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

### **Enbor Aotes.**

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

The Amalgamated Carpenters and Joinors 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 supersode, 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 ornamental glass-frame trade, was held on strike question is settled, at the higher rate | the 25th ult., in the Franklin Hall, Castle 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 seventyfive 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. "Me 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 Policecourt 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 marimum weight of a ton.

of the Chatham Dockyard on account of described, as numbers had come from a long labor in Parliament. Resolutions appro- tence. - Mr. Taylor, of Learnington, then for Cheap Job Printing.

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 re-

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 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 man, 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 eixployed. 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 at Channey near Tours, called "la Channayenne." The inhabitants of Beziers, Herault) receive t appears, a copy of the rules affecting the co-operative bakehouse of Arcueil-Cachan, near Paris, and were so impressed that they resolved to start a similar institution. The adhesions 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 venience of its provisions. Accordingly, as

the small amount of money they can now 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 crimnal law as regards strikes. He very much regretted similar baker's co-operative society started that the parliamentary committee had not been successful in all they had done with respect to the truck system, the nine hours' uestion, 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 were so numerous that the society was at interested, and be prepared to support once founded, and we extract the following | 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 those who passed the bill feel the incon- the attacks that had been made upon them, and insisting that there should be a total the county ball was to be held there a few repeal of the law.—The Hon. Auberon nights ago, they agreed not to apply to the | Herbert, M.P., said he was confident that magistrates for any extension of hours; and | the criminal law would be amended, and he the local gentry who came to the ball before recommended that a deputation should be eleven o'clock, found that if they put their sont to Mr. Gladstone.-Mr. Alderman horses in the hotel stables they would not Carter, M. P., advocated its total repeal, be able to get them out again until six and ultimately the original resolution was o'clock the next morning, while those who agreed to. That part of the report relating arrived after eleven found the public-houses to the Arbitration act was also adopted. shut up, and there was no accommodation | In the afternoon other portions of the reto be had at any price, the publicans saying, port were discussed.—A public meeting "You, gentlemen, have passed the Licens- | was held in the evening in the Mechanics' There has been for some time much dis- ing Act, and now we will give you a turn institute. Mr. Alderman Carter presided, satisfaction existing among the women and of it." The amount of inconvenience oc- and spoke at some length on the subject of girls employed in the spinning department casioned may be more easily imagined than trades' unions and the representation of

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. 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 no 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

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 graver and much more serious character than the socalled 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 work-

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 emendment:-"that this congress considers such a proposition to be unworthy of the consideration of any body of intelligent men." Eventually Mr. Kane withdrow his amendment, and the original motion, on being put, was lost by a large majority, only three hands being held up

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 fer 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 sen-

priate to the occasion were moved and 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, Nowcastle-on-Tyne, Sheffield, Liverpool, and Hanley. The voting was as follows: Glasgow, 9; Liverpool, 22; Sheffield, 30; 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 mon'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 stated 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 after wards criticised her imitations of fruit.

Go to the WORKMAN Office, 124 Bay street de

### Loetry.

TRUST ONE ANOTHER.

Look into your brother's eyes, man. And hid him read your own; One half the strife of human life Is born of guile alone! Decoit creates full half our hates, And half our love it slays; Look in each other's eyes, man, And meet each others gaze.

Pardon your brother's faults, man, And ask that he forgive, Could human sin no pardon win, No mortal soul might live. No need of Heaven were none forgiven For none would reach its doors; Pardon your brother's faults, man, And bid him pardon yours.

Feel for your brother's griof, man, No heart is safe from woe. Though lips and eyes full oft deny, The sorrowing weight below. A centle wife, a pitying smile, May sweetest balm impart, Feel for your brother's grief, man, And may you win his heart.

Stand by your brother's side, man, And bid him clasp your hand, To him be just and yield the trust That you from him demand. How simply wise, with soul and eyes, To trust and still be true-To do to those we love man, What we would have them do

### COURAGE.

Courage !-Nothing can withstand Long a wronged, undaunted land; If the hearts within her be True unto themselves and thee, Thou freed giant, Liberty ! Oh ! no mountain nymph art thou, When the helm is on thy brow, And the sword is in thy hand, Fighting for thy own good land!

Courage !-- Nothing o'er withstood Freemen fighting for their good; Armed with all their fathers' fame, They will win and wear a name That shall go to endless glory, Like the gods of old Greek story, Raised to heaven and heavenly worth, For the good they gave to earth.

Courage !-There is none so poor, (None of all who wrong endure), None so humble, none so weak, But may flush his father's cheek. And his maiden's dear and true, With the deeds that he may do. Be his days as dark as night, He may make himself a light. What though sunken be the sun, There are stars when day is done!

Courage ! -- who will be a slave

That had strength to diga grave. And therein his fetters hide, And lay a tyrant by his side! Courage !- Hope, howe'er he fly For a time, can never die! Courage, therefore, brother men! Cry "God!" and to the fight again. -Barry Cornwall.

# 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 tonight'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.'

"There is the rub, Sergeant; the more I atudy it, the farther I seem from a solution of the difficulty."

This conversation occurred in the detective's office between Sooltire and Arbyght, after Relwason had been placed in his carriage.

"You mentioned a man in California; would his evidence amount to anything?" asked the Sergeant.

"His evidence would be mainly circumstantial. The night the deed was committed, this man, Hunter, left his home for the far West. His father went with him, or rather drove him to the nearest railway station, to reach which they had to travel over the road and very spot on which my father was murdered, and about sixty rods beyond the place where the body was found, they saw a man running down the road before them. A little farther on they passed him as he was turning off the road into a pasture where they saw him endeavoring to secure a saddled and bridled horse. An hour afterwards the same man passed them on horse-back. They marked both rider and horse well, and when they reached the town they again saw the same man at the livery where the old man stabled his team. . Seen by daylight, the man proved to be Alvan Relvason. Hunter knew him well. The horse he rode belonged to Mr. Morris, and was left at the stable to be taken home. Hunter feels satisfied that Relvason is the man and says he will swear positively to these facts. Still, I doubt if, as evidence, it would be of any sig-

nificant value." "Taken alone," replied Soolfire, "it would not avail much; still it is a very criminating vict him."

"There is another matter, which in some mysterious manner seems to be connected has some bearing upon it. I will tell you patrolman. Soolfine looked at Arbyght and what it is and probably you may see farther he looked at Soolfire.

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, whose very appearance and presence filled me with an undefined, indescribable horror and loathing. When he told me his name-Jack Terwillager—I was somewhat surprised, as I had heard it frequently before from my mother's lips, as a man of that name was at one time employed on the old farm, and was one of the men who brought my father's body home. When I asked him if he had ever lived in Silverville, he changed color and seemed visibly disturbed; and when I told him my father had at one time a man of that name in his employ, he rushed from the room, exclaim. ing audibly, "Tis him, 'tis him.' His conduct amazed mc, and presently it struck me that he knew something of the murder and robbery of my father, and I followed him downstairs but could obtain no trace of him. Had he been a disembodied spirit he could not have disappeared quicker and leave no trace behind. I sought him many days afterwards, but without avail. But I now think I was thrown off the track by a 'local' concerning another man of the same name; and now comes the most singular part of this story: I, no later than last night, saw that man prowling around Relvason's house. That he is the Terwillager who years ago worked for my parents, I am absolutely certain, and that he knows something of this crime I am also convinced, but what that something is I am at a loss to comprehend."

"This is really a strange story," mused the Sergeant; it is mysterious, but I think there is more than a little in it; this Terwillager must be found."

"I tried to approach him last night, when I saw him, but he eluded me. I afterwards learned that Relvason was out; and it now strikes me that Terwillager was waiting to intercept him, or waiting to see him." A silence ensued.

"Ha!" grunted the Sergeant very abruptly "let me see," he continued, " a year ago last spring the department had information concerning a Terwillager, who it was claimed was passing counterfieit money. By my soul I think there is something in it and I will find it out before I am much older," and rising, the Sergeant terminated his interview by bidding Arbyght good night.

"Will call to-morrow afternoon," he said at the door, "at three."

"I see you are punctual and prompt," said Arbyght smiling as Soolfire walked into the office the following afternoon at three o'clock sharp.

"I just dropped in, I have not a moment to stay, I have discovered that the information against Terwillager was lodged by Relvason-something devilish queer in that-think I have evidence of the man's tracks-will see you again." And before Richard could say a word he was gone. About ten o'clock that evening the Sergeant called again. "Well?" said Richard, embodying in the expletive, by voice and look, a host of questions. Soulfire sat down and seemed decidedly nonpluseed.

"I was never so fairly cluded -cheated in my life. I have been following that man since six o'clock. I tracked him to Abaddon Hall, | transaction. thence to Relvason's private office, thence to the North side and back to Relvason's office thence down Lake street, and may I never die if he did not elude me-at least I lost him in some of the depots. And it seems I was not the only man anxious about his welfare, as he was also dogged by three men since he he left Relvason's office the last time, and I don't think they meant him any good."

"What can it mean?" "To my mind it means simply this:" replied Soolfire, "the man is endeavoring to bleed Relvason and the latter wants him out of the way-hushed up-killed. We must not let them head us off. Come, put on your hat and let us go together. My eyes are not as good at they used to be, if they were I had not lost him." Richard complied and they were soon on the street; but although they visited the depots and every other locality or place in which he might be likely to rendezvous, they failed to obtain a glimpse of him

or any clue to his whereabouts. "Perhaps he has left the city," suggested

Arbyght. "Don't think it," curtly answered the enraged Soolfire. Disgusted and worn out, they resolved to go home, and thither-ward their steps they turned. They walked along in silence until they came to the corner of Franklin and Washington streets, when suddenly Soolfire seized Arbyght fiercely by the arm.

"See, see!" he whispered. "What?" asked the other in surprise.

"Are you blind? That man going towards the tunnel. It is him. Come, walk fast, we will overtake him before he reaches the opposite opening." They trotted along briskly. reached the tunnel, went down, passed rapidly through the lonely, sombre, vault-like passage, came up into the relief-giving air on the opposite side, but saw him not. Seeing a patrolman near the opening, the Sergeant asked him circumstance; a few more like it would con- if a man had just passed from the tunnel. The officer shook his head.

"No!" exclaimed Soolfire.

"You are the first that came through for with this case," resumed Richard, "or at least | the last ten minutes," shiveringly replied the

"Three men went down just before you came up," remarked the patrolman abstractedly.

"How long before we came up?" eagerly asked the sergeaut.

"About two minutes. I should judge." "Got it!" ojaculated Soulfire, starting up the street; stopping quickly, he ordered the patrolman to follow him. When the Sergeant reached the point where the wagon way of the tunnel merges into the street, he turned and went briskly back along the wagon passage into the tunnel. The other two followed as fast as they could, but he maintained the lead. Midway in the tunnel, there are two or three openings from the foot corridor or passage into the wagon way or passage, and beneath one of these openings—the foot passage is some feet higher than the bed of the waggon way-they found the body of Jack Terwillager covered with blood and to all appearances dead. His right hand was thrust between his yest and shirt, and when it was withdrawn by the Sergoant, it was found that the clinched fingers tightly grasped an old well-worn wallet or pocket book.

"There is a secret in that wallet for which you lost your life-it can't be money," said the Sergeant, feeling the wallet, as he calmly looked upon the blanched face of the dead. The fingers were unloosed and the wallet partly removed, when the fingers again closed convulsively and half the pocket book remained in the hands of the Sergeant, the balance in the clinched hand of the supposed corpse. As it came apart a dirty, crumbled piece of paper fell to the pavement. Richard stooped, picked it up and was about to hand it to the Sergeant, when happening to glance at it he suddenly stopped, approached a gas jet and hurriedly scanned it.

"What is it ?"asked Soolfire.

"Something astoundingly important-can't rightly make it out—my sight seems scattered -my eyes swim-"

"Give it to me," said the Sergeant as he took it from his trembling hand, and going closer to the jet, his astonished eyes fell upon a diary leaf, on which was written in crooked characters, as if its execution caused intense labor, the following:

Monday, Oct. 17, 1847. I, Richard Arbyght, was this day murdered and robbed of twenty-thousand dollar, by Alvan Relvason. RICHARD ARBYGHT.

The Sergeant first grunted a surprised exclamation, then uttered a sound like a prolonged whistle.

"Well worth the hunt-by my soul it's worth a life-worth sixty-thousand dollars, boy !" slapping Arbyght on the back. "The mills of the gods may grind slowly, but they do grind-" A groan from Terwillager.

What, not dead? So much the better ; your evidence will make matters much plainer and conviction doubly sure. Here, my boy, take good care of that," he concluded, as he handed the paper to Richard, who, though not clearly aware of all it contained, was, nevertheless, alive to the importance of its preservation.

Terwillager was carried out of the tunnel, thence to the nearest police station where his wounds-two stabs in the breast and one in the right check-were dressed, and the man otherwise provided for. He was soon able to talk rationally, and gave a full account of the

(To be Continued.)

# RACHEL AND AIXA;

The Hebrew and the Moorish Maidens.

AN INTERESTING MISTORICAL TALE.

CHAPTER XXXIX. -- Duquesclin's Prison.

Ruy softly took the keys from the sleeping governor, and Don Pedro was advancing to take them, when Dugueschin suddenly snatch ed them from the mower, 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."

"Trust yourselves to us," said the king, still disquising his voice, "wo will put you in the right nath."

"But do you, sir Bertrand, persist in abandoning your friends?" asked Don Enrique.

"Heaven preserve me from Letraying you into danger, noble pilgrim," replied Bertrand, as he sprang to the little door, followed by Enrique and Mexia. As he was carefully opening it, to avoid rousing the governor, the king said in an impatient voice, "Make haste, the governor may awake. I wish I already saw you in the midst of the brave comrades who wait for us at the foot of the tower."

"I can easily believe you," answered Dugueslin, putting his large hand on the shoulder of the pretended boatman, and immediately pushing Enrique and Mexia through the opening, he whispered, "Beware of Cain," then quickly closing the door after them, he placed his burly person resolutely against it, shouting, in a thundering voice, "Flee without me, good pilgrims, or you are lost."

Don Pedro, on finding himself recognised, remained for an instant motionless with rago and surprise; then he exclaimed, fiercely, "Make way, cursed bulldog!"

"The bulldog has fangs," replied Dugues clin, jeeringly, "and he does not fawn on his master's enemy." Ruy tried in vain to drag Bertrand from the door, while the latter to prevent them following the fugitives, broke the key in the lock, with his common remark, serted, his prison doors open, and the keys on ed it gently after him.

serve my master."

"Oh, he is not yet saved!" cried the king, springing towards the other door of the cell; but this was also locked, nor would any key on the bunch open it. Then a clashing of swords, and loud shouts ascended from below, Don Pedro rushed to the narrow opening, folto encourage the combatants, who they ascertained were fairly matched, being three against three.

This circumstance struck Don Pedro as strange, and, fearful lest his brother should yet escape him, he went up to the sleeping governor, and roughly shook him, but in vain, Burdett knew better than to awake.

Leaving Ruy to the task of shaking him into his senses, Don Pedro ran again to the window, where, to his consternation, he perceived that his foster-brothers had relaxed their ardour at the name of Duguesclin, which was shouted by the other party.

Burdett now woke up, feigning the utmost surprise at seeing the king. who severely reproached him for his neglect of duty. He then drew a key from his pocket, and hastened to open the door of the cell.

"Heaven, be praised!" exclaimed Duguesclin, taking a long breath, "the brave pilgrims have got on board !"

As the king sprang into the gallery, he turned to the Breton. "If they escape me," he cried, furiously, "the Black Prince shall give me his prisoner in exchange."

"By St. Ives," answered Duguesclin, cooly, "if I were not sure my friends would escape, I would not allow you to leave this cell."

Don Pedro was already in pursuit, followed by Burdett and the mower.

The two pilgrims, on hearing the words of Bertrand, as he shut the door on them, were fully aware of their danger. On opening the water-gate they encountered Bouchard, whom Ruy had placed against it, thinking he was dead; but having been only stunned he was soon revived by the fresh air. As he advanced, and warned them of the ambuscade that awaited them, and offered to assist their escape. Then he conducted them toward a vessel, about a hundred paces from that in which the brothers waited.

Meantime Pierce Neige, who had been keep ing watch round the tower, overhearing that the ambuscade was discovered, informed his brothers, who now resolved to have recourse to violence, and, armed with sword and pickaxe, jumped on the bank and intercepted the fugitives. It was then Master Bouchard shouted the name which had unnerved the arms. and daunted the courage of Blas and Perez. They gave way by degrees, and the pilgrims succeeded in gaining the boat, in which, unfortunately, they found only one pair of oars.

Bouchard began to row, and they were near the middle of the current, when suddenly the vessel stopped, then shook violently, and at last turned completely round. In vain did the rower redouble his exertions, the vessel, obeying an invisible impulse, seemed to be returning to its point of departure.

The Count Conzales then took the oars, and, by dint of extraordinary exertion, regained part of the ground they had lost, when again t ey felt their vessel drawn back by some unknown power; and, to add to their discomtiture, Don Pedro had already embarked, with some archers, in the boat abandoned by his foster-brothers.

At that critical moment Don Enrique leaned over the side to see if their cable, which dragged in the water, had by chance got entangled, and so impeded their flight. This was indeed the fact. With the assistance of Bouchard parted shortly after. he succeeded in pulling the rope to him, which, instead of floating loosely, was stretched as tight as the cord of a bow; and, to their great surprise and alarm, a man's head appeared a little above the water's edge - a human face, horribly contracted, the long hair dripping with water, the eye-balls inflamed, and biting the rope with his bleeding teeth.

It was Perez, who, together with Blas, had swam after the vessel of the fugitives, and, clinging with one hand to the rope that hung from the boat, and with the other to the aquatic plants that grew in the beds of the river, had succeeded in paralyzing the efforts of the rowers, and had brought the vessel again towards the shore.

Don Enrique, by a ferocious movement, had dragged Perez almost to the side of the skiff. when the head of Blas appeared, his countenance not less frightful with rage and hatred than that of his brother.

"Let go the rope, wretch!" cried Mexia to Percz. striking at him with his oar.

"Not till Don Pedro bolds it in his hands, traitor!" replied the miner, trying to catch hold also of the side of the vessel.

The oar immediately struck the head of poor Perez, who shricked with pain, but still held on, till Moxia struck him on his stiffened hand, and the miner fell into the river.

But Blas remained still banging to the rope, notwithstanding the blows he received, till Don Enrique suddenly bethought him to cut the rope; then, seizing the oars, the skiff was quickly beyond the reach of the pursuers.

Blas now employed all his remaining strength to save his brother, and catching him by the hair, regained the vessel of Don Pedro. The latter, despairing of overtaking his enemy, was loading Burdett with bitter reproaches, whom he even accused of conniving at the cacape of the pilgrims.

Meanwhile, Duguesclin finding himself de-

"I neither make nor unmake kings, but I the ground, set himself to work to release lis 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.'

The released captives wanted to take the stout Breton with them, but he answered. laughing' "No, here is no longer a gaoler, and lowed by Duguesclin, each by shouts trying I must watch the house for fear of thieves," In fact, when Burdett returned, he found his prisoner tranquilly scatod under the tower gate, nor could he induce him, either by persuasion or threats, to secure his liberty. Duguesclin, saying he was on his parole, walked calmly and firmly back to his cell; and Burdett, vowing eternal hatred against the impassable Breton, was obliged to go and acquaint the Black Prince with the result of his mission.

> The next morning Edward sent for Dugues. clin, determined to restore him his liberty. allowing him to fix his own rausom, which the bold captain said would be cheerfully paid by the kings of France and Spain, were it ten times as much.

> This assurance astonished the Prince of Wales, who said, "Erom this time good knight, I assign you the whole territory of Seville for a prison. In a few days I shall return to Bordeaux."

> Don Pedro, incensed at the conduct of Edward in releasing the formidable Duguesclin, but not being able to oppose his ally, determined to revenge himself on Burdett, whom he regarded as an accomplice in the flight of Don Eurique.

> In fact, the king had thought that, by loading the covetous adventurer with wealth and honors, he should lull his vigilant and jealous caution; the royal favor had on the contrary, only made the cunning knight more suspicions and the strange disappearance of Rachel had filled Don Pedro with grief and alarm. He feared the poor girl was suffering some dread. ful torture invented by the malicious free-

> However, determined to make the latter feel the effects of his displeasure, he appointed another governor of Seville, and of the Golden Tower, so that Burdett found bimself suddenly reduced to his original position. His rage knew no bounds when he found himself thus ruined and disgraced, and now, thinking only how to be revenged on the king, he looked about for the means to raise a company sufficient strong to aid in hurling the latter from his throne.

> Although he still possessed great riches in his house, of which he had not been despoiled, he knew that the Jews would not give him a quarter of their value now he was compelled to dispose of them on the instant; but he suddenly remembered the golden table still in Samuel Ben Levi's possession.

> Summoning Barillard, who had joined him, he commissioned him to go to the old treasurer, to tell him that Rachel had been unfaithful, and that her husband was resolved to have her immediately put to death, unless her father would give up the golden table for her ransom.

> Barrillard returned, saying that the Jew would not surrender the precious pledge he held until he had seen his daughter, or at least until she wrote to him, as ho suspected she was already dead. But that, if that treasure would save and redeem her, he would deliver it up.

> "It is well," said Burdett, "to-morrow thou shalt carry Samuel a letter from his wellbeloved daughter. I will go and fetch it. Saddle quickly my swiftest palfrey."

> The major domo obeyed, and Bardett de-

CHAPTER XL, -- Rachel's Prison.

The prison in which the ferocious Late Comer had immured his wife, was one of those old Moorish watch-towers, called Atalayas, with which the Moors had garrisoned all the heights. It was surrounded by a deep ravin, numerous windows looked over the country in every direction, and within the walls rose enormous eypress trees, planted according to Moorish custom, in the inner court-yard, their high tops being visible at a great distance. A single palm tree, with its smooth white trunk, rose in front of the Atalaya, spreading its fan-like leaves before one of the windows, which had neither shutters nor glass, and which was at least forty feet from the ground. The tower was built on the top of a hill, which overhung a stagnant lake or pool, the water of which emitted such noxious exualations that birds, in essaying to fly over them, fell in and were drowned.

The entire region of the Huerta, as it was popularly named, was barren, poisonous, and fever-fraught; it abounded with deadly plants, marshy pools, and venomous reptiles; few ventured within its precincts; even the ban ditti avoided it, for it was regarded as the nursery of the black plague that had lately ravaged Andalusia. The weather at this time was so intensely but, that Dardott, as he rode along the arid plain, experienced a feeling of suffication, and his horse, though young and high spirited, could hardly bear up against the scorching sun and pestiferous vapors that floated around.

At last he dismounted at the solitary tower, and after securing his horse, pried about to see if there were any marks of footsteps on the ground. All appearing secure, he crossed the ravine, over which the trunk of a tree had been rudely thrown, drew a key from his pocket, cautiously opened the door, entered, and clos-

Scarcely had he shut the door, when a hu- Rachel, that the obstacles which seperate you tion of £883 7s 211, which increases our reman 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 Iluerta, 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 Carmona 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, dame, and bare. A bed of dry leaves heaped in a corner, two ricketty 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 shut 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, Ruchet," he replied, "I see by your pallid looks that the marshy vapours already begin to cardle 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

"Yes; why should I not acknowledge it before you, sir? It is the remembrance of that hour or joy which gives me the courage to die. The king urged me to quit you, to seek in his Aleazer an asylum against your insults and cruelty ; but, though I love him as much as I despise 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, range 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.

"Dugueselin free!" murmured Rachel, shuddering, apparently more moved at this news than at all his threats concerning herself. "Oh, may Heaven preserve the the king from se 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 apparontly 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

"Why do you come to tornient 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

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 tormen-

"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, wee 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 Pe dro," 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 JOIN-ERS 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

The past year has been very remarkable for the great number of movements made by workmon. 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 caped uninjured. Of the rolling-men John with a good society and those having none at Mulloy, John Robinson, Jackson, Hayes, Ellis, 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 most marked. While we had not the great movements some trades had, there is an amount of satisfaction, ing of the pipe supplying the engine, was heard 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 fiftysev, a 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 rate of wages paid in different towns in Scotland. A joiner in Wick works fifty seven hours for 15s, while one in Dunoon gets 33s 3d for the same hours. The difference cannot be attributed to the higher cost of living in Dunoon as compared with Wiek. 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 weest 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 tight 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 ailment, £300 as funeral allowance, £266 0s 31d as tools' compensation, £61 14s 6d as strike allowance, £2 12s as victimized allowance, and £350 as

bonuses to seven disabled members. There is

serve fund to £7,133 3s 11id. Of this sum £6,552 17s 14d 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 1 d; sick and funeral section, £2,024 8s 3d; common to both sections, £894 1s 01d; loss by common, £90 16total receipts, £5,714 11s 5d. The gross payments in the trade section were £379 0s 2d; sick and funeral section, £1,620 5s 4d; common to both sections, £1,98417s 0½c; balance, trade section, £2,326 5s 11½d; 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 tenter 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, twentysix 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 kneeked 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 root 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 tenter, 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 tive hundred men are employed at the works, and with the exception of about a dezen employed in the rolling-mill department, they es-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 break 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 impris oned gas stokers held a special meeting, on Tuesday, at Bolt court, Firet street, for the surpose 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. Broadhuist, sceretary, read a large number of letters from all parts of the country, promising moral and pecuniary support to the objects of the Comhad been releived on Monday. The wives of the imprisoned men with families were placed at an allowance of 15s per week, and these without families 10s per week.

The Chairman said the manadiate 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 gasstokers. 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 scutences 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 a balance placed to the credit of the associa. respecting conspiracy contained in the Trades | may be true that the public interest is made | the confidence of brothers.—Bee Hive.

Union Act and the Criminal Law Amendment | to suffer, and that many private persons 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-Commit tee, be at once forwarded to the Home Secretary." Mr. E. Jenkins seconded the resolution, which was agreed to with two dissenti ents. 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 puni-hment on those haples; 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 bread. These 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 mittee. Subscriptions to the amount of £20 | 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 accompdation 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 companies. 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

experience loss of goods, time, ond 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 inviduous 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 ganerally 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 introluced to assist in the proof of his case, as it is to these more especially we intend to direct the attention of our renders.

He 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 mozus 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 on e put to him. self. Those who have always been the consistent enemies of trides associations, and no doubt very conscientiously so, ask this question now, knowing that it only a lmits of one enswer, 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 a lmission, 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 loaders 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 foo, hold the enemy in the k, and fight with resolution and hope, because they know they have a common interest, and can depend on each other with

### NOTICE.

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

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

(INVARIABLY IN ADVANOB.) **Mix** Months ..... 1 00 Single copies.....

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Single insertions, ten cents per line. Each subsequen msertion, five cents per line. Contract Advertisements at the following rates:-

..... 85 00 Quarter " ..... 25 00 One column, for 6 months..... One column, for 3 months.....

...... 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 correspon-

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

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN.

### Assembly Hall Trades

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. Lödge 356, 2nd and 4th Tuesday. Tinsmiths, 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. Ceopers, 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 | ingmen are open to conviction; but they 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 ion. It is a matter not lightly to be solicitations of many representative treated, when thousands of any class of workingmen, to endeavor to supply that society intelligently and unanimously want, we understood something of the record their opinions and wishes; and importance of the undertaking. We such an occasion was the magnificent 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'Donughue, of Ottawa, and seconded by Mr. A. McCormick, of

Resolved, That this meeting views with approval the independent course pursued by the workingmen'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 workingmen 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 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 is, that the measure should not be lost rendering our journal a first-class means sight of altogether.

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 WORK-MAN 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 WORK-MAN, and would strongly recommend the journal to the most carnest 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 workingmen 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 affeet 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 workingmen as uttered by themselves; unless it can conclusively be shown that the objections urged are based upon wrong premises. The workwill 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 opingathering of workingmen in the St. Lawrence Hall on the 11th inst.

Since the above was in type, the bill to establish a Mochanics' Lien Law has been brought forward for its third read ing. 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 mechanies 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. Clarko 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. Workingmen, 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

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. Considcrable 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 Silvess. P. G. K.—Samuel Aitkens. P.G. S-William Magness. P. G. T.—Thos. Haisley. 1st P. G. T.—John Calvert. —John A. Brandon. " -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

### 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' GRESS AT LEEDS.

Our late English fyles contain full reports of the fifth annual Trades Union Congress, held in Leeds. The session extended over a week. 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 conmanaged, 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 his interest lies in that direction. strikes should be made the last resort. generally admitted, with one or two ox- of a moral force, when the power of the is not the worst phase of the reflection.

ceptions at the Congress, the action of latter to produce a given result is con-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 omigrants. We notice our Commissioners, both Provincial and Dominion, are moving in the matter, but there is need for great activity. Mr. J. C. Whellems, 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 workingmen—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 stronger side always wins-it matters affecting themselves, they must read; not whether this strength consists in if they wish to become respected, as they 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 scenre all her representatives asked, if the stronger party objected thereto? We venture to say the result would not be materially sidered "as inopportune and badly 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

Jumping from the application of a of trade disputes; but while this was direct physical force, to the application

tingent 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, to classify strikes among trades, and they don't scold; if you are ignorant, wars among nations, in the same general | they don't taunt you." If workingmen order of human evils. In war, the wish to solve the social problems most 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 in a word, if workingmen expect to everachieve 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 distinctionthrough 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 eighthour 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 freflection,

made sadder by being only too true, that-

workingmen read but little; but this

-a large proportion of what they do read | above is a true extract received from the is more chaff, containing hardly a grain | Secretary of the Committee on Correspondof solid, intellectual pabulum, while it once. This tills all the space I intend to abounds in moral poison. The world is devote to the vindication of the leaders in flooded with books and papers that prevert, pollute, debase and destroy the ist is not going to be my business, I shall mind, and what little workingmen do read is drawn largely from this sourcesimply because of its cheapness and because they cannot be induced to form a carefully regulated taste for reading of a higher order. The newspapers are generally read by workingmen; but, while we do not desire to disparage the merits of such reading, we do say that the knowledge obtained through newspapers, though enabling us to form opinions on the questions and controversies of the day, is still very fragmentary, and tends to dissipate rather than discipline the mind. History, political economy, statistical essays, science of government, and generally, all books treating on social questions, should be read and re-read by workingmen, and, if time would permit, those higher studies that expand and beautify the mind could be afterwards indulged in. Many will say they cannot afford to buy books. but they can afford to buy tobacco and intoxicating beverages; why not cease buying, at least, a portion of the latter, and dovote the money thus saved to the purchase of the former? The investment will pay you compound interest; try it for a year, and if you then think differently, we are willing to be called a false teacher. In conclusion, we make this broad assertion: The man who succeeds in making the workingmen of the world general, systematic readers of good books and periodicals, will do more for humanity than any man seen on earth since the God-man died on Calvary .--Coopers' Journal.

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. The lesture gave the most intense satisfaction to all who were present.

### Communications.

### THE BALLOT BILL.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

Six,-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, and withdrawn after a short expression of opinion in its favor. I cannot help thinking you have, unintentionally, done me injustice by conveying to your readers the idea that from some improper motive, I abandoned the measure for this Session. Permit me to assure you that after advocating the adoption of the Ballot, when ever opportunity offered, during the past quarter of a century, I did not prepare the Mrs. M., Toronto. The answer is Cot-ton. measure merely for the purpose of easting it aside when its success seemed certain. The discussion which preceded the second reading not only elicited the views of the them. representatives of nearly every section of, Ontario, but pledged the Government to our electoral machinery, with the use of the ballot instead of the open vote; and sive measure next Session, extending the dently low. The laboring classes will find it ballot to Municipal as well as to Parliament- decidedly to their advantage to patronize prosecution of my bill this year. Legisla- money by so doing. The stock of goods at next general election, which will take place kinds of clothing, ready-made or made to in 1875; and I believe that the cause of order. A first-class cutter is kept on the by a delay, which cannot, under any cir- for pedlars are offered very cheap. See cumstances, be productive of injury.

Hoping that you will find room for this brief explanation in your next issue,

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant, CHARLES CLARKE.

Toronto, Feb. 14, 1873.

### HAMILTON.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workmenn.)

DEAR SIR, .- In reply to J. B., of Montreal, I have simply to say that one fact is worth a thousand arguments. I have obtained the following from the minutes of and other Household requisites at exceedthe Nine Hour League, Hamilton :- At a ingly low prices. Another pleasing feature meeting held in the Temperance Hall, corner of King and McNab streets, May 13th, 1872, a deputation from the Bricklayers was received; they stated that the men in nine firms were ready and determined to strike on the 15th May. The Presileague could not sanction the strike. The purchasing elsewhere.

the nine hour movement. As resurrectionnot again return to this subject. The living present and not the buried past shall now engage my attention :

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. Opportunity will thus be given of discussing the conduct of the Ontario Government in forcing on such objectionable legislation as those bills which were protested against at the mass meeting held in Toronto. If the Government are determined to use a pliant majority to carry measures injurious to the best interests of the working class, we as a class will fall back upon our constitutional right, and petition the Governor not to sign the measures. We are very anxious that Toronto should have an opportunity of cooperating with us in this matter. Properly authenticated documents will be sent this week, asking such co-operation, as a special meeting of the C. L. U. will be held to arrange for the reception of delegates from London and Toronto. I hope you will favor us with your presence on the 28th. as every man who regards his rights and privileges as a British subject is called upon to enter his protest against the high-handed acts of our present Ontario Cabinet.

> 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 third in iron, but not in steel; My fourth in rasp, but not in wheel; My fifth in hammer, but not in coal; My sixth in horse, but not in foal; My seventh in shoe, but not in feet; My eighth in box, but not in seat; My ninth in fire, but not in spark ; My tenth in anvil, but not in dark : My last in George, but not in Brown,

The man to keep a workman down; My whole may be seen from Bay street.

## No. 2.

R. S.

C. T. C.

My first is in port, but not in haven; My second is in owl, but not in raven; My third is in oyster, but not in shell; My fourth is in water, but not in well; My fifth is in ashes, but not in coal; My sixth is in salmon, but not in sole; My seventh is in anchor, but not in ship : My eighth is in tongue, but not in lip; My ninth is in butter, but not in bread; My tenth is in harm, but not in dread; My whole is a scapert town I ween, In the south of England it will be seen.

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,

Is our numerous readers want bargains i Dry Goods, Earon & Cob is the place to ges

MUARIN & Co.'s Cheap DRY GOODS AND the introduction of a thorough reform of Charmese House, 207 Young street, three doors south of the "Green Bush" Hotel, and directly opposite Albert street, is the place solely because I felt sure that the Attorney-General would bring in a more comprehenthe market, and the prices asked unpreceary elections, did I consent to waive the Messra Meakin & Co., as they will save tion in 1874 will be in ample time for the present on hand is large and varied. All secret voting has gained rather than lost; premises. Job lots of clothing and dry goods

MR. JAMES WEEKS, -Our numerous read to the old established New and Second-hand supervision. Subsequently, upon a review of Furniture Warerooms, 247 & 249 Yonge St., Mr. James Weekes, Proprietor. This place of business is considered by all who have been constant customers of it, one of the cheapest places in the city, where both New and Second-hand Furniture can be bought. At present there can be found a good assortment of Sideboards, Lounges and House Furnishing Goods of every description. There are always on hand, Carpets, Stoves, to Housekeepers, is, that they can always depend on Mr. Weekes exchanging Furniture with them, and neatly re-covering their Sofas, and re-caning their Chairs if required so to do. Mechanics and others who are in search of bargains are invited deat gave them to understand that the to call at 247 & 249 Yonge street, before

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, doe receive the concurrence of this House." He then at length, referred to the circumstances under which the contract was made, with which our readers are already familiar. Mr. MacDonald expressed his astonishmen

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. So far as the Government were concerned, the course they had taken had given the lie to the previous professions. They had got into power by persuading the yeomanry of the country that they were advocating the control of public matters by Legislature- It was, therefore, strange that the Government should, after such professions, have entered into a contract of such magnitude, and for such a length of time without the authority of the House. If this contract were now voted down, a cry would be raised that the House were repudiating their liabilities, but he hoped it would be long before the principle of repudiation was introduced into this country. The Government contended that the evils of the contract system in prison labor had been avoided by the present contract. He differed from that view. All the authorities on the question condemned the contract system, under which punishment was possible, but reformation, the more important object, was impossible. The prisoners would find that they had been sold as slaves to the highest bidder; they would be brought into contact with outsiders, and they would be removed from the proper supervision of the prison authorities. He read sev fal extracts from reports of American Prison Associations strongly condemning the contract system in convict labor.

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 whice had been entered info. The work contracted for was a heavy kind, and the Attorncy-General should have given his reasons for adopting the manufacture of rolling stock for railways in preference to other kinds of labor, and should have given the authority of Mr. Langmuir for the action of the Government. He (Mr. Lauder) contended that in the manufacture of rolling stock it was impossible to maintain proper oversight over the prisoners. This particular work was of all others the very worst that could have been selected upon which to employ the prisoners. He held that the proper course for the Government to have pursued was to have sent a Commissioner to the United States to enquire into the various systems of employing prison labor in that country; and then, when the Commissioner's report was before the House, the whole subject could have been discussed intelligently. That would have been a common sense mode of procedure, instead of hurriedly entering into a contract which had nothing whatever to recommend it. If that contract was not binding, then the House, acting in the public interest, should reject it ; but if it was binding, so that the Company would have a claim for damages, if it were cancelled, it was only a farce to ask the House to assent to it at all. The only thing the House should have been called upon to do was to consider and deter mine the principle of whether the system of letting out the labor was advisable or not-not to discuss each clause of a long and elaborate contract and every other detail which should be left to the Government to deal with in case that principle was unsound, and that all the authorities were against it.

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

Mr. E. B. Wood, after referring to the causes which had led to the establishment of the Central Prison, mentioned that in his first report the Inspector of Prisons had pronounced the opinion, that while the contract system of employing the labor was more productive pecuniary, yet it was not so advantageous so far as the moral improvement of the prisoners was concerned as the system of Governmental report, had come to the conclusion for which his reasons were given, that it would be advisable at any rate for a period of ten years, to try the system of contract labor. He (Mr. Wood) did not see how this could be construed into a party question. It was purely a social subject, which was outtining some of the great est minds of the day, and he did not tamix politics ought to be allowed to enter into it. The objections to the contract system were that it, as a rule, did not allow a sufficient variety of trades to be pursued by the prisoners, except by the outlay of a very large amount of capital. Still it was a system that worked admirably in the great State Prison of Illinois, which was to form the model of this prison, and also in Massachusetts and Connecticut, where they had had years of experience, and where, perhaps, they were more advanced in the work of prison reform than in any other part of the world. In New York they had

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. In all these cases the per diem allowance paid by the contractors for the labor was much less than in this case, and at the same time they had this greater advantage that the time for which they controlled the labor averaged perhaps four or five years, while no prisoner would be confined in the central prison for a longer period than two years. If the contract system could be so worked as to give the Government control over the moral training of the convicts, it seemed to him that the advantages of both systems would be secured; and taking all the circumstonces into account he thought that if he had been in the position of the Government he would have come to the same conclusion they had arrived at. As to the right of the Government to make the contract, he had always maintained that this was just one of those things upon which action should be taken by the Administration upon its own responsibility. Of course it was within the power of the House to cancel the contract, and if it was an improper contract it should be cancelled, but that would involve the condemnation and removal of the Govern-

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. At the same time he considered it unadvisable to have made this contract without offering it to public competition; for it might be there were others who would have employed the labor of the prisoners with advantage to themselves and with greater benefit to the country than the Canada Car Company. If he were to enter into an examination of the terms of the agreement, there were some things in it particularly dangerous. In the first place, it was impolitic to undertake to supply the labor of 215; and if the number at any time fell short of that figure to pay to the Company the difference between fifty cents and the ordinary cost of labor. It might be that the prison would not furnish more than 115, and the Company employing 100 men who were not prisoners at the ordinary wages, say \$1 50 a day, the Government would have to pay it \$100 a day until the deficiency was made up. This seemed to him to be an improvident and imprudent arrangement, which might subject the country to considerable loss.

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 gaols who would properly have been subjects for sentence to the Central Prison.

After some further discussion, the motion was carried on a division.

# THOROUGH TAXATION REFORM.

The Anti-Incomo 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. We know that the tax is, properly, a war tax. We have long agreed that it is "inquisitorial." The inquisitorial nature of it tempts people to commit fraudulent evasions of its commands. Its general unpopularity has made scapes from any of its previsions a venial offence. In short it is a bad tax, a tax levied to cover extravagant expenditure; and an unjust tax—since it presses alike on earned income and income from property. We wish the Leaguers, then, speedy the principle was affirmed. He argued that and complete success; but we fear they are

not going the right way to get it. Their uncompromising attitude will cost them friends. If they would be content, first. with a reform of the provisions of the tax; and then steadily work towards its demolition, we should be hopeful of a little early instalment of good work. To begin with, the expenditure must be reduced. The Leaguers must prove that the country can be properly governed at about seven millions sterling less than is now spent. We believe they might demonstrate this, and make it solid groundwork for their agitation; but, at present, they have no good foundation for abolition, albeit they have plenty for reform of Schedule D.

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. Sir Charles reminded his hearers that, according to the Financial Reform Association, the workmen of the country paid nearly twice as much per cent. as did the rich. The workman's taxes are almost entirely upon necessaries: those of the rich are chiefly upon their superfluities.

Here is a basis for a National Taxation Reform Association :-

"Suppose that income to be £50 a-year for each family; supposing the workmen to be five millions of families, this would give 250 millions for necessaries. Now, their whole income was computed at 325

fallen back upon a modified system which gave | 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 The rich were two millions of families, which gave 100 millions for necessaries; but they had 500 millions, leaving 500 millions to be taxed, which bore little more than 50 millions of taxes."

> 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 .--Weekly Times.

### MARRIED.

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

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.

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### 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, Somo sccret thought needs hide; Our simplest acts are only play By which we thrust the real away, While we 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 baulk.

When will the world begin to learn An honest man may live, And knaves and dolts to ever spurn, But 'tween 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 cast 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.; cometimes a hundred pounds of corn or beans are taken from a burrow. They are very furious; 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 cars. It feeds on vegetables chiefly, but in the West India Islands it is a great pest to sugar cane planters, as it eats the caues,

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 timed, and when alarmed, leaps away with such rapidity that it appears to fly. It lives on grain and roots.

The lemming is a pative of Sweden. It has very long bind legs and short ones before; something like the jerbon, and is about the size of a dormouse. It is one of the most singular little animals to be found. In migration millions move to gether, 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 harrowed 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

### FACTS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

The rattle-snake finds a superior foc 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 rattlesnakes are about to meet for battle, the former darts 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 corseted body. If he shows signs of life, the coils are multiplied and the ecrews 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 whother 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 Scot land 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 instrumont 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 cloquent in his description of the brank, and in giving it preference over the ducking-stool. He said the ducking-stool might give the woman cold and thus injure her heaith, 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 docwork to be done.

In shape, the brank is not unlike the bridle or halter used for mules in this country. The triking 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 leathern halters.

### REST.

The best medicines in the world, more efficient in the cure of disease than all the potenties 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 leads all beasts and birds to quietude and rest the very moment disease or wounds assail the system.— $Bow\ Bells.$ 

### 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 eestatic 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 unscaled 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 unsullied 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 sycophantic fawnings of millions. There is more thrilling felicity derived from a union of two guileless and uncontaminated hearts, than all the conquests of Alex-

of Crœsus 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 gom so priceless-until they can think of its embodyings as something too hely to be mingled with the grosser images of passion and humanityuntil 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 costasies 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

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 boldiy through the gates of Malines or Valenciennes in the face of the vigilant officers placed there to prevent smugtor's opinion, but was just the thing for the gling. 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 tive or six years he amassed a handsome fortune, and kept his coach. Eavy pursues the prosperous. A mischievous neighbor betrayed the lace merchant, and notwithstanding his efforts to disguise his dog, he was suspected, watched, and discovered.

How 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 distauce, 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, teld me of a rascelly yet laughterprovoking trick which was put upon him by one of those guileful coachmen who haunt the paving-stones in front of Doney's. Having breakfasted in the cafe with a fellow-traveller, he wanted to visit his bankers, Messrs. Maquay and Pakenbam. The two called a coach man, and asked him if he knew of the whereaboutof the said firm. The cunning rogue professed ignorance, and sent a boy to the Hotel du Nord, near by, under pretense 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, drave 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 ander, the wisdom of Socrates, or the wealth another pedlar who followed the same road you know !

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 neuclus 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 cra, is in mental and physical power as he was niceteen 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 carn 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 thein-and in the echnomy 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 millionnaires 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 aright who knows how much of himself he can carry through as d 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 chaif of the wheat after the wheat is ripe and gone.

# AN UNFORTUNATE SUITOR.

Gibben, the historian, was short in stature and very fat. One day, being alone with the beautiful Madame de Cronzus, 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, risc." "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."

### Saudust and Chips.

Jock : What, Sandy, drinking again? Eh. mon, yer always drinkin'!-Sandy: The her rin' 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, acclimatised, to Paddy [just] from Cork).-Sell your pig .an' fournichure, an' come over wid Biddy to this blissed country. I get t'ree an' t'ripence a day for carr'in' bricks up a ladder, an' be Jabers, there's a

"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! sell at the fair, when he was overtaken by Our boots are intended for carriage people,

Old Soaker .- " Look here, old fellow, how" this? I that strawborries 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 husbaud treats me badly." "That is none of my business," replied the King. "But he speaks ill of you," said the ludy. "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 funny turn of mind, "of "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 abscut-minded man, flut 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 Irichman 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 complaceny the sad remnants of what once had been bose, answered-"Sure, honey, I know that; don't you know the rason why I turned them?" "No," replied the other. "Why," says Pat, and he gave a knowing wink with his eye, "bekase 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. Emigranes is a sort of cross between a groun' hog and a gopher, and is very bad on grass."

ALERNETHY 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 :-"Scrutch?"-" 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 gan was charged half-way up to the mazzle, and when t last the old gentlem in storted some birds, he took a rest and bland away, expecting to see some fall, of course; but not so did it happen, for the gun recorded with so much force as to "kick" him over. The eld man got up, and while subbing 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 marquis, whom he had attinded 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 convinces 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 Bonvart; 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 flancee. The stranger draws his sword. "No matter," exclaims the Marquis, "mine was left in the body of an Austrian general. No matter !" And he unscrows his wooden leg, with which he strikes his adversary dead, crying "Vive la France!" while poor divil up at the top doin' all the work for the orchestra strikes up the "Marseillase," and the fiances, 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.

### · TTE LONDON TRADES.

The leather japanning 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. Curriers 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 sugares; 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 build-

ers 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.

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

Has now in stock a large assortment of Crockery and Glassware, to which he invites the attention of ladies Glassware, to which he inv and gentlemen furnishing— 100 patterns Breakfast and Tea Sets.

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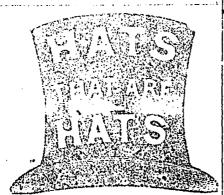
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IN THE

### GOUNTY 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. " M. S. E. corner. " part of 10, " R. " 12, . . . 22, " S.

VILLAGE OF ALLANBURGH.

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

### COUNTY OF LINCOLN

TOWNSHIP OF NJAGARA

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

AT THE

# 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 liotel,

VILLAGE OF CHIPPAWA.

Lot No. 2, south side of Welland street.

Lots Nos. 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 28 Welland street. Lots Nos. 13, 14, (mortgage interest) 17, 19, 23, 25, 27, and 29 north side Welland street.

Lots Nos. 16, 17, 18, 30, and 200, south side of Main

All that part of 137, north side of Main street, no conveyed by Cummings to Essa., Lots Nes. 56, 152, 155, 159, 169, 175, 177, 179 and 181, porth side of Main street.

Lots Nos. 45, 47, 49, 58, 60, 62 and 78, south side of Water street. Grist Mill Lot (in roor of Bossa's 12ct) north side of Water street.

Lots Nos. 35, 30, 41, 45, 47, and 49, north side of Water street. An irregular piece of land lying between Main street

and Water street, and between Repburn's and Lyon's Lot and the Creek. Four Lots, lying between Water street and Chippawa Biver, 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 Cherch street, without numbers. Lets Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 0, west side of Church street.

Lots 2, 4, 6, 8, 410, 12, 13, 10, 18, 20, 22, 24 and 26, north side of Mechanic street. Lots Nos. 27, 29, 31 and 83, north side of Mechanic street.

# AT THE TOWN OF WALKERTON. IN THE

COUNTY OF BRUCE,

Tuesday, the 25th day of Feb. next,

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

TOWNSHIP OF SAUGEEN.

Lot No. 6, Con. A, 111 Acres. Lot No. 12, Con. 14, 100 acres.

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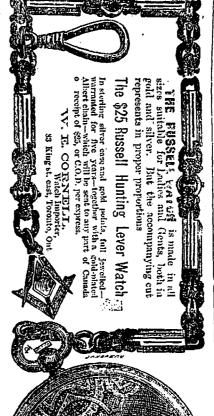
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That knowledge is power does not, of course, stand good in every case; the aphorism is of general application. Thus a man knows letters, and he has power to become the intimate associate, the friend and companion of all the great men whose writings 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.

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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.

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

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361 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

📨 Funerals Furnished with every Requisite.

AGENT FOR FISK'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

Coal and Wood.

### REST & WOOD

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY, AT THE

### VICTORIA WOOD YARD. Victoria Street, near Richmond St.

N.B. - LOW RATES BY THE CARLOAD.

WITHOUT SNOW.

### COAL HOUSE.

OFFICE:



YONGE STREET

W. MYLES & SON.

## COLEMAN & CO.'S

# COAL OFFICE

REMOVED TO YONGE ST.

NEXT TO

Henderson's Auction Rooms

# J. F. COLEMAN & CO

(Successors to Geo. Chaffey & Brc.)

### 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.

## Boots and Shoes.

R. MERRYFIELD, .

and Shoe Maker, 190 YONGE STREET. A large and well assorted Stock always on hand. 28-oh

### J. PRYKE,

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

Copies of the ONTARIO WORMMAN can be obtained Five Cents per copy!

BOOTS AND SHOES

# Fifiteen per Cent Below

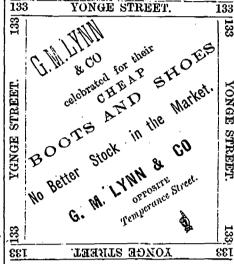
USUAL PRICES.

The undersigned having special facilities, offers for sale BOOTS and SHOES

### VERY LOW PRICES.

AT" Call and inspect stock.

JOSEPH WESTMAN, 41 Queen Street West



PROCLAMATION.

To all whom it may concern, Greeting : MONTHLY DISCOUNT SALE.

The Public are hereby informed that  $\mathbf{McCABE}$ 

Proprietor of the Big Blue Boot Store,

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

Is prepared henceforth to sell Boots and Shoes of 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 magnificant variety of goods not enumerated here, owing to the want of space. We would further say to the Ladles and Gentlemen of this city, that if thoy want fashionable, well-made and easy fitting boots and shoes, give us a call before purchasing clsewhere.

Respectfully,

S. McGABE,

Respectfully, S. McCABE,
Sign of the Rig Blue Boot, Fashionable Emporium, 50
Queen St. West, 3rd door West of Bay St.
40-te 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.

AE COME AND SEE.

WM. WEST & CO

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOT,

200 YONGE STREET. P. McGINNES.

131 YORK STREET. All who wish to have good, neat, and comfortable

CALL AT THE Workingmen's Shoe Depot,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Miscellaneons.



GEORGE ELLIS,
Manufacturer and Importer of

Hair and Jute Switches,

Chignons, Curls, Wigs, Bands, Puffs and Perfumery. LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HAIR NETS.

POUCHES, STEMS,

324 YONGE STREET.

CIGAR CASES,

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 soil measurement of wigs sent on appli
cation—either wholesale or retail.

41-te

### LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!! MEERSCHAUM AND BRIAR PIPES,

VESUVIANS. &c CHEAPEST IN THE CITY, THE IMPERIAL,

THE WOODBINE, 88 YONGE STREET.

WM. J. HOWELL, JR., PROPRIETOR.

# Beal Estate.

### PROPERTIES FOR SALE

A LARGE TWO-STORY

Rough-Cast House.

On Caer Howell street. Price, \$1,700 Soveral Building Lots on Borryman street and Davon

port 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 bnilding lots North of the Kingston Road,

at from \$100 to \$250 each, according to size and situa-A Lot on Bathurst street, 58x125 feet. Price, \$320. A Lot on corner of Baldwin street and John street

30 x 120 feet to a lane. Price, \$600. CLARK & FEILDE,

Jordan street



COVERNMENT 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 aforcsaid shall be respectively constituted as follows:

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

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

Inland Revenue Divisions of London, Guelph, Paris, St.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

Clerk Privy Council.

42-w

Norice.

December 27, 1872.

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 Wooden Netting and Flush, used

in the manufacture of Gloves and Mits

Ottawa, Jan. 6, 1873.

By Command, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs



HOUSE OF COMMONS. THE CLERK'S OFFICE.

Ottawa, Jan. 30, 1873. Pursuant to the 50th Rule of the House, notice is hereby given that the time for RECEIVING PETI-TIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS will expire on Wednesday, the 26th day of March next.

ALFRED PATRICK, Clerk of the House. All newspapers will please insert above until the meeting of Parliament.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

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

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

This Boat was, during the winter of 1871-2, rebuilt by Mr. Shickluna, 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.

"I hate to hear people talking behind one's

back," as the robber said when the constable ter Choicest brands of Wines, Liquors, and Cigars constantly on hand.

1 oh | was chasing him and crying, "Stop thief!"