, from east to west, may be kept informed of the progress of their cause."

THE MASS MEETING.

The opinions of the workmen have been given upon some of the questions now before the country. With a clearness and lucidness that does credit to their intelligence they have spoken upon the questions that more nearly affect them. Their objections to some of the measures have been clearly defined, and reasons advanced for those objections. If it be the desire of the promoters of those measures to do "equal justice to all," attention will be given, and regard paid by them to the sentiments of the workmen as uttered by themselves; unless it can conclusively be shown that the objections urged are based upon wrong premises. The workmen are open to conviction; but they will tenaciously hold to their opinions until they are convinced that those opinions are not correct. It remains to be seen whether or no attention will be paid to their public expression of opinion. It is a matter not lightly to be treated, when thousands of any class of society intelligently and unanimously record their opinions and wishes; and such an occasion was the magnificent gathering of workmen in the St. Lawrence Hall on the 11th inst.

Since the above was in type, the bill to establish a Mechanics' Lien Law has been brought forward for its third reading. Some discussions took place upon the objections that were urged at the Mass Meeting in reference to the \$50 clause, being too high to affect mechanics generally, and finally Mr. Crooks moved that the limit be entirely removed, in which shape the bill passed its third reading. This we are sure will be acceptable to the mechanics generally, as far as it goes, although there were one or two other points that might advantageously have been amended.

THE BALLOT BILL.

We have very much pleasure in publishing the communication from Mr. Clarke, M.P.P. We certainly did not wish to attach any unworthy motives to Mr. Clarke in his withdrawing the Ballot Bill. What we considered objectionable was, that when the principle of the measure was so unmistakably approved, the time for its adoption was considered inconvenient. Workmen, believe in the saying "strike the iron while it's hot." They believe also in the ballot, and considered the time ripe for its adoption in Canada. However, if they delay for a session will result in a more comprehensive measure, they will be quite willing to wait; all that is desired is, that the measure should not be lost sight of altogether.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE, K. O. S. C.

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of last week the fourth annual session of the Provincial Grand Lodge of the Knights of St. Crispin was held in this city, in the Trades' Assembly Hall. Representatives were present from the following places:—Barrie, Brampton, Chatham, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, London, Orillia, Stratford, and Lodges 159, 315, and 366 of this city. There were also present representatives from the Province of Quebec as follows:—Montreal, Quebec city, St. Hyacintho, and Three Rivers. Considerable business was transacted which will have an important bearing upon the future prosperity and efficiency of the Order. Applications were received from many other cities and towns in the Dominion for the purposes of organization, and there is no doubt that under the able executive the Provincial Grand Lodge will make rapid strides during the coming year towards more fully consolidating that branch of industry. The following gentlemen are the officers elect for the ensuing term:—

- P. G. S. K.—William Silvers.
- P. G. K.—Samuel Aitkens.
- P. G. S.—William Magness.
- P. G. T.—Thos. Haisley.
- 1st P. G. T.—John Calvert.
- 2nd " —John A. Brandon.
- 3rd " —Chas. B. King.

Before the session closed, the Grand Lodge passed a very flattering resolution in reference to this journal, for which we are grateful, and believe that the resolution will be practically acted upon.

THE CORDWOOD QUESTION.

On Friday of last week the St. Lawrence Hall was crammed to its utmost extent to agitate the cordwood question. Mr. E. K. Dodds, of the *Sun*, spoke at considerable length, and substantiated the assertions he had previously made. A number of persons living along the Nippissing Railroad were also present, and added their testimony to their inability to procure cars, whilst Mr. Summerville was allowed all he wanted. Mr. Gooderham was present, and denied any knowledge of the existence of a ring. The practical result of the meeting was the passing of a resolution requesting the directors to allow a committee of three citizens to inspect the freight books of the road. If this be done, evidence will be given whether or no the company have favored a few at the expense of the many in the matter of granting cars.

THE ANNUAL TRADES' CONGRESS AT LEEDS.

Our late English files contain full reports of the fifth annual Trades' Union Congress, held in Leeds. The session extended over a week. The attendance of delegates was large, the number being about 130, which is some thirty more than attended last year when the Conference met at Nottingham. The details are too lengthy for our publication beyond a mere synopsis, but we shall from time to time reproduce the papers that were read on subjects of interest to our readers. Mr. Lishmore, the President, in his inaugural address, took occasion to allude to the gas-stokers' strike, which he considered "as inopportune and badly managed, and calculated to injure trades unionism in the minds of the public. He had held that opinion with regard to other strikes, and if strikes were not conducted intelligently and dispassionately, they would injure trade unionism rather than benefit it. With all true trade unionists, he thought that strikes should be the last resort of trade disputes, and not the first. All means should be tried before proceeding to a strike, and especially with such an organized body as the gas stokers, who had only newly come into existence, and who as a body had peculiar arrangements with their employers."

We believe there are few indeed who would not fully endorse the sentiments expressed by Mr. Linsmore, in that strikes should be made the last resort of trade disputes; but while this was generally admitted, with one or two ex-

ceptions at the Congress, the action of Mr. Justice Brett was very deservedly denounced in no unmeasured terms.

ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.

The remarkable agitation which the last year witnessed amongst the English agricultural laborers, will undoubtedly be of great interest to Canadians, seeing that one of the outgrowths of the movement is a scheme for the emigration of large numbers of this class to the various colonial possessions. Canada should make very strong efforts towards securing such a class of emigrants. We notice our Commissioners, both Provincial and Dominion, are moving in the matter, but there is need for great activity. Mr. J. C. Whelless, who was in this city last year, and who was engaged in the agricultural agitation, has been lecturing among the agriculturalists of Buckinghamshire, and has been earnestly setting forth the advantages of Canada as a field for British emigration, and at the conclusion of meetings held at Uxbridge, Colnbrook, Harefield, Norwood Green, and other places, many laborers came forward and asked that their names might be added to the list of emigrants who will sail some time in March. Probably there is no place in the world that would be so advantageous to the surplus labor thus drained off from the Old Country as our fertile Canadian provinces; and it would, therefore, manifestly be greatly to the advantage of the Dominion to have measures adopted to secure a large percentage of these hardy sons of toil.

"READ AND YOU WILL KNOW."

With manifest gratification we sometimes escape from the stormy discussion of strikes, and their inseparably attendant evils, to the contemplation of other modes of improving the social position and the resources of earth's producers—the vast army of toilers who constitute the industrial motor of the world. Arbitration has been lately advanced as a possible substitute for strikes; but then, the recognition of this principle concedes the unquestionable right of combination, and the beneficial results—to workmen—claimed to have been secured by its introduction, are largely due if not directly attributable to the strength of the combination, laying like a reserve corps on its arms in rear of the arbitrators. The advancing moral influence of civilization seems disposed to classify strikes among trades, and wars among nations, in the same general order of human evils. In war, the stronger side always wins—it matters not whether this strength consists in superior numbers or superior discipline, superior modes of destruction or greater perfection of military science; the same is equally true of a strike, the stronger party wins. Should two nations, to settle some vexed, disputed question, resolve to resort to war, and after the respective armies of each had taken the field and stood confronting each other, it should be proposed to settle the matter by arbitration, does any one suppose the weaker nation would secure all her representatives asked, if the stronger party objected thereto? We venture to say the result would not be materially different, whether settled by arbitration or a resort to arms, except that the effusion of blood and loss of life would be spared by the former plan; but, the abstract result would be substantially the same—the stronger party would win in either case. The same principle of force holds good in the adjustment of a trade difference, either by a strike or by arbitration, and the workmen who expect to achieve any beneficial results, worthy the name, through the medium of arbitration, in the absence of combinational strength, will be egregiously and sadly disappointed; and will, by experience, learn that the unjust employer will consent to arbitrate only when he is convinced, by the unbroken front of impregnable combination, that his interest lies in that direction.

Jumping from the application of a direct physical force, to the application of a moral force, when the power of the

latter to produce a given result is contingent upon the power of the former to produce the same result, we find does not afford an exit of escape to a smoother, wiser plan of improvement in our social and economic condition—a plan that will dispense with both these forces. Such a mode of improvement we believe to be embodied in the principle of Co-operation. All the hostility arising between labor and capital has been, directly or indirectly fomented by the wages system—which is only worthy of approbation when contrasted with veritable slavery—exists, there will also exist strifes and contentions between workmen and their employers. There is no escape from this conclusion—it is inevitable. The first or original condition of systematic industry was slavery, pure and simple; wages-slavery which followed was a progressive gradation, the continuation or superseding of which will be co-operation, a form or condition of systematic industry which will, when rightly understood, afford more positive relief and genuine improvement, economic, social and mental, to workingmen, than any other mode of redress now claiming our attention. But just here we encounter a stupendous obstacle, we are not prepared for the change. There is no disguising the fact, we are not prepared to avail ourselves of the advantages that would follow the supplanting of the wages system by the equitable distribution system. Until the majority of workingmen become radically changed in habit and principle, until they become vastly different, intellectually and morally, from what they are at present; until they become much better and greatly wiser, their condition will be injured and not bettered, by an application of the principle of co-operation. Under present circumstances—the limited knowledge of this subject possessed by the great body of workingmen, their want of mercantile training, their want of confidence in themselves, and in each other, there can be no lasting good expected from co-operative enterprises. What we want is light, knowledge, education for the masses. How is it to be attained? By reading. It is folly to suppose that men can not become learned outside of schoolhouses, college or university walls. Books are the great teachers of modern times. "Books," said a learned Englishman of the eleventh century, "are masters who instruct us without rods and rules and wrath; if you go to consult them they are never asleep; if you ask them questions, they don't run off; if you make blunders, they don't scold; if you are ignorant, they don't taunt you." If workingmen wish to solve the social problems most affecting themselves, they must read; if they wish to become respected, as they never were before, they must read; if they wish to do away with strikes, arbitration, and all the evils growing out of wages slavery, they must read. If they wish to see co-operation successfully and generally introduced, they must read; if they wish to store their minds with pure, elevating thoughts, that will lift them above the groveling grossness of ignorance, and fit them for higher and nobler stations in life, they must read; if they wish to cut the ligatures of darkness, that have bound them to the will of others, they must read; if they wish to render politicians unnecessary, and free the world from the baneful influence of political contests, they must read; in a word, if workingmen expect to ever achieve all they propose through association and organization, they must read. All the great, distinguished minds of ancient and modern times, achieved greatness and arrived at distinction through the habit of ceaseless, constant reading, and without the formation of this habit, any degree of perfection is utterly unattainable, impossible. We know that in the absence of an eight-hour system it is extremely difficult for workingmen to form any well-defined habit of general, systematic reading, but we also know that they can easily read more than they do, and that the quality of what they do read might be much improved. It is a sad reflection, made sadder by being only too true, that workingmen read but little; but this is not the worst phase of the reflection.

a large proportion of what they do read is more chaff, containing hardly a grain of solid, intellectual pabulum, while it abounds in moral poison.

The Music Hall on the occasion of the first of the series of lectures by Prof. Pepper on Tuesday night, was crowded to its utmost limits, a large number having to go away, unable to gain admittance.

Communications.

THE BALLOT BILL.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.) Sir,—In the issue of your useful periodical dated yesterday, I observe a brief notice of the second reading of the Ballot Bill introduced by me in the Ontario Assembly.

HAMILTON.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.) DEAR SIR,—In reply to J. B., of Montreal, I have simply to say that one fact is worth a thousand arguments.

above is a true extract received from the Secretary of the Committee on Correspondence. This fills all the space I intend to devote to the vindication of the leaders in the nine hour movement.

I have much pleasure in informing you that the example set by Toronto is not to be lost, as the Canadian Labor Unity have engaged the Mechanics' Hall here for a mass meeting of working men.

I remain yours, WORKMAN.

Hamilton, Feb. 17th, 1873.

CHARADES.

No. 1.

My first in March, but not in June; My second in song, but not in tune;

My first is in port, but not in haven; My second is in owl, but not in raven;

We have received only one correct answer to "Kate's" Charade, which appeared in No. 43 of the WORKMAN, and that also from a lady, Mrs. M., Toronto.

If our numerous readers want bargains in Dry Goods, EATON & CO.'s is the place to get them.

MEAKIN & CO.'S CHEAP DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING HOUSE, 207 Yonge street, three doors south of the "Green Bush" Hotel, and directly opposite Albert street, is the place for mechanics to make their purchases.

MR. JAMES WEEKES.—Our numerous readers are referred in our advertising columns to the old established New and Second-hand Furniture Warerooms, 247 & 249 Yonge St., Mr. James Weekes, Proprietor.

CENTRAL PRISON CONTRACT.

On Friday the Hon. Mr. Mowat moved that the House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a committee to consider the following resolution:—"That the proposed contract between the Inspector of Prisons and Asylums and the Canada Car Company, respecting the labor of prisoners confined in the Central Prison, doo receive the concurrence of this House."

Mr. MacDonald expressed his astonishment at the action of the Government in this matter during the recess. He had no doubt the Inspector had desired to make the best arrangements for the good of the Province and of the prison system, but he thought he had grievously failed.

Mr. Lauder had expected that the Attorney-General would have given some authority for the action of the Government, but he had confined his remarks to a defence of the contract which had been entered into.

Mr. Bethune approved of the principle involved in the contract, and did not think a case had been made out against the contract system.

fallen back upon a modified system which gave the officers the more control, but in Buffalo there was a large prison which they had failed in conducting upon that plan, but which was now efficiently managed under the contract system.

Mr. Cameron believed the Government thought they were acting in the interest of the country in making a contract upon the recommendation of the Inspector of Prisons, in whom he had every confidence.

Hon. Mr. Mowat remarked that the member for East Toronto had said that there might not be 215 convicts in the prison, that being the number contracted for, whereas the Inspector's report stated that last year not less than 1,500 persons were incarcerated in the common goals who would properly have been subjects for sentence to the Central Prison.

THOROUGH TAXATION REFORM.

The Anti-Income Tax Leaguers are in the field, in pursuance of the promise which they made last month in Guildhall. They have, for the present, said nothing quite new on the subject.

The view of the taxation of the country taken by Sir Charles Dilke, in his annual speech to his constituents, is a broader one, and one more likely to produce alleviations of the taxpayers' woes, than the narrower survey of one grievance by the Anti-Income Tax Leaguers.

millions by Mr. Baxter, leaving only 75 millions for superfluities, which, on this principle, would be locally and imperially taxed. On that 30 millions of taxes were raised.

The readjustment of these shameful irregularities would include the thorough reform of the income-tax, to begin with; and the reduction of the national expenditure by far more than seven millions sterling.

MARRIED.

HUSON—JORDAN.—On the 13th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Clarke, Geo. E. Huson, of Ottawa, formerly of Toronto, to Annie, second daughter of John Jordan, Esq., of this city.

ELLIS—LOVELOCK.—In this city, on the 13th inst., at the parsonage, St. John's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Williams, Mr. James Ellis, engineer, T. G. & B. R., to Miss Lizzie Lovelock, youngest daughter of Mr. Wm. Lovelock, all of this city.

New Advertisements.

BAIRD'S INDUSTRIAL, PRACTICAL, & SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS.

A further supply just received at Piddington's "Mammoth Book Store," 248 & 250 YONGE ST.

CHARLES HUNTER, DEALER IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS, 68 Queen Street West, CORNER TERAULEY ST. TORONTO, ONT.

MEAKIN & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS, 207 YONGE STREET, HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING ON HAND.

If you want a Good, Cheap Suit, now is the time for genuine bargains.

Order Work Punctually Attended to, AND WE GUARANTEE A GOOD FIT.

247 A First-Class Cutter kept on the premises.

STOCK-TAKING AT THE "STAR" EVERYTHING REDUCED.

DRESS GOODS LOWER THAN EVER.

Cottons at Manufacturers' Prices.

REMNANTS AT A SACRIFICE!

"STAR HOUSE," Corner King and West Market Square.

GREAT DRESS SALE! OVER 60,000 YARDS

SLAUGHTERED!

BARGAINS FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

T. EATON & CO., CORNER YONGE & QUEEN STREETS.

WEST END FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS.

JAMES McQUILLAN, FURNITURE DEALER, 273 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

Strict attention paid to repairing in all its branches. City Express delivery promptly executed.

MECHANICS' CHEAP FURNITURE STORE, 23-Queen Street West—23.

The Subscriber begs to call special attention to the BARGAINS now offered in New and Second-Hand Furniture. Mechanics and others will find it to their advantage to visit this store to purchase what they want.

The Home Circle.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

How difficult is life to go
 Just in the way we should;
 In every act to always show
 An intent such that all may know
 And we be understood.

Our simplest words, the many say,
 Some secret thought needs hide;
 Our simplest acts are only play
 By which we thrust the real away,
 Whilewore our time abide.

Does one endeavour here to show
 The good that's in his heart,
 Or go the way we're told to go,
 Says worldly-wise man, "Don't he know
 Just how to play his part?"

Does any one attempt to hold
 His onward way in life,
 With eyes undimmed by glint of gold,
 But firm in truth, in manhood bold,
 And free from needless strife.

For ever some base soul is found
 To judge him by its aims,
 And to the world its voice to sound
 "How false his life, how firmly bound,
 Some end his act constrains."

And so, whatever plan we try,
 Or way in life we walk,
 Some one is ever standing by
 Ready to give our acts the lie,
 And all our hopes to balk.

When will the world begin to learn
 An honest man may live,
 And knaves and dolts to ever spurn,
 But 'twixt the good and bad discern,
 And each his due to give?

Not till the years have rolled away,
 And clear sight is to us given,
 And the east is reddening with the ray
 Which tells the dawning of that day,
 The ushering in of Heaven.

QUEER LITTLE ANIMALS.

All countries have their queer little animals, and species of almost every kind are found in different parts of the world. In the mountainous parts of Europe is found the marmot, which lies in the ground like the gopher of our prairies. Its burrow is dug in the shape of a Y; one of the forks leading to the habitation and the other to a sort of storehouse for food; the lower part of the Y representing the entrance.

The hamster rat is a native of Germany; it also lives in holes in the ground, and to escape an attack has several passages leading in different directions. The little animals store up immense quantities of grain, etc.; sometimes a hundred pounds of corn or beans are taken from a burrow. They are very ferocious; and will attack a man or horse and even waggon wheels, when a vehicle rolls near their house.

The agouti lives in Brazil, Guiana and Paraguay, and is something like our rabbit in form and habits, but has smaller ears. It feeds on vegetables chiefly, but in the West India Islands it is a great pest to sugar cane planters, as it eats the canes. The jerboa is an inhabitant of Egypt, and its color is a tawny yellow. It is celebrated for its power of leaping. It is about the size of a rat, and very timid, and when alarmed, leaps away with such rapidity that it appears to fly. It lives on grain and roots.

The lemming is a native of Sweden. It has very long hind legs and short ones before; something like the jerboa, and is about the size of a dormouse. It is one of the most singular little animals to be found. In migration millions move together, and nothing can turn them aside; they will perish in fire, it is said, or attempt to swim a lake, but will not turn to the right or left. They live chiefly on roots, and after passing over a meadow, give it the appearance of having passed through a heavy and severe drouth, and then hallowed up. They often go to battle against each other, and armies of them will enter an engagement and continue the fight until one side is entirely vanquished.

FACTS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

The rattlesnake finds a superior foe in the deer and black snake. Whenever a buck discovers a rattlesnake in a situation which invites attack, he loses no time in preparing for battle. He makes up within ten or twelve feet of the snake, then leaps forward and aims to sever the body of the snake with his sharp bifurcated hoofs. The first onset is most commonly successful, but if otherwise, the buck repeats the trial until he cuts the snake in twain. The black snake is also more than an equal competitor against the rattlesnake. Such is the celerity, both in running and entwining itself around its victim, that the rattlesnake has no way of escaping from its fatal embrace. When the black and rattlesnake are about to meet for battle, the former dashes forward at the height of his speed, and strikes at the back of the neck of the latter with unerring certainty, leaving a foot or two of the upper part of the body at liberty. In an instant he encircles him within five or six folds; he then stops and looks the strangled foe in the face, to ascertain the effect produced upon his corseled body. If he shows signs of life, the coils are multiplied and the screws tightened, the operator all the while watching the countenance of the victim. Thus the two remain thirty or forty minutes; the executioner then slackens one coil, noticing at the same time whether any signs of life appear; if so, the coil is resumed and retained

until the incarcerated wretch is completely dead. The moccasin snake is killed the same way.

THE SCOLD'S BRIDLE.

When Blackstone wrote his commentaries, it was the law in England that a scolding woman was a nuisance, and she could be indicted and punished by what was known as the ducking-stool. This was a kind of a chair to which the scold was fastened, and in which she was then plunged into the water as often as it was thought her offence deserved.

It seems, according to the Louisville Courier, that the museum of the Kentucky library has recently been enriched by an instrument of torture for the effectual punishment of scolds. It is a "brank," or scold's bridle, of the kind used years ago in England and Scotland for the punishment of females who were adjudged to have made too free use of the tongue. It was dug from the ground in Tennessee, where, beneath the walls of an uninhabited building, it had lain time out of mind. It bears the rust of years, and, no doubt, came to this country with the earliest settlers. Possibly some lord of creation who had a scolding wife in the Old World, brought with him to the New his vixatrix, and instrument for controlling her.

It consists of an iron band to pass under the chin and over the top part of the head, with a sharp, chisel-shaped projection, extending two inches inwardly, to be inserted into the mouth. It was held in its place by another iron band extending round the back part of the head and fastened with a padlock. When the instrument was thus put on the scold, her tongue had to recede to the back part of her mouth, and there remain quiet or be cut to pieces by the sharp edge of the iron put there for that purpose. To scold or even talk in this fix was impossible, and the woman thus bridled had to keep silence.

Dr. Platt, who wrote a history of Staffordshire, grew eloquent in his description of the brank, and in giving its preference over the ducking-stool. He said the ducking-stool might give the woman cold and thus injure her health, and in addition she could use her tongue during the short intervals between one ducking and another. The brank was open to none of these objections, in the learned doctor's opinion, but was just the thing for the work to be done.

In shape, the brank is not unlike the bridle or halter used for mules in this country. The striking difference is in the brank being entirely of iron, while the bridle of the mule is of leather, except the bit. The English or Scotch scold must have been a terrible animal to require a bridle entirely of iron, when it is known here that we can handle mules with leather halters.

REST.

"The best medicines in the world, more efficient in the cure of disease than all the potencies of the chemist's shop, are warmth, rest, cleanliness and pure air. Some persons make it a virtue to brave disease, "to keep up" as long as they can move a foot or bend a finger, and it sometimes succeeds; but in others the powers of life are thereby so completely exhausted that the system has lost all ability to recuperate, and slow and typhoid fever sets in, and carries the patient to an early grave. Whenever walking or work is an effort, a warm bed and a cool room are the very first indispensable steps to a sure and speedy recovery. Instincts lead all beasts and birds to quietude and rest the very moment disease or wounds assail the system.—How Bells.

A VIRGIN HEART.

The author of De Vere has made some beautiful observations on the worth and devotion of an unpracticed heart. "There is nothing under heaven as delicious as the possession of pure, fresh, and immutable affections. The most felicitous moment of man's life, the most ecstatic of all his emotions and sympathies, is that in which he receives an avowal of affection from the idol of his heart. The springs of feeling, when in their youthful purity, are fountains of unsealed and gushing tenderness—the spell that once draws them forth in the mystic light of future years and undying memory. Nothing in life is so pure and devoted as woman's love. It matters not whether it be for husband or child, or sister or brother, it is the same pure and unquenchable flame, the same constant and immaculate glow of feeling, whose undeniable touchstone is trial. Do but give her one token of love—one kind word or gentle look, even if it be amid death—the feelings of that faithful heart will gush forth as a torrent, in despite of earthly bond or mercenary tie. More priceless than the gems of Golconda is a virgin's heart; and more devoted than the idolatry of Mecca is woman's love. There is no sordid view, no qualifying self-interest in the feeling. It is a principle and characteristic of her nature—a faculty and infatuation which absorbs and concentrates all the fervor of her soul and all the depths of her bosom. I would rather be the idol of one unswayed and unpracticed heart, than the monarch of empires. I would rather possess the immaculate and impassioned devotion of one high-souled and enthusiastic virgin than the hypocritical fawnings of millions. There is more thrilling felicity derived from a union of two guileless and uncontaminated hearts, than all the conquests of Alexander, the wisdom of Socrates, or the wealth

of Croesus would afford. The general world knows nothing of these things. None can appreciate the refinements of pure feeling, but those who by nature or some peculiar property of the mind are qualified to drink of the depths of its gushing and sparkling fountains. None can know the elysium of possessing a heart until they know the value of a gem so priceless—until they can think of its embodyings as something too holy to be mingled with the grosser images of passion and humanity—until they at least imagine the spirit of a seraph has been clothed with a form of imperishable mortality. When this wild dream mingles with the colder and more calculating visions of life—the world may put forth its anathemas—fortune may shower down its adversities—but in vain—even the sword of Asrael (the angel of death) would scarcely destroy the unutterable ecstasies of this heaven-descending happiness."

THE LACE MERCHANT'S DOG.

Who would have imagined that a dog had been made serviceable as a clerk, and thus gained for his master upwards of a hundred thousand crowns? And yet an incident like this happened a few years since in Europe.

One of those industrious beings who know how to make a chaldron of coals out of a billet of wood, determined, in extreme poverty, to engage in trade. He preferred that of the merchandise which occupied the least space, and was calculated to yield the most profit. He borrowed a small sum of money from a friend, and repairing to Flanders, he there bought pieces of lace which, without any danger, he smuggled into France in the following manner:

He trained an active spaniel to his purpose. He caused him to be shaved, and procured for him the skin of another dog, of the same hue and the same shape. He then rolled the lace around the body of his dog, and put over it the garment of the stranger so adroitly that it was impossible to discover the trick. The lace thus arranged in his pedestrian bandbox, he would say to his docile messenger, "Forward, my friend!" At these words the dog would start and pass boldly through the gates of Malines or Valenciennes in the face of the vigilant officers placed there to prevent smuggling. Having passed the bounds, he would wait for his master at a little distance in the open country. There they mutually caressed and feasted, and the merchant placed his packages in a place of security, renewing his occupation as necessity required.

Such was the success of the smuggler that in five or six years he amassed a handsome fortune, and kept his coach. Envy pursues the prosperous. A mischievous neighbor betrayed the lace merchant, and notwithstanding his efforts to disguise his dog, he was suspected, watched, and discovered.

Eow far does the cunning of some animals extend! Did the spies of the custom-house expect him at one gate, he saw them at a distance, and instantly went towards the other. Were the gates shut against him, he overcame every obstacle—sometimes he leaped over the wall; at others passed secretly behind a carriage, or running between the legs of travellers, he would thus accomplish his aim. One day, however, while swimming in a stream near Malines, he was shot, and died in the water. There was then about him five thousand crowns' worth of lace; the loss of which did not affect the master, but he was inconsolable for the loss of his faithful dog.

TAKING IN A VIRGINIAN.

A curious book might be made out of the blunders of travellers on the continent and the impositions under which they suffer. A fine young fellow whom I met in Florence, a Virginian, told me of a rascally yet laughter-provoking trick which was put upon him by one of those gulfed coachmen who haunt the paving-stones in front of Donny's. Having breakfasted in the cafe with a fellow-traveller, he wanted to visit his bankers, Messrs. Maquay and Pakenham. The two called a coachman, and asked him if he knew of the whereabouts of the said firm. The cunning rogue professed ignorance, and sent a boy to the Hotel du Nord, near by, under pretence of inquiring if there were any such people in the city. The boy came back with the direction, as he said, and Jehu, after some haggling, agreed to carry them for five pauls, or fifty cents. They got in, paid the inevitable beggar for shutting the door, and leaned back luxuriously in anticipation of an agreeable drive. Coachy turned his horses, drove across the street, and pulled up. There was the door, and there was the sign, "Maquay and Pakenham, Bankers." They were indignant, of course, with the scamp, called him all the bad names they knew in the language, and refused to settle. He quietly admitted that the distance was not great, and said, with becoming moderation, that, "as they were foreigners, he would let them off for three pauls." The joke was worth that, and they handed him the money.

ANECDOTE OF ROTHSCHILD THE FIRST.

A French paper relates the following anecdote of the founder of the great banking family of Rothschilds, who, it states, was at that time a pedlar.—One day he was going to a neighboring town, laden with a roll of cloth to sell at the fair, when he was overtaken by another pedlar who followed the same road

with a similar object, but who, more fortunate than himself, was driving an ass carrying his stuff. Conversation began between these two honest tradesmen, when one said to the other, whom we may call Rothschild the First, "Ease yourself of that burden and put it on the ass." This was done, and they journeyed on till they came to a deep and narrow ravine, across which a single plank served as a bridge. The ass was going over, followed by his master, when the prudent Rothschild, impelled by some unaccountable presentiment, said, "Wait a moment, I will take back my cloth; it is all my fortune, and accidents happen so frequently." At the same time he resumed his load, and while fixing it on his shoulder, the ass and his master stepped upon the plank, which sunk under their weight, and they disappeared into the chasm. M. Rothschild remained in safety on the bank, bearing with him the nucleus of the enormous fortune which his descendants now possess.

MECHANISM.

"How much the people of England owe to the development of mechanistic germs," says Dr. Rigg, in a recent lecture, "may be inferred from the statement that if the work of machinery on this little island home of ours for one day had to be accomplished by single human power, the population of the whole globe would hardly suffice to do it. Where such stupendous results are evolved, many minds must have contributed to the common stock; and if what those who are competent to form an opinion tell us be true—namely, that man, in this nineteenth century of the Christian era, is in mental and physical power as he was nineteen centuries before that era commenced—then the conclusion is obvious, that he who would contribute new ideas to those contrivances which minister to our comforts and our wants must investigate the contrivances that have been already made."

MEASUREMENT OF MANHOOD.

It is painful to think how much the grave strains out of that which men do and earn in this life. It is the work of men's hands that they are proud of mostly. They have organized and built—and it is well; but no man shall take his house with him out of this world. They have supplied their dwellings with things comfortable to every sense—and there is no harm in that; but no man shall take book or picture with him when he dies. They have heaped up treasures around about them—and in the economy of God that is a method of civilization; but none of these things shall go beyond the grave. No man shall go through that portal taking with him house or lands, or raiment, or money, or honors, or earthly force of any kind. You shall take through the shadowy door nothing but that which is spiritual; and how much of that have you to take through? If you were to efface from many men that which makes them great in influence in the day in which they live; if you were to take from them all which depend purely upon physical qualities, and all that relates to the malign passions; if you were to send them out of life with no capital except truth, and honesty, and equity, and generosity, and affection, then millionaires might come out bankrupts and paupers. For the grave lets nothing through but that which is ineffable—that which of high moral texture. And only he can measure himself might who knows how much of himself he can carry through and beyond. When a man comes to die, then all there is in him of manhood goes with him, and all the rest is baggage. The things which he has been thinking of, and for which he has giving the time of life itself, are often no more than the chaff of the wheat after the wheat is ripe and gone.

AN UNFORTUNATE SUITOR.

Gibbon, the historian, was short in stature and very fat. One day, being alone with the beautiful Madame de Cronzas, he dropped on his knees before her, and made a declaration of love in the most passionate terms. The astonished lady rejected his suit, and requested him to rise. The abashed historian remained on his knees. "Rise, Mr. Gibbon—I beseech you, rise." "Alas, madame," faltered the unlucky lover, "I cannot." He was too fat to regain his feet without assistance. Madame de Cronzas rang the bell, and said to her servant, "Lift up Mr. Gibbon."

Sawdust and Chips.

Jock: What, Sandy, drinking again? Eh, mon, yer always drinkin'!—Sandy: The herri' was awfu' saut this morning, Jock.

"I hate to hear people talking behind one's back," as the robber said when the constable was chasing him and crying, "Stop thief!"

A CONTENTED MIND.—Tirence (bricklayer's laborer, acclimated, to Paddy [just] from Cork).—Sell your pig an' furnichure, an' come over wid Biddy to this blessed country. I get tree an' trispence a day for car'in' bricks up a ladder, an' be Jabers, there's a poor devil up at the top doin' all the work for me!

"ANSWERED."—Oh, look here, Mr. Crispin! I bought these boots here only a week ago, and they're beginning to crack already!—Ah, miss! perhaps you've been walking in them! Our boots are intended for carriage people, you know!

Old Soaker.—"Look here, old fellow, how's this? I thot strawberries were out of season! Make licker taste good, don't they?" Bar Tender.—"Strawberries, why there ain't any strawberries in yer glass; it's only the reflection of yer nose yer see in your licker!"

A lady made a complaint to Frederick the Great, King of Prussia. "Your Majesty," said she, "my husband treats me badly." "That is none of my business," replied the King. "But he speaks ill of you," said the lady. "That," replied he, "is none of your business."

To learn to read the following as to make good sense is the mystery:—

I thee read see that me
 Love is up will I'll have
 But that and you have you'll
 One and down and you if.

It being stated in a company of savants, that Sir T. H.—was always first in his Hebrew construing class, a boastful member of the gathering, named D.—exclaimed that he was quite sure he had been before him once or twice. "Ah, yes," returned G.—, who was a savant with a sunny turn of mind, "of course you have, now I remember it, Sir T. A.— was police magistrate at Bow street for 10 years. And all the savants but one were convulsed.

They tell about Judge Brown, a particular absent-minded man, that he went jogging along the road until he came to a turnpike gate. "What is to pay?" "Pay, sir, for what?" asked the turnpike man. "Why, for my horse, to be sure." "What horse? There is no horse, sir." "No horse! Bless me!" said he, suddenly looking down between his legs, "I thought I was on horseback."

An honest Irishman was accosted by a brother Hibernian with, "Arrah, Pat, you're going to be in good luck to-day, boy—you've got your stocking wrong side out." Pat turned round with great quickness, and surveying with the utmost complacency the sad remnants of what once had been hose, answered—"Sure, honey, I know that; don't you know the reason why I turned them?" "No," replied the other. "Why," says Pat, and he gave a knowing wink with his eye, "because they're full of holes on the other side."

Old Jerry Downs, out in California, was reading the news to some half dozen of his neighbors. He read to them the item of intelligence that the grass was very short on the plains, and it was feared the emigrants would fare badly. "Emigrants, what's them?" asked one of the listeners. "Don't you know?" said Jerry. "No." "Don't you? Don't you? Don't you?" he asked of each in turn, and received from each a negative answer. "Well, I'll tell you. Emigrants is a sort of cross between a groun' hog and a gopher, and is very bad on grass."

ABERNETHY AND BREVITY.—A lady, who had received a severe bite on her arm from a dog, went to Dr. Abernethy, but knowing of his aversion to hear the statement of particulars, she merely uncovered the injured part, and held it before him in silence. After examining it, he said in an inquiring tone:—"Scratch?"—"Bite," said the lady.—"Cat?" inquired the doctor.—"Dog," rejoined the lady. So delighted was the doctor with the brevity and promptness of the lady's answers that he exclaimed:—"Zounds, madam, you are the most sensible woman I have met in all my life."

An old gentleman went out to shoot partridges accompanied by his son. The gun was charged half-way up to the muzzle, and when at last the old gentleman started some birds, he took a rest and blazed away, expecting to see some fall, of course; but not so did it happen, for the gun recoiled with so much force as to "kick" him over. The old man got up, and while rubbing the sparks out of his eyes, inquired of his son, "Dick, did I point the right end of the gun to the birds?"

DEGREES OF RECOVERY.—A good story is told of Bouvart, a celebrated French physician. On entering one morning the chamber of a man, whom he had attended through a very dangerous illness, he was accosted by his noble patient in the following terms:—"Good day to you, Mr. Bouvart; I feel quite in spirits, and think my fever has left me." "I am sure it has," replied Bouvart, dryly. "The very first expression you used convinced me of it." "Pray explain yourself." "Nothing is easier. In the first days of your illness, when your life was in danger, I was your dearest friend; as you began to get better, I was your good Bouvart; and now I am Mr. Bouvart. Depend upon it, you are quite recovered."

PATRIOTISM.—There is a pretty patriotic moral attached to a drama performing at Vincennes. It is called "Vengeance and the Wooden Leg." The Marquis de Solanges, who lost his leg at Solferino, finds a stranger at the feet of his fiancée. The stranger draws his sword. "No matter," exclaims the Marquis, "mine was left in the body of an Austrian general. No matter!" And he uncovers his wooden leg, with which he strikes his adversary dead, crying "Vive la France!" while the orchestra strikes up the "Marseillaise," and the fiancée, touched by this act of heroism, substitutes the support of her arm for that of the missing limb, and leads the Marquis back to the chateau.

Go to the WORKMAN Office, 124 Bay street for Cheap Job Printing.

THE LONDON TRADES.

The leather janning trade, that suffered, very curiously during the Franco-Prussian war for want of eggs, has again revived, and hands in this branch are well off for work. Carriers are equally busy. The parchment and vellum trade is also in full activity, and the wool-staplers are alike busy. It may, perhaps, be not travelling out of my road to observe that, at a town in the West of England trading with France in fine leather, I found, last year, that the hands at a large leather-yard were receiving not one-fourth the wages that the like men got at Bermondsey, and the skins dressed were equal, if not superior, to the Surrey dressers. The Metropolitan leather trades have cause to be satisfied, and, what is still more cheering, trade is still looking up.

The harness and saddlery trades have a fair amount of work, and the season for briskness is fast approaching for first-class work—the rougher and wholesale kind being left to Birmingham.

The boot and shoe trade was never known to be so busy and so well supplied with orders, and the West-end hands are about to take advantage of this flourishing state of their craft by shortly demanding a great rise of payment.

Carriage-building is looking up, both for export and home orders.

Cabinet-makers have also plenty of work, both good and bad.

Pianoforte makers are not so busy as they could be, harmoniums slightly superseding this branch.

Carvers and gilders are getting very busy. The glass trade was never known to be so active, both for export and home consumption.

The shipbuilding trade, from Limehouse to Woolwich, have more than an ordinary amount of work on hand and orders.

The telegraphic wire-work is not so active as some months back, and unless some new cables are ordered the works will still fall off.

The sugar-bakers are not so full of business as formerly, owing, it is believed, to the competition of the Prussian beet-root sugars; but measures are being taken to outstrip Prussia by "beet-root growing," a little way out of town, and erecting works to manufacture by the new process; so that here London is struggling for the supremacy of its old trade.

The boiler-makers and steam-engine builders are very busy.

The Bessemer steel-works at Greenwich are progressing in business very fast, and the success of this venture in the Metropolitan area, notwithstanding the imposition in the cost of fuel, is likely to lead to other works in or near the Metropolis.

With the exception of the building trades, all the other industries in the Metropolis are active.

China and Glassware.

CHINA HALL,
SIGN OF THE "BIG JUG," REGISTERED.

Has now in stock a large assortment of Crochery and Glassware, to which he invites the attention of ladies and gentlemen purchasing—

- 100 patterns Breakfast and Tea Sets,
- 50 " Dinner Sets,
- 25 " Dessert Sets,
- 50 " Bedroom Sets,
- Also, Table Jugs, Fancy Teapots,
- Cheese Covers, Biscuit Jars,
- Game Pie Dishes, Spoons,
- Cutlery and Fancy Goods.

71 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.
GLOVER HARRISON,
55-56 IMPORTER

Miscellaneous.

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 Chairs Re-Caned
25¢ Call before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES WEEKES,
44-45 247 & 249 YONGE STREET

CAUTION TO SMOKERS

The Imperial Smoking Mixture
Sold only in registered 2 oz. packets, 15c.

GOLDEN BIRD'S EYE TOBACCO,
Registered, 15c the 2oz. packet.

Masters' Celebrated Virginia Shag,
Registered, 10c the 2oz. packet.

THE IMPERIAL,
224 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

W. MASTERS, IMPORTER.

56-57

Dentistry, Surgical, &c.

M. EDWARD SNIDER,
SURGEON DENTIST
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—34 Bay Street, a few doors below King Street, Toronto.
26-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

DR. 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
27-hr TORONTO.

R. G. TROTTER,
DENTIST,
53 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, ONT.,
Opposite Toronto Street.
RESIDENCE—172 Jarvis Street. 23-hr

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

G. W. HALE,
DENTIST,
No. 6 TEMPERANCE ST., TORONTO,
34-hr First house off Yonge St., North Side

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

DAVID'S
COUGH BALSAM,
An infallible remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, and all affections of the Lungs and Throat.
25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
JOSEPH DAVIDS,
Chemist, &c.,
170 King Street East.
32-hr

Legal Cards.

LAUDER & PROCTOR,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, ETC.
OFFICE:—Masonic Hall, 20 Toronto street.
A. W. LAUDER. JAS. A. PROCTOR
34-hr

HARRY E. CASTON,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,
CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
OFFICE—88 ADELAIDE STREET,
Opposite the Court House.
23-hr TORONTO

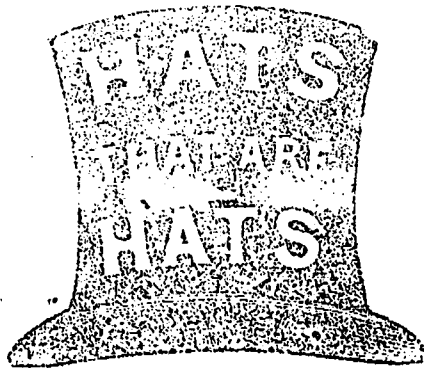
HENRY O'BRIEN,
BARRISTER,
Attorney and Solicitor, &c.,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICE—68 CHURCH STREET.

Miscellaneous.

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

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

Hats and Caps.



Is the best place in the city to get value for your money.
Remember the address—
55 KING STREET EAST,
OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET.
40-hr

Auction Sales.

SALE OF LANDS
BY
PUBLIC AUCTION

Estate Bank of Upper Canada

The following lands will be sold by Public Auction at the places and on the days hereinafter named.

TERMS—One-fifth cash; residue in four equal annual instalments at 7 per cent. interest, secured by mortgage on the property.

At the Town of Clifton,

IN THE
COUNTY OF WELLAND,

ON THURSDAY, THE 20th DAY OF FEB. NEXT,

At the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, at the American Hotel.

- TOWN OF CLIFTON.
- Lots Nos. 10 and 11, Block F, Brick Stores.
 - " " 6 and 7, " " S.
 - " part of 10, " M. S. E. corner.
 - " " 12, " R.
 - " " 22, " S.

VILLAGE OF ALLANBURGH.

Lots Nos. 20 and 21, on Koefler's Plan.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

TOWNSHIP OF NIAGARA

Parts of Lots Nos. 6 and 7, on the Niagara river, 29 acres, as described in mortgage from Dr. Joseph Hamilton to the Bank of Upper Canada, subsequently foreclosed.

Village of Chippawa,

IN SAID COUNTY,

On FRIDAY, the 21st day of FEBRUARY,

At the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, at the British American Hotel.

VILLAGE OF CHIPPAWA.

Lot No. 2, south side of Welland street.

Lots Nos. 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 23 Welland street.

Lots Nos. 13, 14, (mortgage interest) 17, 19, 21, 23, 27, and 29 north side Welland street.

Lots Nos. 15, 17, 18, 30, and 200, south side of Main street.

All that part of 137, north side of Main street, not conveyed by Conduitts to Hessa.

Lots Nos. 24, 152, 153, 159, 169, 175, 177, 179 and 181, north side of Main street.

Lots Nos. 45, 47, 49, 54, 60, 62 and 78, south side of Water street.

GRAND MILL Lot (in rear of Bossa's) north side of Water street.

Lots Nos. 35, 39, 41, 45, 47, and 49, north side of Water street.

An irregular piece of land lying between Main street and Water street, and between Hepburn's and Lyon's Lot and the Creek.

Four Lots, lying between Water street and Chippawa River, to the north-east of Kirkpatrick's Lot.

No. 1, East Church street.

7 full Lots shown on the registered plan of Chippawa, east side of Church street, without numbers.

Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, west side of Church street.

Lots 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 and 26, north side of Mechanic street.

Lots Nos. 27, 29, 31 and 33, north side of Mechanic street.

AT THE TOWN OF WALKERTON,

IN THE
COUNTY OF BRUCE,

ON
Tuesday, the 25th day of Feb. next,

At 12 o'clock, noon, at the American Hotel.

TOWNSHIP OF SAUGEEN.

Lot No. 6, Con. A, 114 Acres.
Lot No. 12, Con. 14, 102 acres.
By Order.

C. GAMBLE,
Toronto, Jan. 20, 1877. 42

Photography, &c.

TO MECHANICS.

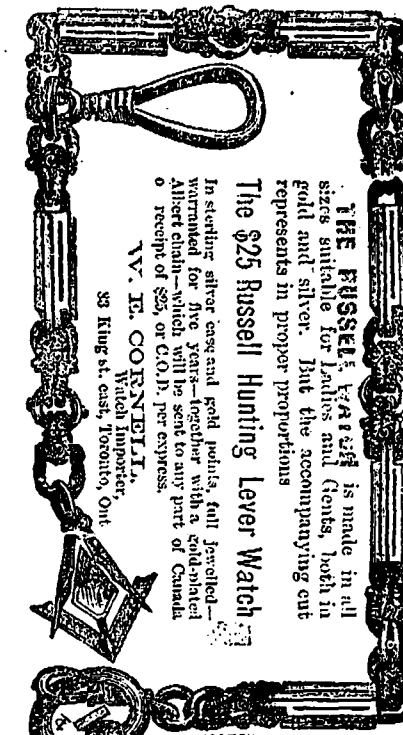
S. C. JORY, PHOTOGRAPHER,
75 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.
This is the place for Mechanics to get cheap pictures. All work done in the best style of the art.
31-hr

Miscellaneous.

THE ALHAMBRA,
CORNER YONGE AND SHUTER STS.
Noted House for Choice Drinks.
Masters' Golden Bird's Eye Tobacco and the Imperial Smoking Mixture can be had here in registered packets, only 15c each.
24-hr

Jewellery.

J. SEGSWORTH,
Importer of Watches, Clocks, and Fancy Goods, and Manufacturer of Gold and Silver Jewellery. Masonic Emblems made to order.
113 YONGE ST., TORONTO.
257 Spectacles to Suit every Sight. 25h



Steam Dye Works.

STEAM DYE WORKS
363 AND 363 1/2 YONGE ST., TORONTO,
(Between Gould and Gerrard Sts.)
THOMAS SQUIRE, Proprietor.
Kid Gloves Cleaned with superiority and dispatch.
257 Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired on the shortest possible notice. 30-hr

Tailoring.

CHARLES TOYE,
MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
72 QUEEN STREET WEST.
A large and extensive stock on hand. A good suit 30-hr
22 warranted.

JOHN KELZ,
Merchant Tailor,
235 YONGE STREET.
A LARGE AND GOOD ASSORTMENT OF FALL GOODS FOR ORDERED WORK.
A Cheap Stock of Ready-Made Clothing on hand.
30-hr

The Press.

THE
Scientific American,
FOR 1873.
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, now in its 25th year, enjoys the widest circulation of any analogous periodical in the world.

Its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industries, Mechanical, and Scientific Progress of the world; Descriptions, with beautiful Engravings, of New Inventions; New Implementations, New Processes, and Improved Industries of all kinds; Useful Notes, Facts, Recipes, Suggestions and Advice, by Practical Writers, for Workmen and Employers, in all the various Arts.

Descriptions of Improvements, Discoveries, and Important Works, pertaining to Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Milling, Mining and Metallurgy; Records of the latest progress in the Applications of Steam, Steam Engineering, Railways, Shipbuilding, Navigation, Telegraph, Telegraph Engineering, Electricity, Magnetism, Light and Heat.

The Latest Discoveries in Photography, Chemistry, New and Useful Applications of Chemistry in the Arts and in Domestic or Household Economy.

The Latest Information pertaining to Technology, Mathematics, Astronomy, Geography, Meteorology, Mineralogy, Geology, Zoology, Botany, Horticulture, Agriculture, Architecture, Rural Economy, Household Economy, Food, Lighting, Heating, Ventilation, and Health.

In short the whole range of the Sciences and Practical Arts are embraced within the scope of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. No person who desires to be intelligently informed can afford to be without this paper.

Farmers, Mechanics, Engineers, Inventors, Manufacturers, Chemists, lovers of Science, Teachers, Clergymen, Lawyers, and People of all Professions, will find the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN to be of great value. It should have a place in every Family, Library, Study, Office and Counting Room; in every Reading Room, College, Academy, &c.

Published weekly, splendidly illustrated, only \$3 a year.

The Yearly Numbers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN make two splendid volumes of nearly one thousand pages, equivalent in contents to Four Thousand ordinary Book Pages. An Official List of all Patents issued is published weekly. 257 Specimen copies sent free. Address the publishers, MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS. In connection with the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, Messrs. MUNN & CO. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had over 25 years' experience, and have the largest establishment in the world. If you have made an invention, write them a letter and send a sketch; they will promptly inform you, free of charge, whether your device is new and patentable. They will also send you, free of charge, a copy of the Patent Laws in full with instructions how to proceed to obtain a patent. Address MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

Miscellaneous.

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

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

T. CLAXTON,
Importer and Dealer in
First-class Band Instruments,
Viols, English, German and Anglo-German Concertinas, Guitars, Flutes, Fifes, Bows, Strings, Instruction Books, etc.,
107 YONGE STREET.
Special attention given to repairing and tuning every description of Musical Instruments. 25-hr

ANTHONY GILLIS,
(SUCCESSOR TO T. ROBINSON),
FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSER,
12 QUEEN STREET WEST.
Shaving, Hair Cutting, Shampooing and Hair Dyeing done in first-class style.
Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting promptly and carefully attended to.
30-hr

MADAME VON BEETHOVEN'S
MUSIC ROOMS,
No. 48 KING STREET EAST, 1st FLOOR,
(Over John's Book Store.)
MADAME VON BEETHOVEN begs to announce that she is now prepared to accept pupils for instruction on the piano-forte at her rooms between the hours of 9 to 1 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' Colleges and Seminaries.
30-hr

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

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

BAY STREET
BOOK BINDERY.
No. 152, Late Telegraph Building
WM. BLACKHALL,
Account Book Manufacturer, and Law, Plain and Ornamental Bookbinder and Paper Ruler, Toronto.
25-hr



Society Seal Presses,
RIBBON AND DATE STAMPS.
CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, &c.
ENGRAVED ON HAND STAMPS.
CHAS. A. SCADDING,
88 Bay Street, Toronto

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



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, November, 1872.
AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 15 per cent.
[R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner]

26-hr

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.

Lord Bacon, or Lord Bacon's index-maker, used the aphorism, "Knowledge is power." The remark was as old as Solomon (for he had said "Wisdom is strength,") and perhaps a great deal older; but the truth it taught was valuable; and truth being no man's indefeasible possession, it belonged neither to Solomon, nor to Bacon, nor the index-maker, but to everybody. Who discovered it first is of no particular importance.

That knowledge is power does not, of course, stand good in every case; the aphorism is of general application. Thus a man knows letters, and he has power to become the intimate associate, the friend and companion of all the great men whose writings are preserved in the language he understands. Every new acquisition of a foreign tongue gives him an introduction to those foreign worthies whose books are untranslated, and makes him grow more intimate with those who have been "done" into his native tongue. Again, a knowledge of the elements of nature, their properties and characteristics, and their action on each other, gives him the ability to employ them in his service—to harness those four ancient coursers, fire, water, earth and air, to the car of his inventive genius.

Knowledge is power in another sense—with the money-market, to wit. He whose speculations are the result of careful thought and well-digested information is scarcely to be considered a speculator after all. A neophyte on 'Change, with the learning of all the schools in his head but that of the school of life, would be at the mercy of the jobbers. A knowledge of the world, in men and things, is the grand secret of success in commercial enterprise. Such knowledge is power—the power of accumulating wealth and building up a fortune.

In any way you please the aphorism is true: true of the engineer building his battery; of the statesman in his political schemes; of the speculator in his dashing enterprise; of the murderer compounding his subtle poison; of the analytical chemist outwitting the poisoner; of all—everywhere.

SAMUEL PLATT, JR., ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c.

OFFICE:—18 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. 42-hr

Dry Goods.

181 YONGE STREET 181 GREAT STOCK-TAKING SALE.

We commenced on Thursday morning, 2nd January, 1873, to offer the WHOLE STOCK at a GREAT REDUCTION from the regular Prices, in order to make a Clearance, before commencing to measure for Stock-taking.

BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including items like Scarlet Flannel, Stout Winsey, Prints, and various types of cotton and wool goods.

AND OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION.

This is a genuine Sale and no humbug.

T. BROWNLOW, 181 Yonge Street, 4 doors North of Queen. 34-to

Coal and Wood.

GREY & BRUCE WOOD YARD, BAY STREET, (Opposite Fire Hall.)

Beech, Maple, Mixed, and Pine Wood constantly on hand.

HARD AND SOFT COAL

Of every description, promptly delivered, at lowest prices. Note the Address,— OPPOSITE BAY STREET FIRE HALL.

WM. BULMAN, PROPRIETOR. 48-to

QUEEN'S WHARF COAL HOUSE.

Having completed my new premises I am prepared to offer a complete assortment of

COAL AND WOOD

Coal Covered and Free from Ice and Snow

P. BURNS, Office corner Bathurst and Front streets. 44-to

Books, Stationery, &c.

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. 29-hr

R. MACKENZIE, NEWSDEALER, STATIONER, AND DEALER IN TOYS AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS.

Special attention given to the delivery of the Evening Papers throughout the Wards of St. John and St. James. 40-hr

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

BARGAINS FOR MECHANICS! WM. WRIGHT, DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS.

FRUIT, OYSTERS, &c., &c. 277 Yonge Street, Toronto. 45-to

F. PEIRCE, DEALER IN PROVISIONS, Cured Meats, Butter, POULTRY, ETC.

Longe Street, Toronto, (Opposite Louisa Street.)

Hams, Bacon, Pork, Sausages, Rolled Ham, and Rolled Beef, Lard, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Vegetables, &c., always on hand. 33-to

"THE ROYAL TEA MART" IN THE PLACE FOR CHOICE TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FRUITS AND SPICES.

Ports, Sherries, Claret and Champagnes: Hennessy's, Vine Grower Co.'s, Jules Robin & Co.'s Cognac Brandy; Dumville's Irish Whiskey; Bernard's Ginger Wine; Stewart's Scotch Whiskey; Jamaica and St. Jago Rum; Booth's and Bernard's Old Tom Gin; De Kuyper and Houlman's Holland Gin; Bass's Pale Ale; Guinness's and Blood's Dublin Stout; Montreal India Pale Ale and Porter; Epp's Homoeopathic Cocoa and Taylor's Homoeopathic Marilla, Cocoa and Chocolate; James & Son's Demi Black Lead; Starch and Blue; Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces, etc., etc.

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.

H. K. DUNN, 65 QUEEN STREET WEST, OPPOSITE TERAULEY STREET.

CHINAMAN! AH SAUM.

The undersigned proprietors of the PEKIN TEA COMPANY

Would respectfully inform the public, that they have, at a great expense, secured the services of the Chinaman, AH SAUM, for the purpose of testing and mixing all their TEAS. AH SAUM, being a practical Tea mixer, and having had long experience in the Tea business, we feel confident that we can furnish to the public, an assortment of Teas in quality and price that has never before been known in this country.

We cordially invite one and all to call and try our Teas for themselves as to the truth of our Statements.

We are also daily receiving a fine assortment of the choicest Family Groceries,

As was ever offered for sale in this city, and as low as the price list of any house in the Dominion.

All our Goods are guaranteed as represented, or the money refunded.

Persons wishing it can have their orders called for regularly, and goods delivered, and we guarantee all orders so filled shall be of the very best quality and at the lowest rates. As we give all orders our personal attention, those who may favor us with their patronage may rely upon being quickly and courteously waited upon and fairly dealt with.

THOS. D. WAKELEE & CO., Proprietors of the Pekin Tea Company, NO. 218 YONGE STREET, CORNER ALBERT. 37-to

TO MECHANICS AND OTHERS.

D. MACDONALD

Wishes to inform his friends and the public that he has recently fitted up and re-arranged at considerable expense, the store

ON THE NORTH-WEST CORNER OF TERAULEY AND ALBERT STS.,

here he has opened out with an extensive and well-sorted stock of

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

FINEST FRUITS, Valencias, Seedless Sultanias, Layers, and other Fruits.

TEAS A SPECIALTY.

The Subscriber having had many years experience in the Tea Trade has, as a consequence, peculiar advantages in buying his Teas, and can therefore supply his customers with the

VERY BEST KIND OF TEAS

At Prices that will Defy Competition. Parties wanting Teas would do well to call at the ST. JOHN'S TEA WAREHOUSE before purchasing elsewhere.

Remember the address: on the North-West Corner of Terauley and Albert Streets.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city. 38-to

Hardware.

D. HEWITT'S West End Hardware Establishment, 365 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO.

OUTLERY, SHELF GOODS, CARPENTERS TOOLS. 34-hr

Undertaking.

M. McCABE, PRACTICAL UNDERTAKER, 165 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO, (OPPOSITE COLLEGE AVENUE.) Hearses, Carriages, Scarfs, Gloves, and Crape, furnished at Funerals. Fish's Patent Metallic Cases on hand.

M. McCABE has been appointed City Undertaker by His Worship the Mayor. 29-hr

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



FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS, 183 YONGE STREET, NORTH OF QUEEN STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

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

H. STONE, UNDERTAKER.



337 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. Funerals furnished to order. Fish's Metallic Burial Cases always on hand. REFRIGERATOR COFFINS supplied when required. 33-to

J. YOUNG, LATE FROM G. Armstrong's Undertaking Establishment, Montreal, UNDERTAKER,

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

AGENT FOR FISK'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES. 37-to

Coal and Wood.

BEST COAL & WOOD! LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY, AT THE VICTORIA WOOD YARD, Victoria Street, near Richmond St. N.B.—LOW RATES BY THE CARLOAD. 40-r

COAL! WITHOUT SNOW. BIG COAL HOUSE.

OFFICE: 45 YONGE STREET. W. MYLES & SON. 39-to

COLEMAN & CO.'S COAL OFFICE

REMOVED TO 65 YONGE ST. 65 NEXT TO Henderson's Auction Rooms

J. F. COLEMAN & CO (Successors to Geo. Chaffoy & Bro.) 41-to

MUTTON, HUTCHINSON & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, &c., IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF STEAM AND DOMESTIC COAL, DEALERS IN CORDWOOD, CUT AND UNCUT.

OFFICE AND YARD—Corner Queen and Sherbourne Streets. WHARF: Foot of Sherbourne St., Toronto. 42-r

Boots and Shoes.

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

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

BOOTS AND SHOES. Fifteen per Cent Below USUAL PRICES.

The undersigned having special facilities, offers for sale BOOTS AND SHOES AT VERY LOW PRICES. Call and inspect stock. JOSEPH WESTMAN, 41 Queen Street West. 40-to

133 YONGE STREET. 133

G. M. LYNN & CO celebrated for their CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES No Better Stock in the Market. G. M. LYNN & CO OPPOSITE Temperance Street.

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

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

Respectfully, S. McCABE, Sign of the Big Blue Boot, Fashionable Emporium, 59 Queen St. West, 3rd door West of Bay St. 40-to

BOOTS AND SHOES

Now is the Time for Bargains. Balance of Winter Stock must be cleared out to make room for a splendid Stock of

SPRING GOODS.

THE BEST AND LARGEST WE EVER HAD. COME AND SEE.

WM. WEST & CO. SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOT, 200 YONGE STREET. 38-to

P. McGINNES, 131 YORK STREET.

All who wish to have good, neat, and comfortable BOOTS AND SHOES, CALL AT THE Workingmen's Shoe Depot, 40-hr

Miscellaneous.

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. BOX 767, P. O. Special attention given to Shampooing, Cutting, and Dressing Ladies' and Children's Hair. Price lists and instructions for self-measurement of wigs sent on application—either wholesale or retail. 41-to

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!! MEERSCHAUM AND BRIAR PIPES, POUCHES, STEMS, CIGAR CASES, VESUVIANS, &c. CHEAPEST IN THE CITY, THE IMPERIAL, 324 YONGE STREET. 26-1k

THE WOODBINE, 88 YONGE STREET. WM. J. HOWELL, JR., PROPRIETOR. 41-to

Best Choice brands of Wines, Liquors, and Cigars constantly on hand. 1-0h

Real Estate.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE. A LARGE TWO-STORY Rough-Cast House, On Car Howell street. Price, \$1,700. Several Building Lots on Berryman street and Davenport Place, Yorkville, at from \$200 to \$280 each. Several Building Lots on the Davenport Road, Yorkville, close to the Brick Schoolhouse, at \$400 each. About 60 building lots North of the Kingston Road, at from \$100 to \$250 each, according to size and situation. A Lot on Bathurst street, 58x125 feet. Price, \$320. A Lot on corner of Baldwin street and John street 30x120 feet to a lane. Price, \$600. CLARK & FEILDE, Jordan street 35-to

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, Wednesday, 18th day of December, 1872.

PRESENT: HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL-IN-COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Inland Revenue, and under and in pursuance of the provisions of the 6th Section of the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 5, His Excellency has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that a new Inspection District be, and the same is hereby set off, and established in the Province of Ontario, to be composed of portions of the present Inspection Districts of London and Toronto, and known as the Inspection District of Windsor, and that henceforward the three Inspection Districts aforesaid shall be respectively constituted as follows:—

The Inspection District of Windsor to comprise the Inland Revenue Divisions of Windsor, Sarnia and Goderich.

The Inspection District of London, to comprise the Inland Revenue Divisions of London, Guelph, Paris, St. Catharines and Hamilton.

The Inspection District of Toronto to comprise the Inland Revenue Divisions of Algoma, Collingwood, Toronto, Cobourg, Peterborough and Belleville.

W. A. HIMSWORTH, Clerk Privy Council. December 27, 1872. 42-w

NOTICE.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, Dec. 27, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General, by an Order in Council, bearing date the 26th inst., and under the authority vested in him by the 3rd section of the 34th Victoria, Cap. 10, has been pleased to order and direct that the following articles be transferred to the list of goods which may be imported into Canada free of duty, viz.:

Felt, Cotton, and Woolen Netting and Flush, used in the manufacture of Gloves and Mitts

By Command, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs. Ottawa, Jan. 6, 1873. 42v

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THE CLERK'S OFFICE, Ottawa, Jan. 30, 1873.

Pursuant to the 5th Rule of the House, notice is hereby given that the time for RECEIVING PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS will expire on Wednesday, the 28th day of March next.

ALFRED PATRICK, Clerk of the House.

All newspapers will please insert above until the meeting of Parliament. 44

STEAMER FOR SALE.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY DEFENCE, OTTAWA, February 3rd, 1873.

TENDERS, addressed to the MINISTER OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE, Ottawa, and endorsed "Tender for Rescué," will be received until the 16th MARCH NEXT, for the PURCHASE of the Steamer "RESOUÉ," hitherto used as a Gunboat, now lying at Hamilton, Ont., with her Anchors, Chains, Cable, Rigging, Sails, and other appurtenances.

This Boat was, during the winter of 1871-2, rebuilt by Mr. Shicklina, of St. Catharines.

Full particulars may be had from GEORGE H. WYATT, Esq., Gunboat Agent, Toronto. By order, GEO. FUTVOYE, Dy. of Minister of M. and D. 45-e

"I hate to hear people talking behind one's back," as the robber said when the constable was chasing him and crying, "Stop thief!"