

# Ontario Workman

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

VOL. II.—NO. 7.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1873

NO. 59

## Labor Notes.

The master painters of Middlebrough have conceded to their men an advance of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour in their wages.

The colliers of Wigan and St. Helens district have agreed to withdraw for the present their application for 10 per cent. advance in wages.

**DUSEBURN ENGINE WORKS.**—At the Co-operative establishment, some men, says the *Beaver*, are paid at the rate of as much as 2s. an hour for their labor.

The Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners, Self-actor Minders, Twiners, and Rovers of Lancashire and adjoining counties, have been registered under the Trade Union Act of 1871.

The amount collected in London for the support of the Scotch lock-out, and transmitted to Edinburgh during the last two weeks by the central committee amounts to £33 6s.

The laborers in the Banbury district are everywhere demanding more wages, which the farmers refuse, and strikes and lock-outs are the results. The efforts on behalf of emigration are increasing, and many of the villages are almost depopulated. Affairs have a very serious aspect.

The great centre of match fabrication was Marseilles, where more than thirty lithographic machines were wholly employed in printing the labels covering the boxes. The present Government monopoly has stopped all these operations, and great distress reigns among the workmen formerly employed.

The clickers, or cutters-out in the boot and shoe trade of Leicester, Eng., have requested an advance of about two-pence per dozen pairs, which request has been refused. After in vain trying to have the matter settled by arbitration, they have determined to take prompt measures to obtain the advance.

The threatened strike on the part of the Glasgow bakers in connection with their demand for an advance in their rate of pay has been found unnecessary. The terms asked by the men, and addition of 3s. per week to the old rate, have been generally conceded, though in some quarters the advance has been limited to 2s. In these cases the men have accepted this compromise, and consequently no rupture has resulted.

The Liverpool shop assistants have a strong organization registered under the Trades Union Act, they are also affiliated with the local unions, and although, little more than twelve months established, their organization has already produced a marked change in the slavish and unnecessary hours of business.

A meeting of the Liverpool operative ship painters was held on Wednesday night, 28th ult., when it was reported that the employers had declined to accede to the terms of the memorial presented a week or two ago, to the effect that the wages should be raised to 34s., with certain allowances for overtime, &c. It was resolved to appoint a deputation to wait upon the masters.

The stonemasons forcing the operation of a "local code of rules," involving an advance in the price of labor which they some time ago submitted to the masters. What they ask for is that the wages be from the 1st of March to the 31st of October  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour, and from the 1st of November to the last day of February  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour; fixers of hewn stone to receive  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour extra. The advance asked for is equivalent to about 2s. per week.

At a special meeting of the National Laborers' Union held at Leamington—Mr. Arch in the chair—a great lock-out was reported in Norfolk and Suffolk, and £200 was voted for the immediate relief of the servants. The national conference of the Laborers' Unions was fixed to be held at Leamington on May 28th and 29th. Messrs. Gardner and O'Leary were deputed to proceed to Ireland on Tuesday to inaugurate a National Union in that country.

There is a very strong expression of dis-

satisfaction amongst the colliers employed at the ironworks where the recent strike took place in Monmouthshire and South Wales. The men are aggrieved by the masters not having given them the advance which they promised their colliers should receive within a few days after resuming work. Private meetings amongst the men have been held, and the matter has been referred to the Executive Council of the Miners' Association by whom it has been taken into consideration. The council passed a resolution authorizing the colliers employed at the Dowlais and Plymouth Ironworks, to intimate to the proprietors that unless the 10 per cent. was given by the 1st of May, they would on that date give notice to strike.

A large meeting of ship joiners, representing all grades in New York and vicinity, was held on the 7th inst., for the purpose of deciding whether they should strike for an increase of fifty cents per day. Up to the latter part of the winter they were receiving \$4 per day, but the employers cut them down to \$3.50. The meeting adjourned without having reached any decision. Most of the men say that the employers will accede to their demands when made, while others aver that the bosses have anticipated a strike and are prepared to defeat them.

The thirty-sixth quarterly meeting of the Central Co-operative Society, Blyth, has been held, Mr. Edward Fenwick in the chair. The report showed the value of goods bought during the quarter to be £3,024 0s. 1d. The amount received for goods sold was £3,614 17s. 11d. After paying working expenses and 5 per cent on paid up shares, the society is able to declare a dividend of 2s. 2d. in the pound on members' purchases, leaving a balance of £2 12s. 3d. to go to the reserve fund, and £6 for depreciation of stock, and £6 for depreciation of property. The total profits realized, £410 7s. 6d.

Some time ago we alluded to a project propounded by the President of the garçons or waiters of Paris tending to unite this body with the corporation of Parisian cooks, as both were engaged to a great extent by the same employers. This proposition has now, we are informed, been fully realized. Both waiters and cooks, it appears, were in deadly antagonism with each other, but they have now united chiefly for the purpose of resisting a common foe. This new enemy is the servants' registry offices which abound in great numbers in Paris. The commissions charged by these agencies, are, they maintain, most exorbitant; and it is urged that a Syndical Chamber well organized might find employment for all its members free of any charge beyond expenses. To secure these ends, some 250 to 300 waiters and upwards of 200 cooks have united together, each body electing 16 delegates, so as to constitute a mixed committee of thirty-two Syndics. They will organize a system of registration for all persons wanting employment or wanting servants. The manager of the cooks association, M. Anable Gaze, in his address convokeing the meeting for the purpose of effecting the above union, asserts that the ultimate object of the corporation is that of starting a co-operative restaurant and thus gradually emancipating all cooks and waiters of Paris! Leaving aside this latter proposal, the association now created is of special interest, as so many English servants are employed in France by either French masters, English residents, or at Anglo-French hotels; and, as on the other hand, there is so great a demand for French cooks in England. If the Paris Syndical Chamber of the united waiters and cooks are really determined to find employment for all their members, some of our English cosmopolitan servants ought to join so useful an institution.—*Paris Cor. Labor News.*

The Master masons of Berlin have convokeed a general congress to be held in the capital of Germany on the 8th of June next. Not only are Germans invited but employers whose native language is German, and thus the congress will include representatives

from the German provinces of Austria and Switzerland. This movement has caused considerable commotion among the workmen engaged in this trade as they force on the part of the masters an International combination to resist any demand for an increase of wages. In the meanwhile the number of strikes are ever increasing in Germany. This week we are informed that the workmen employed on the Eastern Prussian railway line have struck work and demand that their salary shall be increased from 26 silver-groschen to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The company have offered to take the men back again; but, on the other hand, have made no definite promise with regard to an increase of wages. Thus the strike continues, and the company is now compelled to abandon for the moment the transport of goods. The workmen have also struck at Insterbourg and Eydtkuhm. Among the printers who are now more or less on strike throughout the North of Germany, a new movement has been started. It is argued that the cost of resisting the masters would exceed any advantage that might ensue from a successful issue of the strife. The employers enjoy the moral support of the government, and are firmly united together to resist their workmen. It is true that, on the other hand, the workingmen's corporations have throughout Germany displayed a strong spirit of solidarity, and that help has been readily forthcoming from many different quarters; but even if all the trades were to unite in supporting the printers against their employers, the money thus expended might be used in a manner which would ultimately tend in a much greater degree to their advantage. It is suggested, therefore, that as the master printers have shown themselves so illiberal towards their men, these latter should hasten by means of co-operation to dispense with them altogether. The printers are of course aware of the difficulties that must be overcome before so ambitious a scheme can be realized; but such an enterprise is not without precedent—as there actually exists at Leipzig, a successful co-operative printing establishment.

## THE DURHAM FRANCHISE ASSOCIATION AND MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

The Durham Franchise Association has issued the following circular addressed to non-electors:—

Gentlemen,—The enthusiastic reception the franchise question has met with during the last three months encourage us to make an appeal to you, by circular, in order (if possible) to secure your assistance in obtaining the reduction of the franchise to manhood. This broad, but just and equitable extension of the franchise is the only one that can give permanent satisfaction to the working classes of this country. Therefore, we hope and trust that this appeal to you will be eminently successful. The doctrine we preach and teach is, that every man who has attained the age of 21 years, and who is sound in mind and not tainted with crime, ought to exercise the right of voting in the election of Parliamentary representatives. Up to the present moment of time, the middle and upper classes have systematically excluded millions of workmen from the enjoyment of the franchise; whilst they, the wealthy non-producers, have arrogated to themselves the voting power, which every Englishman ought to enjoy and exercise as his birthright. They allege that such right does not belong to us, because we have no stake in the country's welfare, and, therefore, ought not to have the franchise; if so, why not give us some stake in our country by giving us the franchise? for if they give us the right, we shall also receive a corresponding amount of responsibility, for right and responsibility invariably accompany each other. Others allege that we are too ignorant to exercise the franchise. If the statement were as true as it is false, even then the objection would have no force, because an educational standard has not yet been set up for any other class

in the community. But supposing we are too ignorant, to whom must we attach the blame? To our forefathers, who were compelled to force their children at an early age into dark and dangerous mine or factory, in order to gain an honest living, thus excluding them from even the rudiments of a good education? or must the blame be attached to our rulers, who allowed capitalists to keep our children at work thirteen, fourteen, and even fifteen hours per day, and who still refuse to make satisfactory provision for their educational requirements? Further, if we are too ignorant to vote, we ought to be too ignorant to work, too ignorant to pay taxes, to obey the laws which others make and enforce. They also allege that if workmen had the franchise, "all the safeguards to life and property would be swept away," "that the working classes would become more discontented and dangerous," "that we should soon have civil discord and anarchy." Such are the wild dreams and fancies of those who are opposed to the enfranchisement of the laboring classes, whilst history irrefragably demonstrates the contrary. The immortal Cromwell was brought to the fore by an attempt to contract the people's liberty. America was induced to declare her independence because England attempted to enforce taxation without representation. Other instances might be quoted, showing most lucidly and forcibly that the broader the basis of our constitution, the safer it must necessarily become. Prior to the Reform Act of 1867, there were scarcely one million electors in the United Kingdom. That Act more than doubled the number of electors, and yet we have not witnessed civil discord and anarchy. "Taxation without representation is tyranny," said the great Earl of Chatham, and Lord John Russell endorsed his opinion when introducing the Reform Bill in 1831 he remarked:—"That the ancient constitution of our country declares that no man shall be taxed for the support of the State who has not by himself or his representative consented to the imposition of the tax," and yet, strange as it may seem, it is a fact that the great majority of the English people are not represented, yet they are compelled to pay taxes. Until the last Reform Bill became law, there were less than one million electors in the United Kingdom, and even now there are only 2,449,234 electors out of a population of 31,638,789, or one voter to every thirteen persons. These figures include both women and children. But after deducting 24,000,000 from the aggregate as ineligible voters, we have still 7,000,000 eligible voters, if the franchise were reduced to manhood suffrage. Therefore the importance of the present agitation for an extension of the franchise to manhood suffrage is intensified when we remember that the whole of this extra power will be placed in the hands of the working classes. The following are the interests at present represented in the House of Commons:—The fighting interest, the aristocratic interest, the official interest, the land interest, the money interest, the railway interest, the legal interest, the literary and scientific interest, manufacturers, &c., shipbuilders, &c., shipowners, &c., coalowners, &c., iron masters, &c., in fact every interest but the labor interest. Then under the present system of representation, how can you expect anything else but shameful class legislation? No wonder that workmen are sent to gaol for leaving work without notice, while, at the same time employers who discharge men without notice escape scot free. No wonder that Criminal Law Amendment and Conspiracy Acts (specially directed against workmen), disgrace our statute books. No wonder that dock laborers are turned adrift by hundreds, and that many men who never did anything to improve their country are pensioned off at the age of 40 years, and even under 40, to the sum of some thousands of pounds per annum. At the present time, the great bulk of wealth producers—the hardy sons of toil, are a political nonentity, while those who consume and squander the produce of labor,

enjoy and exercise every political right whatever. In conclusion, we would urge you to take an increased interest in the present agitation for Manhood Suffrage, discuss the question in your local lodges, by your fire-sides, and at your work, seek all the information your can, and never rest satisfied until the glorious day shall dawn, when the masses of the people shall experience a full and complete political emancipation, by being put in possession of Manhood Suffrage.

JOHN PRITCHARD, President.

## A DIET OF LEATHER, IRON, FFLT, ETC.

Some physiologist has been giving a contemporary the result of some investigations and calculations in this field of diet. His statements are curious enough:—

When we pour milk into a cup of tea, the albumen of the milk, and the tannin of the tea instantly unite and form leather, or minute flakes of the very same compound which is produced in the texture of the tanned hide, and which makes it leather, as distinguished from the original skin. In the course of a year a tea-drinker of average habits will have imbibed leather enough to make a pair of shoes, if it could be put into proper shape for the purpose.

A great many things go into the mouth. That is not an original remark. We have seen it somewhere. But it is an alarming fact. We drink, every one of us, a pair of boots a year. We carry enough iron in our blood constantly to make a horse-shoe. We have clay enough in our frames to make, if properly separated and baked, a dozen good-sized bricks. We eat at least a peck of dirt a month—no, that is not too large an estimate. The man who carelessly tips a glass of lager into his stomach little reflects that he has begun the manufacture of hats, yet such is the case. The malt of the beer assimilates with the chyle and forms a sort of felt, the very same seen so often in hat factories; but not being instantly utilized, it is lost. Still further, it is estimated that the bones in every adult person require to be fed with lime enough to make a marble mantel every eight months.

To sum up, we have the following astounding aggregate of articles charged to account of physiology, to keep every poor shack on his feet for three-score years and ten:—

Men's shoes, 70 years, 1 pr. per year, 70 prs.	
Horse-shoes, 70 years, at 1 a month, as our arterial system renews its blood every new moon, 840 shoes.	
Bricks, at 12 per seven years, 120 bricks.	
Hats, not less than 14 a year, 980 hats.	
Mantels, $\frac{1}{2}$ a year, 105 mantels.	

Here we are surprised to observe that we eat as many shoes as we wear, and a sufficient number of hats to supply a large family of boys; that we float in our blood vessels horse-shoes enough to keep a span of grays shod all the while; that we carry in our animated clay bricks enough to build a modern fire-place, and in our bones marble enough to supply our neighbors with mantels. We have not figured on the soil, at the rate of a peck a month, but it is safe to say that the real estate that a hearty eater masticates and swallows in the course of a long and eventful career would amount to something worth having, if sold, like the corner lots on State street, at \$2,000 per front foot.—*Phrenological Journal.*

The WHITE HART, cor. of Yonge & Elm sts., is conducted on the good old English style, by Bell Belmont, late of London, Eng., who has made the above the most popular resort of the city. The bar is most elegantly decorated, displaying both judgment and taste, and is pronounced to be the "Prince of Bars." It is under the sole control of Mrs. Emma Belmont, who is quite capable of discharging the duties entrusted to her. The spacious billiard room is managed by H. Vosper; and the utmost courtesy is displayed by every one connected with this establishment. Adv.

For Book and Job Printing, go to the ONTARIO WORKMAN Office, 124 Bay Street.





NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN,  
124 BAY STREET.

Trades Assembly Hall.

Meetings are held in the following order:—  
Machinists and Blacksmiths, 1st and 3rd Mondays.  
Painters, 1st and 3rd Monday.  
Coachmakers, 2nd and 4th Monday.  
Crispins, (159), 1st and 3rd Tuesday.  
K.O.S.C. Lodge 356, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.  
Tinmiths, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.  
Cigar Makers, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.  
Iron Moulders, every Thursday.  
Plasterers, 1st and 3rd Thursday.  
Trades' Assembly, 1st and 3rd Friday.  
Bricklayers, 1st and 3rd Friday.  
Coopers, 2nd and 4th Friday.  
Printers, 1st Saturday.  
Bakers, every 2nd Saturday.

MESSRS. LANCEFIELD, BROS.,  
Newsdealers, No. 6 Market Square, Hamilton, are Agents for the WORKMAN in that vicinity, who will deliver papers to all parts of the city.

MR. J. PRYKE, "Workingman's Boot Store," will also continue to supply papers.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

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The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1873.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

The course of events point very conclusively to the fact that the workingmen of the Mother Country are determined to lose no time or opportunity in agitating for the direct representation of labor in the British Parliament. From information which we have already imparted on this subject, it will be remembered that some seven or eight *bona fide* workingmen are already in the field, making their preparations for the coming contest. The conclusion has been forced upon the minds of the operatives that only by means of such direct representation can the evils that have so strikingly marked the class legislation of the past be remedied—that only by such means can the country be made acquainted with the sentiments and desires that actuate the mass of society—that only by such means will measures be framed and laws enacted that will bear with equal force upon employer and employed alike—that only by such means will the anomaly of one law for the "master" and another for the "man" be rectified, and men in all states be made equal in the eye of the law. That this is not so at present the occurrences of the past abundantly bear record; that it shall be so as speedily as possible appear to be the ultimatum of the working party. And looking toward the accomplishment of this purpose, the work of thorough organization goes bravely on, and every possible agency is eagerly taken advantage of. The very con-

siderable extension of the suffrage enjoyed by the miners of Cornwall will be used to assist in securing the return of a workingman, and in many parts of England, in order that their full weight may be brought to bear upon the elections, the principle of "manhood suffrage" is being advocated and pressed with a force and vigor that almost presages success. A few weeks ago, we gave the particulars of an immense demonstration that was made in its favor at Newcastle, and in the present issue we have re-produced a stirring circular that has been issued by the Durham Franchise Association.

But the consideration of the question of direct representation is not alone confined to the operative classes. It is evidently a subject that is bound to make its way to the front, and the weight and importance to which it undoubtedly will attain is foreshadowed by the fact that already those in position deem it worthy of their attention. The Attorney-General of England, recently, at public debate in University College, on the subject, "Do the interests of the working classes require greater attention from the community than those of other members," stated that the question appeared to him to require attention for many reasons. He admitted that "the workingmen at the present time were not a weak class. There could be no doubt, since their Trades Union combinations had been forced upon public attention, they required notice, not because they were weak, but because they were strong. It was for them to see they did not misuse the strength they possessed, and that they had before them proper principles of action and proper principles of judgment, that it became so important their interests should be attended to, and that the attention of the community should be turned towards them. Those who were called the upper classes could perfectly well take care of themselves, could speak for themselves, and were in possession in various ways of the great organs of opinion. From time to time he had often wished, not from any Radical feeling, but from a Conservative feeling, to see two or three workingmen in the House of Commons. It would not be pleasant for the workingmen, but it would be of immense value, for then the House could hear from workingmen themselves what they wanted, and he was certain that both sides would be glad to advance legislation, and give them any aid in their power. As it was now, legislation often, without any intention, did that which was mischievous rather than that which was useful."

These are remarkable words coming from such a source, and tend to show how far the question of direct representation is taking hold of society. It certainly has an auspicious look that the wish of the Attorney-General may speedily be realized, and after the next election in England we believe it will be found that even more than two or three workingmen will have been returned for the House of Commons.

This action on the part of our English co-laborers should not be lost on the operatives of Canada. To some extent we can boast of an advantage over our trans-Atlantic brethren, but we can assure them they will have to look to their laurels if they wish to continue to wear them.

STRIKE AT OTTAWA.

We have received information that the sandstone cutters of Ottawa have struck for \$3 per day of nine hours. We have not yet received particulars, but, notification has been given all union stone-cutters to steer clear of Ottawa till the difficulty has been settled.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION EXCURSION.

It has been decided to hold the Excursion and Pic-nic of the Toronto Typographical Union at Paradise Grove, Niagara, on Saturday, June 14th. The committee are making strenuous efforts to render the pic-nic a first-class affair in every respect. Already a large number of prizes have been secured for com-

petition in the various games; and everything promises the most complete success. We understand the committee will meet again on Saturday evening next, at the same time and place as previously.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

Numerous meetings of the French working classes corporations and societies have been held, which have been almost entirely engrossed with the question of sending delegates to Vienna. The refusal of the Government to vote a sum of money for the purpose, (on the considerations we mentioned a few weeks ago,) have not at all damped their ardour, but rather stimulated them to renewed activity in the matter; and the subscriptions to defray the expenses of the delegates are largely increasing. It is believed, however, that they will delay sending their delegates until the Vienna workmen themselves should have first visited the exhibition, and become acquainted with all its most interesting features before the arrival of foreign delegates, so that they may be the better able to guide these latter, and introduce them to the representatives of the industries with which they are most concerned.

A number of the most prominent and leading workingmen have also urged upon the French co-operative societies to send delegates to Vienna, as the co-operative system has been making rapid strides of late in that country, and therefore deserves the careful study of all interested in the co-operative movement.

We make a note of these facts, considering they will be of interest in view of the recent action of the Ottawa Legislature in voting a sum of money to defray the expenses of three or four workingmen as delegates to the exhibition for the purpose of reporting upon industrial machines. We are glad to see this recognition of skilled industry on the part of the administration at Ottawa, and there can be no doubt but that the appointment of this commission will result in much practical good.

THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

For the first time in the history of the International Typographical Union its session will be held on Canadian soil, and we should judge, from the very tempting programme that has been arranged, the particulars of which will be found elsewhere, our American cousins will have no cause to regret their visit to Canada, unless it should be on account of the "killing kindness" of those who will entertain them.

We do not desire to dictate to the members of the Convention, but would urge upon their consideration the propriety of electing a Canadian representative to the position of President. We believe there are those amongst our Canadian representatives who would discharge the functions of that office with credit to themselves, and honor to the body they represent. But once has a Canadian filled the position of 1st Vice-President, and the duties of the office were then discharged with marked ability; and the impression grows amongst the typographers here that the position they occupy in the International Union entitles them to look for the honor of Presidency to be conferred upon a Canadian. We suggest the matter for their consideration.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

On Saturday, the 24th, the 54th anniversary of the natal day of Queen Victoria, was celebrated by our "truly loyal" citizens with even more than usual eclat. The weather was all that heart could have desired—"clear, bright and sunny." From the earliest dawn, even before "shrill chanticler proclaimed the approach of morn," till long after the "curtains of night" had been spread, and the

"Lamps had been lit in the parlors,  
And the stars in the calm azure sky"  
the sounds of rejoicings were heard. Every conceivable kind of amusement was indulged in,—Base Ball, Cricket, Lacrosse, Pic-nics and Excursions ad

*infinitum*, etc. No accidents occurred to mar the pleasure of the day; the night closed in as the morning dawned, with sincere prayers from the hearts of thousands—God Save the Queen.

THE WAGES QUESTION.

At the present time there is, perhaps, no question affecting the relations of capital and labor which has bestowed upon it so large a share of thought and attention as that relating to wages. To the workingman this question must always be of paramount importance. To his wages he looks for the maintenance or himself and those dependent upon him. As the product of his labor—the only commodity he has to dispose of—he naturally looks upon them with a jealous eye; and while quick to resent, and, as far as lies in his power, to prevent any attempted encroachment upon them, he is not slow to take advantage of any opportunity that promises to augment them. In these two respects, as the reward of labor and the means of maintenance, the question of wages must at all times be to the working man an all-engrossing one.

But not to the workingman alone is the question of wages an important one: all sections of the community are more or less concerned in it. To the employer the question is one of a greater or less share of profits; while to general merchants and dealers the question is one affecting the sale of the various commodities in which they deal; but to the workingman, so far as his existence as a citizen is concerned, its importance is by far the greatest. As a purchasing medium it is impossible to overrate the importance of wages; and this must always be a matter for serious consideration and thought. To the workingman it is everything, as it affects his health, his strength, and his comfort in a great many respects.

As to this matter there is at present considerable diversity of opinion, not only among workingmen themselves, but also among various other sections of the community. An opinion prevails to a large extent that, in respect to wages as a purchasing medium, the workingman instead of being advantaged by a high rate of wages, is a considerable loser. Now, we do not stop to inquire into the truth or fallacy of this opinion, but we maintain—and in doing so we believe we carry along with us the greater proportion of the intelligent public—that, if such is the case, a rise in the price of commodities is not the natural result, in any philosophical or scientific sense, of a rise in the rate of wages. Let us but consider how great a proportion of profits goes into the scale of wages as compared with what goes into the opposite scale of capital, and let us consider also to what extent the production of commodities is generally affected by an increase of wages, and then see wherein the proof lies for the belief that a rise of wages naturally produces an increase, or at least any considerable increase, in the value of property, and in the price of the necessaries of life. Wherever, then, the phenomenon of an increase of rents and a rise in the price of the necessaries of life is seen to accompany a rise in the rate of wages, it must—in the absence of any other cause—be laid down as an unfair advantage which is being taken of the working classes; and upon that account, if upon no other, we ought to bestir ourselves and use every endeavor in our power to defeat such usurious and monstrous extortion—for it is nothing less.

There is another question in relation to wages upon which there is also great diversity of opinion, viz., as to the mode in which the rate of wages ought to be regulated. Some maintain that this is a matter wholly of supply and demand, while others as strenuously if not so philosophically maintain that it is wholly a question between capital and labor, a question as to the division of profits—as determined somewhat upon the plan of,

"Let them take who have the power,  
And let him keep who can."

Political economists and philosophical writers in general hold by the former proposition, while Trades Unionists and those who hold the principles of Trades Unionism hold by the latter. Now, as

we look at it, it appears to us that there is a certain amount of truth in both propositions. We cannot suppose any one can doubt that it is the natural result of supply and demand to effect the rise or fall of profits, they are therefore affected according as the supply of laborers stands to the demand for them. Still, there is another influence, and one which springs from the selfishness of human nature, always a strong motive power—and that is self-interest. Wherever in the ranks of men this is found to influence their actions—and where is the spot on earth in which it does not do so?—there must always exist an amount of jealousy and hatred between the several castes of society. And such is the case between capitalists and laborers—both are actuated and influenced by their self-interest; and, being so, the one naturally occupies a position hostile and antagonistic to the other; and while each is fighting for his own share of the "flesh-pots" they forget the higher and more Christian relation in which, as fellow beings, they stand to each other. On this fact alone can we account for the position in which capital and labor at the present time stand to each other; and so long as this is the case we suppose we must accept strikes and such like as "necessary evils."

One remedy, however, has been mooted, and it is not unworthy of serious attention, viz., co-operation. That this will yet be developed into some practical use is the hope of many; and that its fruits will be wholesome and good is doubted by few. Meanwhile there are evils enough and to spare in the condition of working men calling for the fullest exertion of all their powers, not the least of which is "the question of wages."

T. S.

Communication.

OSHAWA.

To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

SIR,—Since I wrote last, I have been accused by Mr. A. Henderson of having slandered the "leading citizens" of Oshawa. And I believe he has said that "it is time this writing to the WORKMAN was stopped," and also I believe he intends to write me down. I requested him in the local paper here and over my own name to state what slanders I had committed against the leading citizens. In answer to me he states that I have been guilty of a base slander on the entire body of working men of Oshawa, because I quoted from Hood's "Song of the Shirt"—

"Work! work! work!  
In poverty, rags, and dirt!"

in my letter to the WORKMAN on the 1st inst. I substituted the word "work" for "stitch" as in the song, and he has got excited over the affair. He gets off the following reasoning:

He says, "Why, sir, the very first thing which strikes the stranger on visiting Oshawa, and to which I have frequently heard them refer, is the large number of neat cottages, which meet the eye on nearly every street. This one fact most conclusively proves, that the workingmen of this village have been able to lay aside a sufficient sum with which to build for themselves comfortable houses where they may enjoy life." Such is the kind of twaddle with which he endeavors to prove that I have slandered "certain of the leading citizens of Oshawa."

I may mention that he is the same party who according to Mr. William Ramsay, acted as a kind of special emigration agent for the Hall Works, and who also according to the same gentleman endeavoured to create the impression that he was a partner in the company.

It is surmised that as Mr. Ramsay had the better of Mr. Henderson in their correspondence, Mr. Henderson wished to engage me in a controversy in order to get quit of Mr. Ramsay.

Mr. Henderson states that it is not true that some of the mechanics of the Hall works left on account of wages being under the average, but it is strange that several have had their wages raised since.

As I am to be "written down," if you don't hear from me shortly you may consider me "used up." I beg to enclose a copy of Mr. Henderson's reply to me, as a specimen of subtle reasoning, it is worthy of a place in the—waste basket.

I remain,  
Yours respectfully,  
HATHNER JOCK.

Oshawa, May 24th, 1873.

THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

This organization, one of the most important and influential on the continent, having jurisdiction over the entire printing fraternity of the United States and British Provinces, will hold its 21st Annual Convention in this city, commencing on Monday, June 2nd.

The festivities, so far decided on for the week are:—

Tuesday, June 3rd, 7 a.m.—Excursion to Carillon, on the Ottawa River. Complimentary breakfast and dinner on board the "Prince of Wales," under the auspices of the Jacques Cartier Union, No. 145.

Wednesday, June 4th.—Drive around the Mountain and to Lachine, with luncheon at the latter place, under the auspices of the Montreal Typographical Union, No. 97.

Thursday, June 5th.—Drive to the Back River, and luncheon at "Our Club," under the auspices of the Jacques Cartier Typographical Union, No. 145.

Friday, June 6th, 7 a.m.—To Lachine by train, and on return will "shoot the Rapids," under the auspices of the Montreal Typographical Union, No. 97.

The convention will probably adjourn on Friday. We would here mention that the International Typographical Union is not a secret society. Its meetings are open to the public.

THE LONDON SHOE MAKERS.

CITY AND EASTERN DISTRICTS.

An aggregate meeting of the shoe trade, comprising the various branches, was held at the Town Hall, Shoreditch, recently, to explain the necessity of a general rise of wages in the City and Eastern districts of London.

The Chairman opened the proceedings in a speech full of practical suggestions in regard to the past and future of labor.

Mr. J. Castle, President of the Amalgamated Society of Cordwainers, moved the first resolution:—

That we, the journeymen shoemakers of the City and Eastern districts of London, consisting of riveters, finishers, and stitch-

men, feel the necessity of respectfully memorializing our employers generally for an advance of wages, ranging from 10 to 15 per cent. on the present rates paid, and do hereby pledge ourselves to use every legitimate means at our command, to secure the same without delay.

Mr. George Thomas, secretary to the Advance Movement Committee, seconded the resolution, and referred to the fact that seven years had elapsed since a general rise of wages had taken among the East-end shoemakers; that a few employers had given a rise of wages since that time, but they were very few in comparison to the vast number of employers in this part of London.

The Rev. J. W. Hick occupied the chair at the house of Mr. Joseph Booth, Marquis of Granby Inn, where about 150 partook of an excellent dinner.

The banner was from the establishment of Mr. Elam, of Bethnal Green, and is of rich blue silk with scarlet border, and on the top at each side was inscribed "Durham Miners' Association, Byers Green Colliery."

On one side a well executed representation of a widow with three orphan children leaving the church, and being met by an angel crowing her with a wreath of laurels, and underneath the words, "Protect the widow and orphans;"

On the reverse side is represented six different workmen—viz., the miner, coke drawer, blacksmith, joiner, mason, and laborer, each bearing their respective tools.

At the foot are a lion and a lamb lying together, and at the top of the painting the "heart and hand." Below the figures is the word "Peace," and underneath this the text, "It is well for brothers to dwell in unity."

Mr. Geo. Odger, in an able speech, which was much applauded, supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Henry Broadhurst, Secretary of the Labor Representation League, moved the second resolution:—

That this meeting, seeing that unionism is the best means whereby the condition of the workman can be permanently improved, pledges itself to support the Amalgamated Society of Cordwainers in their endeavor to obtain a rise of wages in the City and Eastern districts of London.

Mr. Washington Chapman, President of the City of London Ladies' Shoemakers' Society, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hooker and Mr. Gill, both employers, having supported the resolution, it was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.—Bee Hive.

MINERS' DEMONSTRATION AT BYERS GREEN.

The unfurling of a new banner by the workmen at Byers Green Colliery, was the occasion of considerable rejoicing at that place on Saturday. The men, to the number of between 300 and 400, assembled in the school yard, and forming in procession, preceded by the very handsome new banner, and accompanied by the Eldon Brass Band, conducted by Mr. Wm. Davison, visited the residences of Dr. Hardy, Mr. Mitchell, resident viewer, and several of the leading inhabitants, and afterwards attended a special service at the church, where an appropriate and very able sermon was preached by the Rev. J. W. Hick.

The men divided themselves into three divisions, upwards of a hundred dining at Mr. Stevenson's, the Victoria Inn. Mr. Mitchell, the resident viewer, occupied the chair, and Dr. Hardy, the vice-chair. The Vice-chairman having spoken, Mr. Patterson, of Durham, congratulated the miners on the improved condition they now occupied. They had many difficulties to contend with, but they had labored and had been successful in their labors, and now they stood one of the most powerful organizations in the known world.

The Rev. J. W. Hick occupied the chair at the house of Mr. Joseph Booth, Marquis of Granby Inn, where about 150 partook of an excellent dinner. Mr. Thomas Watson presided at the house of Mr. George Nelson Hale, Royal Oak Inn, where upwards of 100 dined. The after proceedings were of an harmonious character.

The banner was from the establishment of Mr. Elam, of Bethnal Green, and is of rich blue silk with scarlet border, and on the top at each side was inscribed "Durham Miners' Association, Byers Green Colliery."

THE CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.

In connection with the charge of conspiracy against Walker, Tamblin, and Pyle, who are committed for trial at the Old Bailey, and whose case is to come on next week, meetings have been held in various parts of the metropolis. These meetings have all been unanimous and enthusiastic.

No doubt is felt on the minds of those acquainted with the case as to the ultimate result, still, a large amount of anxiety, labor, and expense, will be entailed in the defence. The committee are working heartily together, and their efforts are being nobly supported by the various shops acquainted with the matter, one shop having raised nearly £30 for the defence fund.

The committee will continue to hold meetings, and it is to be hoped that the members of the building trades will take the matter up as one man, seeing that they themselves may probably be the next victims.

MR. JOSEPH ARCH ON THE GAME LAWS.

Mr. Joseph Arch, president of the Agricultural Laborers' Union, gave evidence before the Select Committee on the Game Laws on Friday. He expressed the opinion that poaching was no crime whatever, and said that if his wife and family were in want of food most certainly he would kill for them either a rabbit, a hare, or a pheasant.

He knew that the pursuit of poaching did not lead men to commit felonious offences, and, as a general rule, laborers, adequately paid, did not take to poaching. His main objection to the Game Laws was that by them men were tempted to trespass, and afterwards was punished both for the trespass and for the game pursuing. He did not approve trespassing, because no man had a right to infringe upon or take possession of that which was not his own.

being unable afterwards to get work, turned out a regular poacher, and went "the whole hog." Many an innocent, harmless man he had known to be ruined ever after through the severity of the Game Laws upon the first, perhaps quite accidental offence. As to the magisterial inquiries under the Game Laws, the witness said he had not the least hesitation in pronouncing them altogether one-sided and unjust; for on the one hand there were the magistrates (themselves game preservers) and the hired game-watchers, and on the other was the helpless laboring man, who, having once happened to knock down a hare in his path, was made a marked man, branded always after as an outlaw and a scamp.

LONDON TRADES.

In a previous number of the Labor News I briefly alluded to the new machinery that was fast supplying manual labor in the carpentering trade, and during the week I have had the opportunity of inspecting several inventions in wood-working machines. Some form tenons at one operation, plane and cut mouldings, bore, mortice, cut circular mouldings of any pattern, cut grooves; and beside those machines worked by steam power there are hand-power machines.

The papier-mache trade is again to the fore in picture frames and enrichments, and architects are now, I hear, introducing this process very much into new undertakings.

Brass-founders, plumbers, steam-engine makers, boiler makers, blind makers, tent and marquee builders are as busy as bees in May.

I hear that the organ builders, pianoforte and harmonium makers are somewhat slack.

Coach builders, in every branch, are equally busy, and the number of new "four-in-hand drags," built to order, to be seen at a West-end coachmaker's, near Buckingham-palace, is past belief.

Harness makers and saddlers are also well on.

Upholsters and cabinet makers at the West-end are working under very heavy and rich orders.

Tailors and shoe-makers could, if they choose, work double time.

House painters were never known to be so busy, but it is of uncertain duration.

The Berninsey leather trades and iron industries are alike very active, and the south side of the Thames, in all industries, is far from being idle.

Brewers and distillers were never so busy, and continual improvement is expected, and this sets the coopers and wheel-wrights to work.

The Clerkenwell industries, both in metals and the multifarious trades out in this quarter, are doing well, and the fine weather is unquestionably backing trade up everywhere; for the commercials, both provincial and London men, give me most encouraging reports.

The great demand for compositors has settled down, and Raquet-court could supply a few "typos," if wanted; and there is an ominous prospect of a new venture collapsing, that will free a number of first-class hands.

Bookbinders are not so busy as of late months, but old-established firms have not discharged hands to any extent. A good gauge to bookbinders' activity may be found in their pincers, the book-folders—and amongst this body there are too many females out of employ.

Tailors, at the West-end, are well employed, and the "East-end 'sweaters' are alike busy. There are not many looms standing still at Spitalfields, and the industrious and ill-paid weavers are, I hear, contemplating a movement in order to better their condition.

Shipbuilders, Engineers, Ironfounders, Plumbers, Boilermakers, Steam Engine-makers, Brushmakers, Hatters, Brass and Copper-workers, Potters, Gunmakers, Lampmakers, Upholsters, Candle and Soapmakers, are equally well employed.

THE JAPANESE NAVY.—The Japanese are determined to Anglicise their navy as well as their customs. Their Embassy has drawn up for circulation among English naval officers and men an invitation for a number of volunteers to go out and become instructors of the Imperial Naval College at Tokyo. The classes required are commanders, gunnery lieutenants, chief engineers, assistant engineers, boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and able seamen. Outfit and travelling allowances are provided. The period of engagement is three years, and the Admiralty are so far cognizant of and favorable to the scheme as to consent that officers volunteering shall receive half-pay of their rank in the English navy, the service time to count

for pensions. Those who go out must not engage in other business, or interfere in Japanese politics or religion.

Cards, Programmes, Bill-Heads, and Mammoth Posters, (illuminated or plain), executed at this office, 124 Bay St.

Table with train schedules for Grand Trunk Railway, Great Western Railway, and Toronto and Nipissing Railway. Columns include 'FROM THE EAST', 'FROM THE WEST', 'GOING EAST', and 'GOING WEST' with times and destinations.

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

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

SALEROOMS: 45 and 46 Jarvis, Corner of King St. East.

Furniture Bought, Sold, or Exchanged. ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM!

THE BEST IN THE CITY. A. RAFFIGNON

Desires to inform the public, and his customers generally, that he has refitted his place, No. 107 King Street West, with an elegant new Soda Water Fountain, with the latest improvements, made by Oliver Parker, Toronto, and which will be kept constantly running during the summer season.

Remember the address:— 57-61 NO. 107 KING STREET, Near the Royal Lyceum.

EATON'S CHEAP STORE. Horrockses' Cotton, yard wide, only 12 1/2c. Cambrie Prints 7 1/2c, worth 12 1/2c. Great Bargains in Dresses.

CORNER YONGE & QUEEN STREETS, LIGHT GAINS MAKE A HEAVY PURSE.

The experience of all our readers will bear out the truth of the above, for among the list of all who have grown rich, how true it is that it uniformly came from small beginnings. They that seek great profits meet great losses, and the best and surest way to make a heavy purse is to begin now and save something out of each week's earnings.

THE PEKIN TEA COMPANY, Introducing the MUTUAL BENEFIT ACCOUNT BOOK.

Propose to introduce a system of trade by which they guarantee the payment of PURE TEA, for each cash paid for merchandise at their counter, as an inducement to secure patronage.

Each Book contains a certified certificate, which is signed by the proprietors, printing that they will pay to the holder three per cent on all cash purchases at the end of each month.

The advantage of this system is, that the purchaser in no way assumes any of the liabilities of ordinary business, either by deposit or otherwise, as the merchandise which he receives in exchange for his cash, is sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in the Dominion, from the fact that the purchaser is only held by the particular inducements which have been pledged to him, in the rate at which he can buy his goods and the percentage offered for his patronage.

In the adoption of this plan the consumer may no longer dread the visit of the Tax Collector, or the Inland Revenue Agent, and he may no longer be deprived of the joy of realizing in the possession of even a small sum which has been deposited in the Savings Bank, and steadily and silently labors to increase its amount, and thus swell the income of the depositor; for the stream which has so long flowed outward, without leaving an evidence of its power to contribute to the wants of man, has at last been developed, and will in future send forth the products of its unweary labors to add increased comfort to human existence.

Call at the PEKIN TEA COMPANY'S Store, No. 218 Yonge Street, corner of Albert, and examine for yourselves and get a book.

T. D. WAKELEE & CO., Proprietors.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 AND AMENDMENTS THEREOF. In the County Court of the Province of Ontario, County of York, in the matter of RUSSELL WILKINSON, an Insolvent.

On the THIRD DAY OF JUNE, A.D. 1874, at twelve o'clock, noon, the undersigned will apply to said Court for a discharge under the said Act, but conditionally, as well as a member of the firm of Russell Wilkinson and Company.

Dated at Toronto, 1st May, A.D. 1874. RUSSELL WILKINSON. By ADAM F. SUTTERS, Jr., his Attorney at Law.





THE QUEEN.

VISIT TO THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

(London Telegraph, May 10.)

At an hour which finds too many of us lingering yet over breakfast, the Queen, accompanied by two of her daughters—the Princess Christian and the Princess Beatrice—yesterday visited the International Exhibition. It is a matter of fact that persons who have daily business in one or other of the departments were apprised, on coming to work, that Her Majesty had spent an hour in the building, and had "been gone some time."

The experiment which was submitted yesterday morning for Her Majesty's critical notice was the production of an omelet at the cost of two-pence-halfpenny. Standing at the tabular stone, in full view of her illustrious observers, the neat-handed Phillis, in a natty and, one might almost say, coquettish attire of drab and white, whisked up three eggs, a sprinkling of chopped parsley, a pinch of salt, and a soupçon of black pepper, with about two ounces of bacon cut into half-dice, and turned the frothing mixture into the omelet-pan, in which a lump of butter had been allowed to run into a tolerably hot liquid state without browning.

On leaving the little theatre, Her Majesty briefly surveyed the space occupied by the German exposition of camp cookery, and was then shown in succession the curious array of smoking pipes from all quarters of the world, the gallery containing silk and all the fabrics woven therefrom, and the exhibition of life-saving apparatus, which has been removed hither from the London Tavern, where it was first arranged under the auspices of the Northfleet Committee.

WORKMEN'S CLUBS IN LONDON.—An institution has recently been formally inaugurated in London, by the Marquis of Westminster. The Telegraph gives an account of it. The building is a handsome and commodious one at the end of Buckingham Palace road. It lacks nothing that a pleasant club should have, down to a library and a couple of excellent billiard tables; while besides ordinary resources, it is to afford facilities for music, lectures, discussions, friendly societies, refreshments of all kinds at moderate rates, with, eventually, a savings bank, a labour loan, and various other benefits.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTRAORDINARY PETREFACTION.—A most singular, and apparently well authenticated story, comes from Roanoke, Howard county, Miss., and disclosing, if true, a freak of nature in the way of petrification without parallel, as we suppose. The story runs about thus: In overhauling the effects of an old cabinet maker, recently deceased, a metallic coffin was found hid-away next the roof of the building. The top of the coffin was securely screwed down and the screws rusted in their places. Upon an attempt being made to remove the coffin, its weight was found to be such as to justify the conclusion that it was occupied by some weighty body; and, strange to say, that when the top was finally removed, the body of a negro boy, apparently twelve to fifteen years of age, perfectly petrified, even to the minutest particular, was found within. How this thing has occurred, or how it could or should be accounted for, is a mystery.

A SECRET BENEFACTOR.—Some one in London has for several years been doing good by stealth on a scale of extraordinary magnitude. The modus operandi has been for an elderly man, presumably not the donor, to enter a bank and ask for the subscription book of a charitable society. It is presented to him. He writes down P. Q. W., or whatever the initials may be, hands a bank-note for a large amount across the counter, and takes his departure. An idea is now prevalent that this splendid benefactor is one of the heirs of a Mr. Thornton, who died about seven years since, leaving some \$15,000,000. A year ago a notice appeared in the Builder newspaper, to the effect that a gentleman was ready and willing to give benefactions exceeding those of the late Mr. Peabody, could he hit upon some perfectly satisfactory plan for so doing; but he was conscious that to give charity in a manner which should really do good was most difficult. He asked for suggestions. Feeding a satisfactory hint, it may be presumed that he expends his superfluous income as described. Three weeks ago fifty thousand dollars were thus bestowed in great sums by donors giving three initials. No doubt they came from the same person. Was charity, which will not let the left hand know what the right does, ever done before on so grand a scale?

AN ARKANSAS FAMILY EXTERMINATED.—An Arkansas paper gives the following account of the murder of all the male members of the Flynn family, in Polk County, that State:—"About one year ago a trouble arose between the Wimberlys and Flynnys about a horse race; that is, one of the Wimberlys whipped one of the Flynnys at the race, and the next day two of the Flynnys—father and son, the former an ex-sheriff and the latter then acting sheriff—went to Wimberly's house and shot at Wimberly. Wimberly returned the fire, and succeeded in killing both of them. Blackwell, a son-in-law of Flynn, sr., then took out letters of administration on his father-in-law's estate, and the Flynnys were opposed to his selling the property, and shot Blackwell. The Flynnys were then arrested, and one of them imprisoned, while the other proved an alibi, but was shot as he was coming out of the Court-house. John Flynn, the last one, broke gaol about Christmas, and had been making trips back and forth to the Indian nation. On Saturday last they heard of his being in the neighbourhood, and procured a warrant for his arrest and went in search of him. They came upon him about daylight last Sunday morning. He drew his weapons and made fight, when the posse fired upon him, shooting him through the body and through the head."

EXTRAORDINARY RESEMBLANCE.—There died the other day at Paris, in the Marais, an old gentleman, M. G., who was positively the counterpart of M. Thiers. Manner, gesture, size, cut of the hair, coat, spectacles, all contributed to render the likeness singularly striking. It was so extraordinary that it sometimes proved inconvenient for M. G. who for the last two years, especially, could go nowhere without being the object of the most prying curiosity. It will be remembered that some months ago, in a town of the North, some people fancying they had recognised M. Thiers, in a gentleman who happened to pass, cheered him loudly. The gentleman turned out to be M. G. He was, besides a devoted partizan of M. Thiers. It has indeed often been remarked that the opinions of certain individuals are influenced by their physical resemblance to great political personages. Under the Empire, all Paris knew two or three gentlemen who were staunch Bonapartists, because of their great likeness to Napoleon III., and to-day others are Orleanists because they resemble the Duke d'Aumale or the Count de Paris.

THE COLONIAL INSTITUTE.—The Royal Colonial Institute, at its monthly dinner on the 6th instant, at the Cafe Royal, entertained the Canadian Pacific Railway Commissioners, Sir Hugh Allan, the Hon. Mr. Arohibald, and Major Walker, Sir Benjamin Pine, late governor of the Leeward Islands, and now governor-designate of Natal, and Captain Goodenough, the newly appointed commodore of the Australian station. The party consisted of about fifty members of the Institute and their friends, and included the Duke of Manchester, president, Sir Richard G. Macdonnell, Major-General Sir C. B. Daubeney, Sir R. Torrens, M.P., Mr. Wron-Hoskyns, M.P., Mr. Macfie, M.P., Mr. Michie, Q.C., Agent-General for Victoria, Captain Hoscason, R.N., Messrs. E. Wilson, J. Youl, H. S. Montgomerie, Gisborne Molineux, Leonard Wray, F. Young, H. Freeland, W. C. Sargeant, C. W. Eddy, A. R. Roche E. G. Haliburton, General Sygne, &c. Letters were received from Sir John Rose, Bart., Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., and other members of the Institute, regretting their inability to be present. Later in the evening the company adjourned to the rooms of the Institute to hear Mr. Watt's paper on the Three New Rules of the Washington Treaty as affecting our relations with our Colonies.—London Globe, May 8.

Musical Instruments.

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CABINET ORGANS! FROM 40 DOLS. At the MUSICAL HALL, 177 YONGE ST. Any Mechanic can buy one. TERMS OF PAYMENT EASY. 50-oh J. F. DAVIS

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Our trade mark, "Crenoma and Celeste Organ," is placed upon the name-board or key-slip of all Organs manufactured by us, and having been registered for our sole use, all parties are cautioned not to infringe on the said trade mark. We claim special attention to our Vox Celeste Organs, No. 27 and No. 31. The Vox Celeste Reeds were first introduced in Canada by us in 1869, in a 6 reed organ, which took the first prize at the Provincial Fair held that year in London. We have since applied it successfully to our single and double reed organs, making our "Celeste Organs" the most popular instrument now before the Canadian public.

1873] [1873

AS USUAL, COMPLETE SUCCESS! Ten First Prizes at Two Exhibitions.

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At the Provincial Exhibition, Hamilton, and Central Exhibition, Guelph.

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Every instrument fully warranted for five years. Send for catalogue containing fifty different styles of instruments. W. BELL & CO. 57-oh

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

BOOTS AND SHOES, CALL AT THE Workingmen's Shoe Depot, 49-hr

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GREY & BRUCE WOOD YARD, BAY STREET, (Opposite Fire Hall.) Beech, Maple, Mixed, and Pine Wood constantly on hand. ALL KINDS OF CUT AND SPLIT WOOD IN STOCK. HARD AND SOFT COAL Of every description, promptly delivered, at lowest prices.

Note the Address.— OPPOSITE BAY STREET FIRE HALL. WM. BULMAN, PROPRIETOR. 43-oh

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 UN CUT. OFFICE AND YARD—Corner Queen and Sherbourn Streets. WHARF: Foot of Sherbourn St., Toronto. 42-oh

Dry Goods and Clothing. CHOICE STOCK OF

Ready-Made Clothing, FOR SPRING WEAR. THE QUEEN CITY CLOTHING STORE, 332 Queen Street West, (OPPOSITE W. M. CHURCH.)

H. J. SAUNDERS, Practical Tailor and Cutter, Begs to inform the numerous readers of the ONTARIO WORKMAN that he will do his utmost to make his establishment one of the best Clothing Houses in the Western part of the city, and hopes by attention to business to merit a large share of public patronage. Gentlemen's own materials made up to order. 49-oh

SPRING GOODS. N. McEACHREN, MERCHANT TAILOR, & C. 191 Yonge Street, Has just received a large and good assortment of SPRING GOODS for Ordered Work. 52-oh

JOHN KELZ, MERCHANT TAILOR 358 YONGE STREET, Has just received a large and good assortment of SPRING GOODS for Ordered Work. A Cheap Stock of Ready-Made Clothing on hand 30-oh

Groceries, Provisions, &c. Queen City Grocery & Provision Store. WM. F. ROBERTSON, DEALER IN CHOICE GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., 320 Queen Street West, Toronto. SUGAR! SUGAR! Just received, a large consignment of pure Cuba, all to be sold at 10c per lb. It is to the advantage of mechanics and others to see this beautiful Sugar. A Goods sent to all parts of the city. 55-oh

BARGAINS FOR MECHANICS! WM. WRIGHT, DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS, FRUIT, OYSTERS, &c., &c. 277 Yonge Street, Toronto. 45-oh

F. PEIRCE, DEALER IN Provisions, Cured Meats, Butter, POULTRY, ETC., 2 Yonge Street, Toronto, (Opposite Louis Street.) Hams, Bacon, Pork, Sausages, Baked Ham, and Rolled Beef, Lard, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Vegetables, &c., always on hand. 40 to

GEORGE ELLIS, Manufacturer and Importer of Hair and Jute Switches, Chignons, Curls, Wigs, Bands, Puffs and Perfectionary. LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HAIR NETS No. 179 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. BOX 707, P. O. Special attention given to Shampooing, Cutting, and Dressing Ladies' and Children's Hair. Price lists and instructions for self-measurement of wigs sent on application—either wholesale or retail. 41-oh

Books, Stationery, &c.

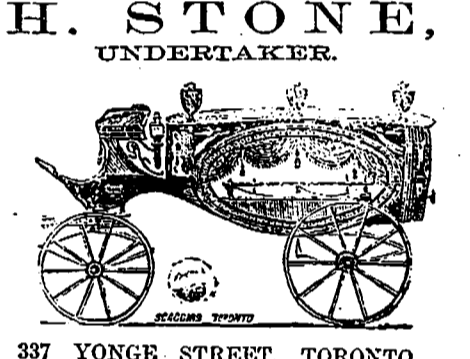
R. MACKENZIE, 364 1-2 Yonge Street, NEWSDEALER, STATIONER, AND DEALER IN TOYS AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS. Special attention given to the delivery of the Evening Papers throughout the Wards of St. John and St. James. 40-oh

BAIRD'S INDUSTRIAL, PRACTICAL, & SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS. A further supply just received at Piddington's "Mammoth Book Store," 248 & 250 YONGE ST. Artizans call for a copy of Catalogue 45-oh

Undertaking. J. YOUNG, 361 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. Funerals Furnished with every Requisite. AGENT FOR FISK'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES. 51-oh



H. STONE, UNDERTAKER. 337 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. Funerals furnished to order. Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases always on hand. REFRIGERATOR COFFINS supplied when required. 50-oh



DOMINION LANDS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, OTTAWA. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of the Act of the Parliament of Victoria, cap. 23, intituled "An Act respecting the Public Lands of the Dominion," His Excellency the Governor General in Council, has been pleased to approve of the following regulations relating to the cutting of timber for building purposes or fuel, in the Province of Manitoba.

To settlers on Prairie Lands, who have no wood lot permits, may be granted the right to cut, free of charge a reasonable supply of timber and fuel for their own use. Special permits to cut for market, will be granted to parties at the following rates: Oak Timber, 2 cents per foot, linear measure, Poplar " 1 cent " " Fuel " 25 cents per cord. Fence poles, \$1 per thousand. These rates to be paid to the Dominion Lands Agent or some person duly authorized to receive them. J. C. AIKINS, Secretary of State, Ottawa, 3rd March, 1873. 57-oh

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, Monday, 14th day of April, 1873. PRESENT: HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th section of the Act 31st Vic., Cap. 6, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the place known as River Bourgeois, County of Richmond, Province of Nova Scotia, be, and the same is hereby constituted and erected into an Out Port of Customs, and placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Arichat. W. A. HIMSWORTH, Clerk Privy Council. 54-oh

DAVID'S COUGH BALSAM An infallible remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, and all affections of the Lungs and Throat. 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. JOSEPH DAVIDS, Chemist, &c., 170 King Street East. 45-oh