

THE ONTARIO WORKMAN.

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

VOL. I.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1872.

NO. 3.

THE NINE-HOUR MOVEMENT.

MASS MEETING IN ST. CATHARINES

(From our Own Correspondent.)

On Wednesday evening, pursuant to notice, a Mass Meeting in favor of the Nine Hours' Movement took place in the Town Hall, St. Catharines. The Hall was crowded to excess with the workmen of the town, several employers being among them. Mr. Rykert, M. P., being recognized among the audience, he was requested by the President of the League to accept the Chair, which he did after the audience by a unanimous vote had signified their approval.

Mr. Rykert, on taking the chair, said:—Gentlemen, I have been called upon to assume the position of Chairman this evening. I know I am not a workman; but I never refuse a call made upon me by the workmen. I have never expressed my opinion upon the subject of the Nine Hours' Movement to any one. I think it my duty to do all I can to elevate my countrymen; and I have to thank you heartily for the honor you have conferred upon me this evening. I have for a long time felt that the condition of the workmen ought to be improved; and every man has a right to express an opinion upon the subject. I am not seeking political favors at your hands by being present here this evening. I already occupy an honorable position which you have been pleased to bestow upon me, and I hope to fill it creditably. I am in favor of this movement; and when I find it in operation in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Holland, it shows there is something wanted here that ought to be gained—and the workmen know best what they want. At present there is in existence a law that favors moneyed men, and oppresses the workmen; and men who profess reform are quick to take advantage of it to gain their own ends. But Sir John A. Macdonald has taken the matter in hand, and in a few days it will be swept away. He (Sir John A. Macdonald) sees he has something to do to better the condition of the workmen, and he will do it. (Applause.) I think it a curious fact that the laborer of to-day should receive but little more wages than he did 20 years ago, while every article in the market has gone up one fourth in price since then. The workmen should have a right to appeal against what they consider wrong, and to persist in striving to obtain what they consider right—a privilege they do not possess while there is a law that recognizes combination among masters, and will not allow their workmen the same right. I know there is no need to appeal to the audience to allow each speaker that may address you this evening liberty to express his views, either on one side or the other; for it is our duty to hear impartially the pros and cons of the question. I will now introduce Mr. Harris to the meeting.

Mr. Harris, in a speech of much merit, moved the first resolution, as follows:

Resolved,—That the workmen of St. Catharines, in mass meeting assembled, do unanimously affirm that Nine Hours' Labour question has become a matter of urgent social and physical necessity; and that they are determined to co-operate with other Leagues throughout the Dominion, in order to secure the change as speedily as possible.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Jerny, which, on being put to the meeting, was unanimously carried.

Mr. Ryan, Secretary of the Hamilton Nine Hours League, was then introduced. He said he was pleased to see such a large and enthusiastic assemblage in the hall that evening. It proved conclusive the fallacy of the statements of the opponents of the movement, who said the agitation was caused by a few designing men. No faction, no clique, could arouse the feeling and earnestness that this movement had awakened throughout the country, not even Geo. Brown and the *Globe*. (Hisses.) Their course was justified by the success it had met with in England, and is endorsed by one whom even Geo. Brown would not call an alarmist or an agitator. One who had passed his life amid the cares of State, and was ever cautious in his movements—the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, who at Manchester lately said:—"Take the working classes from 1832 to 1872, and what has been the result, immense benefit. Their progress

had not been inferior to any other sections of the community. Since that time their wages had increased, their hours of toil diminished, and means and leisure are the two great civilizers of mankind." (Applause.) Not only so, but according to the science about which employers talk so much and know so little—the science of political economy—they were justified in demanding an increased percentage in the profits of their work, and it was optional to themselves whether they took it in an advance of wages or reduced hours. And since the cry throughout the land was for a reduction of the hours now devoted to labor, it was right and proper that that course be taken. According to the laws regulating capital and labor, when work was plentiful they could legitimately ask for an advance; or if labor was scarce they could also do so. And in Canada, he was happy to say, work was very plentiful; it was not their fault if labor was scarce. They demanded it upon the higher ground of social and moral necessity. It was incumbent upon them to secure more time to enable them to enjoy life better than they have hitherto done; to gain an opportunity to improve their minds and recreate their bodies. They had as much right as their employers to see the green fields, and enjoy a rural walk. It was contrary to all divine laws to confine a large—nay, the largest and most productive—portion of mankind to the avail and the bench, whilst those who revelled in the wealth the laborer created did little or nothing as their share. Employers said that the reduction of the hours of labor placed them in a false position with regard to other nations with whom they had to compete—but he (Mr. Ryan) failed to see it. Canada's chief competitors were England and the United States. In England the Nine Hours' system was almost universally granted; in Scotland, where differences existed, it was not for 54 hours, but for 51 hours per week. In the United States the agitation was for a reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day; not only so, but wages and materials were both higher in the States than here; so that neither for that country nor Great Britain was there ought to fear. The speaker then quoted from statistics of cotton and coal, taken from reports in Parliamentary Blue Books, showing that the reduction of the hours of labor had raised wages and increased trade; and showed how the reduction in the hours of labor had been followed by the establishment of savings banks, free libraries, mechanics' institutes, a lower franchise, the establishment of the volunteers, and has ultimately led to a still further shortening of the hours of labor—from which further benefits may be expected to accrue. He showed how Rome, Spain, and France had fallen through their leaders increasing the material prosperity of the state, while the intellectual and moral status of the people remained stationary. We Canadians, continued the speaker, can no more hope to escape the fate of these nations if we follow their career than we can expect to see the glorious orb of day while a total eclipse obscures the sun. It is our duty to progress with the age in which we live, and seize every favorable opportunity presented to elevate and improve ourselves; and as we are individually weaker, because poorer, than our employers, it is our bounden duty to combine, and obtain by union what we would otherwise fail to obtain. And if we make a proper use of the opportunity now presented to us, we shall, ere the summer be past, rejoice from one end of the Dominion to the other in having obtained a concession of great advantage to ourselves and a blessing to our children. (Applause.)

Moved by Mr. Philipps, seconded by Mr. Watson: That the time thus demanded is necessary to enable us to fill with credit to ourselves and advantage to the State our various duties and responsibilities of fathers and of citizens.

Moved by Mr. Curnow, seconded by Mr. Hadson: That this meeting desires to express its sympathy with the printers and bookbinders of Toronto, who are now on strike for the nine hours movement.

Mr. Wm. Doughtie, from Toronto, then being introduced, said:—It could be no ordinary or local question that could gather such a large body of workmen together as was assembled on this occasion. If I read properly the expressions of those intelligent faces before me, I would say that this Nine Hour question has taken a firm hold upon the minds of the workmen of St. Catharines. He thought it unnecessary to expatiate at any length on the benefits accruing from the shortening of the hours of labor, as previous speakers had done

that point justice; he would simply state that it tends to raise us in the social scale. He thought no honest or Christian man could object to that. He would recommend their employers fairly and honestly to discuss this subject; but from experience he found that something more was necessary, therefore he thought they had better organize, for they might find as others had found, that the fine feelings of their employers, were locked up in those unapproachable treasures of knowledge, the *Ledger* and *Balance Books*. He said some gentleman had made the alarming assertion that this movement was an attempt to introduce the "Communist system of levelling." He contended that history informed us otherwise. In the British Isles where Trades' Unions have the full protection of the law, where the Short Time Movement has spread from one end of the land to the other, and where nine hours is universally recognized as constituting a day's work, no such "Communist levelling" has taken place; on the contrary, that outburst of loyalty which has been indulged in by all classes of the community, on the recovery of the Prince of Wales, proves beyond doubt that the masses are more loyal than they would have been, had this movement of Social Reform met with the same opposition there as it has met with from some would-be political economists and anti-reformers in Canada. It is not the accomplishment of reform, but the opposition to reform that causes revolutionary feeling to spring up among the people. He pointed to the effects of the insane opposition that this movement has met with, and said it was causing the best workmen to go to the United States. He wished God-speed to the industrial pursuits of that country, but as a British subject he would prefer to see those men treated in a manner that would induce them to stay in Canada, and build up the institutions of our country. He (the speaker) referred to the mass meeting that was then being held in Toronto, and said that the workmen of that city meant to act upon the advice of "Junius," viz "The subject who is truly loyal to the chief magistrate, will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures." That was the motto of the Toronto *Globe*; but he thought it must have been selected before that paper was unfortunate enough to possess its present managing director. He appealed to the meeting to support the Toronto Bookbinders and Printers now on strike. He said they felt the heavy responsibility resting on their shoulders, and that the eyes of every workman in the Dominion were upon them, and assured the meeting that in their vocabulary no such word as "fail" could be found. In conclusion, he hoped when the 60 hours week was a thing of the past, when all the turmoil of the present agitation was gone, that the workmen would prove that they could use their spare time properly; that they would be found beyond the limits of the decreed side-walks, viewing the landscape, and there learn lessons from the way-side flowers, and by thus conversing with nature, they would improve themselves, and frame their minds for those duties and services we all ought to engage in on the Lord's Day. Mr. Doughtie resumed his seat amid loud applause.

Moved by Mr. Messler, seconded by Mr. Tement: That this meeting pass a vote of censure upon the Hon. George Brown, and declare his paper to be unworthy of its confidence and support, and further that we seek to extend the circulation of the Toronto *Leader*, the workman's paper and friend.

Moved by Mr. James, seconded by Mr. Magness: That this meeting condemn the law existing at present, relative to Trades Unions, and that we as ratepayers of St. Catharines demand of our representatives their influence in repealing the same.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the Chairman and the meeting dispersed.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—As a gentleman and lady were driving toward Hyde Park, London, Ontario, on Wednesday, and crossing one of the bridges over the railway track, the horse was brought to a sudden stand-still by coming in contact with a telegraph wire which had been carelessly dropped across the bridge by a repairing gang. The stoppage was so sudden and unexpected that the occupants of the buggy were thrown violently against the side of the bridge, and the young lady very narrowly escaped a fall from the track below. As it was she sustained serious injuries. The horse plunged and reared, and finally, getting loose from the wire, ran away and made a wreck of the buggy.

Two children of a family named Turner, residing in a log house north of Chatham, were burned to death on Wednesday morning last, the house having taken fire while the inmates were in bed.

CANADIAN.

On Saturday last a man named Crosslin, employed in Buck's stove factory, Collingwood, had one of his feet nearly cut off while working a circular saw.

The County Lodge of Good Templars held their quarterly meeting at Vittoria on Saturday. About 300 delegates were present. In the evening Mr. S. Capper, from Manchester addressed a crowded house.

A convict named Butler, who had escaped from the Penitentiary, was chased by a Woodstock constable and others. He stabbed the constable slightly, and was himself shot at twice, one shot wounding him in the arm severely. He was captured.

The body of a child was found in the Cornwall canal. An inquest and *post mortem* examination was held, which produced the following: "That the child was not over six hours old, and that it had not been in the water more than a week at the outside."

About 12 o'clock on Saturday night the large grist mill and distillery belonging to Mr. J. M. Ross, of Elora, was discovered to be on fire. The flames had made so much headway that it was impossible to save anything. The loss amounts to about \$17,000. Mr. Ross is insured in the Western and Liverpool & London for \$9,000.

Mr. Thomas Forbes, on the 12th concession of Minto, has lately lost thirty-one head of cattle, on account of scarcity of fodder. They comprised 16 sheep, 7 hogs, 4 cows, 3 steers, and 1 horse. Quite a large number of lambs are also dying from unknown causes. Among others Mr. Crow, of Minto, lost 11, Mr. Cox, 15, and Mr. Head 8.

About one o'clock on Monday morning a fire broke out in Mr. McDougall's row of two-story roughcast dwellings in Bessemer street, Ottawa; soon the whole row of four houses were enveloped in flames, and the fire then spread to Kirby's large dwelling on Daly street, which, with out-buildings, was burnt to the ground. The loss is about \$9,000; insured for \$5,000.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—About noon on Monday last as the freight train coming east on the Grand Trunk was backing in on the siding at the freight house, Guelph, a little boy, son of Mr. McCuaig, in attempting to cross the track slipped and fell across the rail. Two wheels of the end car passed over his leg, crushing it so badly that it had to be amputated. His recovery is doubtful.

MEETING OF CLERKS.—About sixty or seventy of the dry goods clerks of this city met last night in the Mechanics' Institute, to consider some measure to further the early closing movement. Mr. Allan, of Crofts, Powell & Co., was unanimously elected chairman; Mr. Gair, of A. & J. G. McIntosh & Co., Secretary; Mr. Campbell, of Geo. Burns', Treasurer. After some lively discussion regarding the movement, the meeting adjourned until Tuesday, 30th inst., when a full meeting of the leading dry goods men, and others; is particularly requested.—*London Advertiser*, 27th.

The *Harriston Tribune* says:—On Tuesday of last week, as the express going west was within a mile of Palmerston, Mr. Conductor Lillis, of Fergus, argus-eyed, saw a house near the road in the incipient stage of conflagration. He caused the train to be backed up, and, along with the passengers, went to the rescue. There was only one woman in the house, who was not aware of her danger until the crowd was rushing towards the house. Her surprise at the rush of visitors may be imagined. Their advent and the timely aid of a few pails of water were sufficient to subdue the flames. Thus the owners of the house are happy, and so is Conductor Lillis, to whom great praise is due for his philogenic backing up.

THE COLLISION ON THE GREAT WESTERN.—A collision, the result evidently of carelessness, occurred yesterday afternoon between two freight trains on the line of the Great Western Railway, between St. Catharines and Clifton. The mixed freight, consisting of about 30 cars, passed St. Catharines, bound east, about three o'clock, and had reached within about two miles of Clifton, when it was met by a westward bound freight, composed principally of empty cars. There is a slight curve in the road at this point, and therefore the two trains approached very near to each other before the engine-drivers became aware of their danger, but when they did they

promptly whistled "on breaks" and reversed their engines. It was too late, however; and perceiving that a collision was inevitable, they and their firemen jumped to save their lives. Joseph Dunn, the engineer of the eastward bound train, was slightly injured, and the fireman, Wm. Jones, severely, if not fatally. The locomotive of the train west passed through and over that of the eastern train, lodging on the tender of the latter, two of the cars passing to the outside of the track. The logs in three cars were mashed to pieces, and others more or less injured. Mr. James Radcliffe, who was piloting the eastern train, by promptly acting on the danger signal, saved a number of cars. Old railroad men say the collision and its results was one of the most extraordinary in their experience.—*St. Catharines Journal*.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 27.—Miss Nellie Grant, who is now in this city, at the residence of the Hon. R. Schenck, was yesterday presented to Queen Victoria. Since her arrival here, Miss Grant has been called upon by members of the ministry and diplomatic corps.

LONDON, April 27.—The Tichborne claimant publishes a letter to the public, in which he returns thanks for the previous subscriptions in his behalf, and asks for an additional sum of £400, to enable him to continue the contest for the possession of the Tichborne estate.

LONDON, April 26.—The Atlanta boat crew of New York, were entertained at dinner in Liverpool yesterday, by members of the London Rowing Club, who subsequently escorted their guests to the cars, and the whole party started for Putney. Large crowds of persons gathered at the stations between Liverpool and Putney as the train passed, and by salutes and liberal displays of bunting, gave evidence of their desire to accord the strangers a warm welcome.

LONDON, April 27.—A meeting was held in this city to-day for the purpose of giving consideration to the subject of the erection of a memorial statue of the lamented Governor-General of India, Earl Mayo. The attendance was immense, and included many of the most eminent men of the kingdom. The Duke of Edinburgh presided. Speeches were made by the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Derby, and the Earl of Shaftesbury, in favour of the project, and in eulogy of the distinguished dead. A committee was appointed, to receive subscriptions in aid of the memorial.

LONDON, April 29.—Particulars of the late earthquake in Syria, which caused such terrible loss of life, are now coming to hand. It appears that the fatalities were not greatest in the city of Antioch, as the first despatch intimated, but were heavier in the country in the vicinity of that city. A letter from Antioch, under date of the 4th of April, says the American Protestant church was severely injured. Four of the American community were killed; all the members of the families of the missionaries are safe. The number of persons killed in the city of Antioch is less than 300, but it is known that 1,600 people in the surrounding towns and country where the shocks were as severe, if not greater than here, were killed, and this number may be increased. The distress of the people will be only temporary, as the crop prospects are good. The supply of provisions on hand is moderate.

LIVERPOOL, April 29.—Two thousand cartmen in this city have struck work, and all business on the docks and in the warehouses is interrupted in consequence.

PARIS, April 27.—A large number of the members of the International society have been arrested at Lyons.

PARIS, April 29.—In consequence of the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the capitulations of French towns and fortresses during the late war, the government has determined to put two or three generals, who are censured by the commission, on trial before a court martial.

PARIS, April 29.—Gerton, convicted of participating in the slaughter of the hostages under the Commune, will be shot at Satory tomorrow morning. Blanqui has been sentenced to transportation for life.

BERLIN, April 28.—The labor troubles here continue. The builders and master masons have joined the master carpenters in the lock out movement. Thousands of men are thrown out of employment. The discharged workmen, who are of all trades, have united in an appeal to the public for support. They discountenance the use of force or threats to prevent others from working.

Poetry.

PERSEVERE.

Young man, toiling on obscurely,
Struggling 'gainst an adverse tide,
With high and honest purpose
While the mocking world deride;

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

wonderfully in old Mr. Fairwell's—Fay's un-
common; but lately some traits in his char-
acter manifesting themselves, caused the old
gentleman to watch Julian more closely, and
with a suspicious eye. So, when the growing
intimacy between him and Fay came to his
knowledge, he determined to end it—if possible,
without doing any injustice to the young man.
He could not discharge him without a good
cause. Then came the idea of sending Fay
away to school. But when, in conference
with her mother on the subject, the wise
parent said:

other position to which he had aspired. Yes,
everywhere he hears that it is likely, before
many months more, that William Manly will be
connected by a nearer and dearer tie, to Mr.
Fairwell. He believes this, for he met Fay a
few days ago leaning on his arm, looking into
William's face as she never had into his; and
he cursed the day that he played that April
trick.

he, and wearied too; he must have a dram and
a bit of bread. He was on the point of enter-
ing the inn, when the innkeeper met him in
the doorway swinging a sack chock full of
something.

What have you there? asked the pen-
sant.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

THE MAIDEN.

that with the experience they had acquired in connection with their business, the details of manufacturing, the relations of capital and labor, etc., they would have availed themselves of the public press to discuss the subject, and state the reason why they could not concede the principle contended for. But no; they must meet in secret session, and devise some plan to effectually resist the demands of their employes. They dare not come out before the public, seeing their cause is a questionable one, and will not bear the light of day: their arguments would have no weight with an intelligent and discriminating public.

I am pleased to learn that some of the employers have withdrawn their names from the "manifesto"; while some others allow their names to remain "for sake of effect." It is to be hoped that the latter, if they have any regard for their reputations, will soon follow suit. There may be one exception, viz: the representative, not of Truth, Justice, and Equal Rights, but of Selfishness, Hypocrisy, and Tyranny. Leave him alone in his glory.

I remain yours truly,

A REFORMER.

Toronto, April 29.

SUMMARY.

The journeymen brassfounders of Paisley have agreed to accept the masters' offer of fifty-four hours as the week's work.

The conchmakers' strike at Cork has terminated, the masters allowing a reduction of three hours now and three next July, thus bringing about the nine hours' system.

A number of the St. Andrews' joiners struck work on Monday; but all turned in again on Tuesday morning, their masters having agreed to grant them a reduction of hours to fifty-one per week, the wages to be continued at the old rate.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question by Mr. Jenkinson, said the Imperial Government had agreed to guarantee a Canadian Loan of 2,500,000 pounds sterling for the construction of the railway to the Pacific, providing Canada should accept the Washington Treaty.

A London jeweller has just completed the manufacture of a "gigantic" gold watch for Captain M. V. Bates, the "Kentucky Giant." Such an immense watch requires of a necessity a "guard" chain of proportionate dimensions to "fix" it. This weighs upwards of 12 ounces, and measures six feet in length.

It is probable that Lord John Russell's address, calling upon Her Majesty's Government to instruct the British arbitrator at Geneva to withdraw from the Board of Arbitration until the claims for consequential damages are abandoned by the American Government, will not be presented in the House of Lords, as an answer to Earl Granville's second note has just been received.

O'Connor, who assaulted the Queen, has been sentenced to 12 months imprisonment and 20 lashes. The Jury was satisfied that he was sane, though his father testified that he was not. He is a grand nephew of Fergus O'Connor, one of the Irish agitators of the past generation.

After being for little more than two days on strike, the joiners in Aylth and district have returned to work, the employers having conceded their demands for the nine hours limit, with no abatement in pay, overtime to be paid at the rate of time and half. The change, however, will not take effect till 1st May. The masters have also promised, without solicitation, to increase the men's wages at the same time.

The Home Secretary has intimated to the Mayor of Bolton, that an inquiry is to be made into the circumstances attending the riot which occurred at a meeting held there to hear an address from Sir Charles Dilke. Several persons accused of rioting on the above occasion were, it will be remembered, criminally prosecuted recently, but were dismissed as the jury could not agree as to their verdict.

THE DEBT OF PARIS.—The deputation appointed by the city of Paris to obtain the restitution by the Government of the contribution of 200 millions levied by the Prussians, have had an interview with the President of the Republic, who proposed that the debt should be borne half by the State and half by the city. The delegates had no powers to accept that compromise, but undertook to submit it to the entire body of the Deputies for Paris.

The "Tichborne Defence Fund" now being raised in England by those who think the claimant has been ill-used by the premature closing of the celebrated trial, is now assuming respectable proportions, and the third list of subscriptions just published in the London papers fills a column and a half, the amounts varying from twenty pounds to one shilling.

NEW TICKET.—A great boon has just been granted by the G. W. R. It is in the shape of a ticket which enables the purchaser to travel for 1,000 miles at a less rate than the usual tariff. The passenger is allowed one day in which to complete his pilgrimage, but he feels assured that millions of our travelling citizens will get through more than one of the

"Thousand Mile Tickets" per annum. These tickets can be obtained by letter to W. K. Muir, G. W. R., Hamilton.

PRISON LABOR.—A curious question has been raised in the Imperial Parliament with regard to the utilization of prison labor, which has been tried in England on an extensive scale, and with the most marked success. It seems that at the Wakefield prison, the mat-making business has been carried on with so much spirit and enterprise that the firms in that way of business in neighboring towns consider their trade unduly interfered with. Accordingly the Government was expostulated with by a representative of the aggrieved ones, but Mr. Gladstone did not seem to see it. So speaks an English exchange. Perhaps if Mr. Gladstone looked at the matter a little more closely, he might "see" it in the same light as does the business man who are affected by "prison labour."

A SPITTING ADVOCATE OF FREE-LOVE.—Victoria C. Woodhull, the free-love champion, delivered a woman suffrage harangue at Washington a short time since. She declared that she would "spit upon the Constitution," and that she would "spit upon Congress"—that she would "raise a revolution," and that she would "stump every State from Maine to California to accomplish it." Just imagine the terrible female Woodhull marching through the country, "spitting" spitefully and "stumping" stupendously! Let all cleanly and self-respecting folks get out from under.—*Columbia Courant.*

SCOTCHMEN AND PUBLIC WORKS IN JAPAN.—Among the presentations made to the Mikado during his recent progress of inspection through Japan, two Scotchmen received special notice and flattering commendation—viz., Mr. R. H. Brunton, who was complimented on the successful construction of the lighthouses already completed, and the diligence with which he had carried out the work entrusted to him; and Mr. Cargill, who received thanks for the assistance he had given in the various transactions connected with the railway works, and the establishment of a mint.

The Emperor of China is soon to be married, and has imported a pair of elephants to assist at the ceremony. His future consort is undergoing a careful training in the etiquette of Court life. For three years the looms of Nankin, Hongshan, and Canton have been engaged on the silks and satins for her bridal *trousseau*, and just now they are announced as completed, at a cost of nearly half a million in our money. While the bridegroom, who has the sun for his emblems, goes forth in a car drawn by elephants, his bride, who represents the moon, is to be borne in a palanquin composed entirely of strings of pearls.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A FOUNDRY.—A few days ago a melancholy accident occurred in Messrs. Caird & Co's foundry, in Arthur Street, Greenock. The workmen were engaged elevating a large casting weighing nearly 3 tons, and having a hole in the centre, and after they had got it up a certain distance, the foreman moulder, John Turner, and a lad named John Macmillan, incautiously went underneath it. The chain suddenly snapped and the ponderous casting fell on Turner, crushing him to death. The boy had a most marvellous escape. He happened to be standing underneath the opening in the casting, and when it fell he escaped unhurt. The deceased was thirty-two years of age, and leaves a wife and family.

THE GREAT SEA SERPENT CAUGHT AT LAST.—Many persons are yet sceptical as to the existence of a real sea serpent, and have considered the tales they have heard concerning it either fabulous or the effects of a disordered vision. But as the present sea serpent got land-trapped, it was bound to be caught, and, after examination, if it has not turned up to be the veritable one, it is most certainly a *fac simile*, in the shape of a log of wood 18 feet long and about 12 inches in diameter, literally covered with barnacles, each from 10 to 18 inches in length. The mass, when floating between wind and water, pitching up and down, would undoubtedly appear a formidable sea monster, as the barnacles looked like scales. This marine curiosity was picked up by John Kermod and his crew, and has been exhibited by them in a shed on the East Quay, Ramsey.—*Monro's Herald.*

DRUNKENNESS IN ENGLAND.—The Saturday *Review*, of England, referring to the enormous increase of drunkenness in that country, says: "It is impossible to shut our eyes at the signs of the times. On every side we see proofs of increasing habits of drinking at all hours of the day. The railway stations are becoming vast drinking saloons. There are few bakers or confectioners who do not exhibit a decanter and glasses on their counter. The theatres present the appearance of a succession of bars. One of the newest of them opens into a tavern, which shares the same roof, another has barmaids established in bowers of bottles at every turn of the central staircase, and in every spare nook and corner of the auditorium."

TRADES' ASSEMBLY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Trades' Assembly will be held on Friday evening, in the Assembly Hall. All delegates are requested to be punctual in attendance.

We have received our Hamilton correspondence, but are compelled to lay it over till next issue.

A STRIKE IN THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

We hear there has been lately a strike among the Doctors on the vaccination staff. Their income was fifty dollars per month, with twenty-five cents additional for each arm. They were not satisfied, but required the salary doubled, so as to have a hundred dollars per month with makin's. They have lost the strike, as there were others prepared to step in their shoes when they had shunned them off. We hear it is their intention to sue their late employers for the value of the surplus matter that they had procured for the arms of Her Majesty's lieges, which has been left on their hands. We have no wish to see such an exemplary set of men made an example of, but if they sue for lost matter, we hope the Corporation will see in that matter for prosecuting them, after the Toronto persecutors style led on by Brown of the *Globe*. If the law of Canada is not a delusion, a mockery and a snare, they certainly deserve punishment more than the men who desire to reduce the time set apart for labor one hour per day.

We have been informed that it is the intention of the defeated Faculty to send their surplus matter to the States, but we fear our American cousins will object to the importation of virus from Canada at the present juncture, for fear of it making bad blood, and, with all their desire for union, they have no wish to be annexed in that way.—*Montreal paper.*

ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

LONDON, April 27.—The Naples correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says he has visited all the hotels in that city to ascertain if any of the guests were among the persons injured by lava flowing from Mount Vesuvius, he learned none of them were missing, and that fatalities were confined exclusively to residents of the villages on the side and at the base of the volcano.

NAPLES, April 27.—There is no abatement of the force of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius; the lava continues to flow down the sides of the volcano, destroying everything in its path. The explosions, as the flame and lava shoot from the crater, are distinctly heard in this city. A great panic prevails among the inhabitants of the country around the mountain.

NAPLES, April 27, (evening).—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius continues with dreadful violence. The flowing lava has already reached Sabastiano and threatens other towns. Explosions in the volcano are constantly heard in this city. The consternation among the inhabitants of the villages and towns which are threatened with danger increases. It is re-asserted that many tourists were surrounded by the lava and perished. King Victor Emmanuel has sent aid to persons who have been compelled to flee from their homes and encamp in the fields.

ROME, April 27.—At the session of the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Signor Sella the Minister of France, read a despatch from the Prime Minister Lanza, who proceeded to Naples last night rectifying the estimates of the killed given in a despatch read yesterday. The telegram from Minister Lanza stated that only 12 persons had been killed and 12 injured by the running lava. The villages of San Sebastiano and Mazzadisonna have been almost entirely destroyed, but all their inhabitants succeeded in getting away safely. Lava is now advancing towards the villages of Ponticelli, Cercola, Saint George and Portici, which have been abandoned by their inhabitants. The people living in the towns of Torre del Greco, Resina and Boscorecare have also fled from their homes, as those places are threatened with destruction. These homeless persons have been provided with temporary shelter.

Yesterday the lava advanced at the rate of one kilometer an hour, but to-day its pace has been slackened. While there have been numbers of heavy explosions in the interior of the volcano to-day there has been no trembling of the earth.

The Chamber of Deputies have authorized the Government to take necessary measures to provide for the comfort of the people who have been so suddenly deprived of their homes.

NAPLES, April 28th.—The streams of lava which threatened the villages of Resina and Persina have ceased, and the molten mass is now cooling. The eruption is decreasing, but villagers do not dare to return to their homes.

NAPLES, 2 p.m., April 28.—The fires of Vesuvius are slackening. A new crater opened near Fersigna to-day, but with every fresh opening new violence of eruption seems to abate. Yesterday the entire mountain was concealed from sight by the smoke which settled around it. This morning the heavens were darkened by the dense clouds of smoke and ashes. A strong wind carried showers of burning cinders and old scoria as far as Schafate and Palermo.

Precaution was taken to flood the Government magazine at Schafate. The volume of the stream of lava near San Sebastiano is 16 feet deep and the village is still in danger.

The King, who arrived in Naples yesterday, has gone to San Sebastiano to direct measures for the relief of the inhabitants.

The devastation has been terrible. Thousands of acres of land have been overwhelmed by ashes and lava, and vineyards are burned out of sight. Loss of life, it is said, must have been heavy, but it is impossible to ascertain the number of victims.

NAPLES, April 29.—The view of Mount Vesuvius from this city is now the grandest that has been witnessed since the year 1631.

Many persons have taken advantage of the panic among the people of towns which were threatened with destruction to take whatever goods they could find, and the Government have been compelled to order troops to those places to prevent the stealing of the abandoned property.

NAPLES, April 29, morning.—A sound as of thunder accompanies the discharges from Mount Vesuvius. The wind is blowing in this direction to-day, carrying dense clouds of smoke and ashes over the city. Ashes are falling on the streets like snow, and already they have reached the depth of two or three inches. The rumbling inside the volcano continues, but no fresh craters have opened, and lava has ceased to flow. Showers of sand have succeeded the rain of ashes which was falling this morning. The eruption is now accompanied by fearful electric phenomena. Lightning darts incessantly from the summit of the volcano, and thunder is continuous. Burning cinders, stones and scoriae are falling fast and thick in the town of Massi di Somma, which is entirely destroyed.

TRADE UNIONS.

From the Montreal Daily News.

The course pursued by the Toronto publishers forced Sir John A. Macdonald to turn his attention to the law respecting Trades' Unions, in order to assimilate our legislation to that in force in England. It is the duty of a statesman to study every social movement, and endeavor to harmonize conflicting interests. Sir J. A. Macdonald's bill to assimilate the law of Canada relating to Trades' Unions and trade combinations to that of England, is a proof of his administrative capacity, and shows his ability to anticipate and provide for the growing wants of our advancing civilization. The schoolmaster has been abroad for the last thirty years, and we see the results in the animated and intelligent discussions in which the working classes engage. In every quarter of the world where the English speaking race are found, an eager controversy is heard as to the relative positions of the operative and the employer. Labor and capital have not discovered as yet satisfactory basis of settlement. On the one hand we witness exaggerated demands, on other a resolve to invoke legal penalties; thus an antagonism has grown up which ought never to have been allowed to strike root. The discovery of the steam engine, the creation of steamboats and railways, and the introduction of machinery into every branch of manufacturing and agricultural industry called into existence masses of highly skilled mechanics, and necessitated a higher degree of intelligence on the part of operatives. If we compare the latest novelty in the shape of a steam driven revolving press, casting off thousands of impressions every hour, with the clumsy hand-worked lever of thirty years since, we can measure the revolution that has occurred; and it is easy to comprehend that a much higher order of skill and aptitude must be forthcoming on the part of the mechanic than was needed formerly. We refer to the improvements in the art of printing, not that they are exceptional, because every branch of manufacturing industry can point to equal or greater progress, but to show that machines of the present day are called on to perform services that make heavier demands on head and hands, and that mind and muscle are incessantly on the stretch to keep pace with the unflagging engine. "Educate the working classes" has been the demand of the age; and now that they are educated to a higher standard they very naturally use their newly-acquired powers. They have tasted the pleasures of literature, and they seek longer leisure to indulge in new-found sources of enjoyment. All work and no play dulls the faculties; therefore they insist on shortening the hours of toil; and, as their readiest mode of achieving their object, they combine. Organizing and associating together they beget a power capable of treating on an equality with capital. The law, conceived with reference to a different state of society, treats acts which in England are harmless, as criminal in Canada. To rectify this anomaly, Sir J. A. Macdonald brings in his bill relating to Trades' Unions and trade combinations. The consumers are almost the only parties actually concerned in the controversies between labor and capital, because whether eight or ten hours' labor become the rule the price of the manufactured article must be regulated by the cost of production. High wages involve high prices, and as the latter cannot be maintained in the face of continental competition in England, the inevitable result must follow that the working classes must become protectionists. We see no escape from this contingency. In England there has been a steady rise in the scale of wages; even in Warwickshire, now the scene of a strike, the farm hand receives in money or kind

19s per week, taking into account his cottage and garden, with the family earnings during harvest. The tenant farmers who employ labor say that rents must be reduced or a duty imposed on foreign produce. In this Province farm labor has risen within 20 years one hundred per cent. The ordinary price in 1852 was half a dollar per day; now it is difficult to procure good workmen in the country under a dollar a day. Of course, agriculture must suffer until machinery be more extensively introduced; nevertheless the masses are better fed and clothed. We cannot revert to sumptuary laws or arbitrarily decide the price of labor. The legislator cannot interfere between operatives and capitalists. All that he can do is to sanction organizations, define their rights, duties, and powers, restrain them within salutary limits, and leave them to make their own bargain.

THE FRENCH ARMY LIST.

STARTLING FACTS.

It has been stated recently that fears were entertained of serious complications between France and Germany. This may have been thought impossible in connection with the thorough defeat the French have recently sustained; but the following facts will show that another war is not only possible, but not at all unlikely. In the first place, France now has at her disposal 874,000 soldiers, all ready for service. This statement is confirmed very authoritatively. The army which was imprisoned in Germany, numbering about 380,000 men, is on a very good footing. Sobered by its long and shameful captivity, it has prepared itself for vengeance. There are also 68,000 reserve troops of really excellent character, and 423,000 "gardes mobiles," who have seen service, but who cannot exactly claim the distinction of being veterans. The men are not to be dispirited, however. They really exist as an organized force, and as a force willing and anxious to fight. France intends, within the next two years, to bring her regular strength up to half a million of men; and to thus have two armies, one of veterans and regulars, and the other—five hundred thousand in number also—of militia, at her immediate command. Her artillery is still in bad condition, but great efforts are in progress for its renovation and improvement. Germany has found it necessary to very much improve her own artillery, and will no more than equal France in the vigor of her amelioration of that effective arm of the service. France is still determined on a speedy and terrible vengeance upon Germany, and the wise may not be able to restrain the over-inpatient. If trouble begins at all, it will probably occur shortly after the payments are nearly completed, and on some pretext connected with the "occupation." The rumor that the occupying forces will be strengthened is doubtless true, but of itself has no alarming significance. It is a precautionary measure, but it is often taken on the strength of a rumor which proves totally without foundation.

FAILURE OF THE SEAL FISHERIES IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

It is not long since the world was dazzled with the golden prospects of seal fishing, as conducted by steamers. Indeed the seals and the modes of catching them, in the hands of clever and ingenious writers, have for some time furnished a splendid advertisement of that prospective Province of Canada called Newfoundland. Now it seems, by one of those vicissitudes well known to fishermen, the sealers have suffered a reverse. By advices of a later date than our letter of yesterday, we learn that on Sunday, the 6th inst., three steamers and several sailing vessels drifted past the harbour of St. John's, N.F., at some distance, fast locked in ice. They were part of the northern sealing fleet, and had been arrested by the tremendous barriers of ice pressed on the shores by easterly winds, and were then drifted helplessly south, without any seals. The S.S. *Arctic* was reported at Charnel with only 200 seals on board. She had gone to the Gulf fishery. Large numbers of sealing vessels were reported to have been seen late in March fast in the ice, without seals. The immense depth of snow on the ice would render it almost impossible for the sealers to move about over its surface in search of seals, and would make it extremely perilous to pursue their prey, as the ice-crevices would be covered with soft snow.

The best judges in St. John's, declare that, owing to the unprecedented combination of unfavourable circumstances, this will be one of the most disastrous failures in the seal fishery ever known. We publish this news with the greatest regret.—*St. John's Telegraph.*

CARPENTERS' STRIKE.

We understand that a number of carpenters struck work on Wednesday, in accordance with a resolution passed at the recent mass meeting. We have not been able to learn particulars.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Trades' Assembly has been called for this (Thursday) evening.

BIRTH.

On the 25th inst., at the Workingmen's Hat Store, Queen street west, the wife of Max Bourdon of a son.

MARRIED.

In Elora, on the 16th ult., by the Rev. Father Willett, Mr. James McNary, foreman in Wilson and Doelman's sewing machine factory, of Fergus, to Miss Ellen Fladd, of Salem.

Sawdust and Chips.

A paragraph in one of the papers informs us that a horse rushed into a milliner's shop, from whence he departed "leaving his traces behind him."

"Your dress," said a husband, to his fashionable wife, "will never please the men." "I don't dress to please the men," was the reply, "but to worry other women."

The "money article" man of an Alabama paper reports money as "getting closer and closer, but not close enough yet to be reached in this part of the country."

Call a lady a "chicken" and ten to one she is angry with you. Tell her she is "no chicken," and ten to one she is still angrier.

"What would make a good leading article for me to-morrow?" asked a wicked editor of a wit. "A halter," was the sententious reply.

A legal question which is being the lawyers of New York is, "Does a cow become real estate when she is turned into a field?"

The learned men of the present day have about come to the conclusion that the man who held on to the last must have been the shoemaker.

"Don't you think," asked a conceited fillet of a critic, "that I can play the violin like Paganini?" "Yes," said the critic, "or any other string."

An American just returned home from Europe says he found land so poor in some parts of that continent that one could not even raise a disturbance on it.

A patriotic citizen boasts that "no people on earth can exceed the Americans in the daily art of sitting on a bench and watching eighteen men play base ball."

The following speech was made by the winner of a prize in a foot race: "Gentlemen, I have won this cup by the use of my legs; I trust I may never lose the use of my legs by the use of this cup."

Teacher to a precocious pupil: "You will observe that Italy, when it was first traced on the map, is almost exactly the shape of a boot." Precocious pupil: "Yes, so it is; and when I go there I'll put my foot in it."

"What is the principal business carried on in this place?" asked a traveller of a citizen in a Connecticut village. "The manufacture of ready-made clothing," was the reply. "You are a queer set to spend your time in the manufacture of what is already made," said the traveller.

As a stout old lady in New York got out of a crowded omnibus in front of the Astor House, the other day, she exclaimed, "Well, this is a relief, anyhow." To which the driver, eyeing her ample proportions, replied, "So the losses think, mum."

"My son," said a good mother to her young hopeful, "did you wish your teacher a happy New Year?" "No, ma'am," responded the boy. "Well, why not?" "Because," said the youth, "she isn't happy unless she's whipping some of us boys, and I am afraid if I wished her happiness she'd go for me."

The Norwich Bull says: "In one of the New London Northern ticket offices, the other day, a citizen who had evidently been fanning the flame of conviviality with the wing of friendship, rapped on the slide of the ticket office, and laying down ten cents, said, 'A drink of beer, sir, if ye please.' 'We keep no beer here,' sternly replied the agent. 'Well, then, give us a drop of whiskey.' 'We keep no whiskey here; we only sell bits of pasteboard.' was the reply. 'Devil a bit do I care what it is,' said the Internationalist, 'give us a drink of pasteboard then.' They concluded he was drunk."

A REAR ATTACK.—A Maine paper says that at a prayer meeting recently held in a town in that State, as the worthy deacon who conducted the exercises was about to kneel to offer the concluding prayer, he was rather suddenly jerked back by his coat tails to his seat by a zealous brother in order to give a sister an opportunity to "speak in meeting." The amusement of the audience at this sacrilegious proceeding was not less than the astonishment of the good deacon at the violent attack in the rear.

Old Mrs. B., of Washing, Pennsylvania, is a strong "Spiritualist" and "Adventist." During a meeting of kindred souls held recently, she became exceedingly happy, and fully believed that the time had come when she should fly away and be forever at rest. "Open the window," she cried, "that I may start now!—my wings are the wings of the dove!" With this she mounted the back of the nearest pew; a believing brother opened the window; she gave her arms a shake or two, jumped, and found herself sprawling on the floor. A momentary smile dwelt upon the faces of the congregation; but not to be deterred, she said, "I can fly, and I will fly; but I don't get the right flap for this!"

Mrs. Olive Logan, in a speech at the Brooklyn woman's meeting, said: "I reject the trousers with contempt and scorn. Men, on a sufficiently ridiculous figure in their own selves. The truth is they don't like their own costume, and are envious of our faces, jewelry, frills, and dresses. Trousers, trousers, trousers! Shake not the head of a woman at me. No; so long as we can keep our sabins and shawls, we will remain contented and bifurcated untroubled. Look at your swallow-tailed coat; it is a disgrace to you, and you wear your hair so stiff, some of you. I don't wonder that some of your members has written a book showing that instead of being the father of his race." This speech was received with roars of applause.

BUTTON-HOLE ON BOTH SIDES.—A gentleman in Charleston, who entertained a party of his company at dinner, had a black and white attendant. This servant, who was a native of Africa, could never be taught to hand things to the left of the guests at table. At last his master thought of a plan, which he imagined would be infallible; and as the coats were worn in Charleston shined and pressed in the Quaker fashion, he told two slaves to hand the plate to the button hole. The attendant, fortunately, however, for the poor fellow, on the day after he received the plate from his son, there was among the guests a distinguished foreign gentleman with a distinguished white coat and he was for a while. He looked first at one of the attendant's coat, then at the other, and was quite confounded at the outward appearance of the stranger's garment, he cast a sidelong look at his master, and exclaimed, "Buttons on both sides, master!" and he handed the plate over the gentleman's head.

AGED.—A man on the day he became a hundred years old, went to have a pair of shoes made, remarking that he wanted them built substantial, with plenty of hob-nails. The store-keeper suggested that he might not live to wear such a pair of shoes out, when the old gentleman retorted that he commenced this one hundred years a good deal stronger than he did the last one!

THE CONDEMNED WOMAN.—A petition in favor of Phoebe Campbell, convicted of the murder of her husband, and now lying in jail awaiting the fulfillment of the sentence of death passed upon her, is in circulation in London. It has been signed by about one hundred and fifty of the prominent citizens and the greater portion of the legal profession. The petition will be circulated in Missouri next week.

POWER OF THE PRESS.—I love to hear the rattle and roar of artillery. It is silently attacking and vanquishing the Malakofs of vice and Redans of evil, and its parallels and approaches cannot be resisted. I like the click of type in the composing stick better than the click of the musket in the hands of the soldier. It bears a leaden messenger of deathlier power, of sublimer force, and of surer aim, which will hit its mark, though a thousand years away.—Chapin.

SABBATH LABOR UNNECESSARY.—It has been supposed by many that the running of the cheese and butter factories on the Sabbath, and the employment of the large number of persons connected with the prosecution of this new and rapidly-growing business, was unavoidable. The question is exciting serious attention, and was earnestly discussed at the recent annual meeting of the American Dairy-men's Association at Utica, to which it had been referred a year ago. A committee of experienced dairymen, after full investigation of the subject, recommended the discontinuance of Sunday labor in the factories, and reported practical plans for effecting it. Their report was adopted.

The Press.

THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER,

(LATE PORCUPINE) IS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN THE DOMINION 5,000 CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE CITY EVERY SATURDAY, FREE OF CHARGE.

RACY MATTER! SPARKLING EDITORIALS! THRILLING STORIES! Original, Humorous and Witty Sayings. E. DEVINE, Publisher and Proprietor, 6 Richmond street East.

Meetings to be Held.

TORONTO IRON TRADES'

SHORT TIME LEAGUE. The Toronto Iron Trades' Short Time League will meet every Wednesday night at 8 o'clock, in the Workingman's News Depot, 211 King Street East, corner of King and Beckett Streets, to elect new members and to discuss general business. All workingmen in connection with the trade are invited to attend to appoint delegates to the League office. 211 King Street East. ANDREW SCOTT, President.

Furniture.

BEST CHINAWARE PLACE IN THE CITY. BOTH FOR NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

A good assortment of Sticks, Lamps and House Furnishing Goods of every description. Always on hand. CARPETS, STOVES, &c.

FURNITURE RE-ARRANGED.

All kinds of Furniture neatly repaired. Tables Re-covered and Chairs Re-caulst. 217 and 219 Yonge Street. JAMES WEBBES, 217 and 219 Yonge Street. TABLE AND FURNITURE WAREHOUSE. 217 and 219 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. JAMES WEBBES, Proprietor. 217 and 219 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. All kinds of Furniture neatly repaired in all its branches. Tables Re-covered and Chairs Re-caulst. Always on hand. Fine Glass Furniture Varnish always on hand. 2tc

The Press. THE ONTARIO WORKMAN

A WEEKLY PAPER,

TRADESMEN, MECHANICS, WORKINGMEN, WILL CONTAIN

STANDARD LITERATURE

FOR THE HOME CIRCLE!

THE SOCIETY!

THE WORKINGMEN!

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

ONE " FOR SIX MONTHS

INvariably in Advance.

Single Copies Five Cents,

Can be had at the Workingman's News Store, No. 211 King Street East, and News Stores generally.

WORKINGMEN!

SUPPORT YOUR OWN PAPER!

Send in your Subscriptions at once!

Do not wait to be called upon!

NOW IS THE TIME!

OFFICE:

Bay Street, one door south of Grand's Royal Horse Bazaar.

Hatters and Furriers. HATS AND CAPS,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

J. A. PIERREY, HATTER AND FURRIER, 120 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

FURRY DINEEN, PRACTICAL HATTER AND FURRIER, CITY HALL STORE, 124 and 126 Yonge Street, Toronto.

SPECIAL INDULGENCE.

124 & 126 YONGE STREET.

Important to the Trades.

124 & 126 YONGE STREET.

RESPECTFULLY INVITES THE PUBLIC TO PAY HIM

one visit, and feels assured that

THE GOOD OLD ENGLISH STYLE

Will merit their future patronage.

THE HOME CIRCLE!

THE SOCIETY!

THE WORKINGMEN!

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

ONE " FOR SIX MONTHS

INvariably in Advance.

Single Copies Five Cents,

Can be had at the Workingman's News Store, No. 211 King Street East, and News Stores generally.

WORKINGMEN!

SUPPORT YOUR OWN PAPER!

Send in your Subscriptions at once!

Do not wait to be called upon!

NOW IS THE TIME!

OFFICE:

Bay Street, one door south of Grand's Royal Horse Bazaar.

Hotels. WHITE HART,

CORNER OF

ELM & YONGE STREETS.

BELL BELMONT,

LATE OF

LONDON, ENG.,

Respectfully invites the public to pay him

one visit, and feels assured that

THE GOOD OLD ENGLISH STYLE

Will merit their future patronage.

THE HOME CIRCLE!

THE SOCIETY!

THE WORKINGMEN!

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

ONE " FOR SIX MONTHS

INvariably in Advance.

Single Copies Five Cents,

Can be had at the Workingman's News Store, No. 211 King Street East, and News Stores generally.

WORKINGMEN!

SUPPORT YOUR OWN PAPER!

Send in your Subscriptions at once!

Do not wait to be called upon!

NOW IS THE TIME!

OFFICE:

Bay Street, one door south of Grand's Royal Horse Bazaar.

HENNESSY & MARTELL'S BRANDIES,

BOOTH'S ENGLISH OLD TOM,

FINE OLD JAMAICA RUM,

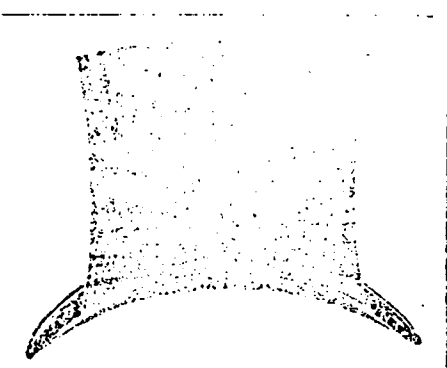
BASS'S ALES,

GUINNESS' STOUT

THE HANDSOMEST BAR IN THE CITY.

SPACIOUS BILLIARD ROOMS.

BELL BELMONT, - - - Proprietor. EMMA BELMONT, Manageress. Toronto, April 12th, 1872. 1-4



If you want to Save your Money Purchase of the Manufacturer.

MAX. BOURDON, 71 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO.

FOR THE WORKINGMEN OF TORONTO, The Bone and Sinew of our Dominion.

We beg to call attention to our large and well-selected stock of

HATS AND CAPS, COMPRISING ALL THE LEADING Paris, London and New York Styles.

The Subscriber has just returned from New York with all the latest styles. Call and see for yourselves. The charge on orders is 25c.

D. O'CONNOR, CORNER YONGE AND RICHMOND STS. Undertaking.

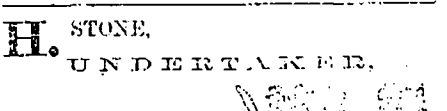
NINE HOURS MEN ATTENTION! M. A. MCARTHY, 100 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO.

UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

Funerals Furnished on Short Notice.

NOTE THE ADDRESS: 100 QUEEN ST. WEST, CORNER OF SIMCOE.

H. STONE, UNDERTAKER.



337 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. Funerals furnished on order. Fish's Metallic Burial Cases always on hand. Returnable Coffins supplied when required.

THE CARLIST RISING.

PARIS, April 26.—The situation in Spain has become very serious. The Government has resolved to adopt the most vigorous measures to suppress the insurrection.

MAURIO, April 28.—An attack of the Carlists was reported at Sun. Many were killed, wounded and taken prisoners by the Government troops.

PARIS, April 28.—A despatch from Bayonne reports that the Spanish telegraph wires are cut and no despatches have been received since a late hour last night.

AMERICAN.

Sucking eggs for the championship is the way in which the rivalry of manhood develops itself in Tennessee.

The reign of terror in Cass County, Mo., instead of abating is on the increase. The civil authorities are perfectly powerless to enforce the laws.

The favorite practical joke in New York is to advertise "Wanted, a bull-dog at No. so and so, such a street," the residence of some peaceful deacon.

A New York organ-grinder, arrested for disorderly conduct, played upon the feelings of the Police Justice by affecting to be very lame, through wounds received during the war.

In Indianapolis they have a wonder. A little orphan child, sent West by the Children's Aid Society, and adopted in that Hoosier capital, gets up in her sleep and plays the piano most beautifully.

Some twenty-five firms of Pittsburg glass and soap manufacturers have united in a communication to the House of Committee of Ways and Means to the effect that neither their interests nor the interest of the country at large would be promoted by changing, in any manner, the duties on soda ash and other forms of soda.

SPEECH BY BRIGHAM YOUNG.—The Mormon Conference met on Monday in the morning and afternoon. About 8,000 persons, including a large number of Gentiles, were present.

FEARFUL JUMP.—A gentleman named Mark Kline, a travelling agent for a New York crockery house, when in a Pacific Express train near Dearborn dreamed that he was in another part of the country, riding on another road, and that the train was on fire.

sounded for Dearborn, Kline partly woke up, opened the door and leaped square off the platform, believing that the cars had stopped to let the passengers escape.

M. Rochefort, who is now a State prisoner at Fort Boyart, is said to be employed in the kitchen. Probably this is a mistake or a euphemism for the scullery.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE, TORONTO TIME.

Table with 4 columns: A. M., P. M., P. M., P. M. Rows for GRAND TRUNK EAST and GRAND TRUNK WEST.

Table with 4 columns: A. M., A. M., P. M., P. M. Rows for GRAND TRUNK WEST and GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Table with 4 columns: A. M., A. M., P. M., P. M. Rows for GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY and NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Table with 2 columns: A. M., P. M. Rows for TORONTO AND NIPISSING RAILWAY.

Table with 2 columns: A. M., P. M. Rows for TORONTO, GREY & BRUCE RAILWAY.

Table with 2 columns: A. M., P. M. Rows for TORONTO, GREY & BRUCE RAILWAY.

Commercial.

THE WORKMAN OFFICE, Wednesday, May 1. STREET PRICES.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Wheat, Spring, Midge-proof, Treadwell, Barley, Oats, Peas, Blue do., Rye, Clover Seed, Butter, Apples, Potatoes, Dressed Hogs, Tallow.

WORKINGMEN, RALLY TO THE STANDARD.

THOS. H. TAYLOR'S PANTS

LOOK WELL! FIT WELL! WEAR WELL! OUR \$12 SUITS ARE PRONOUNCED "INIMITABLE." OUR GENTS' FURNISHINGS ARE WELL WORTH INSPECTION.

Oysters, Fruit, &c.

W. W. SMITH, 94 QUEEN STREET WEST, OYSTER, FRUIT & EXPRESS DEPOT.

City Express delivery executed promptly. Charges Moderate.

Toronto, April 12, 1872.

Miscellaneous.



NOTICE. H. MATHESON'S New Patented System FOR Drafting Coats, Vests, and Pants.

H. MATHESON, 16 King Street, Toronto.

GENTLEMEN SHOULD SEND THEIR SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, &c., AND HAVE THEM

BEAUTIFULLY GOT UP, AT THE TORONTO STEAM LAUNDRY, 85 BAY STREET.

(OPPOSITE DAILY TELEGRAPH.) G. P. SHARPE, Proprietor.

Boots and Shoes. GOLDEN BOOT, 200 YONGE STREET.

WIM. WEST & CO., A SPLENDID STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

IN GREAT VARIETY, Suitable for Workingmen and their Families.

CHEAP FOR CASH. Call and See for yourselves.

TORONTO SHOE HOUSE. P. HIGGINS & CO., 144 YONGE STREET.

Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in Gents', Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Fashionable Boots and Shoes.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF ENGLISH GOODS, JUST RECEIVED.

Also, Dealers in TRUNKS AND VALISES, Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

EUGENE MCENTEE, Boston Boot and Shoe Store, 210 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

ORDERED WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Will Receive Prompt Attention.

PRICES WILL BE FOUND AS LOW AS ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. THE PLACE FOR CHEAP GOODS.

CHARLES HUNTER, dealer in Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c., 62 Queen Street West, corner Terauley Street, Toronto, Ont.

Dry Goods and Clothing.

WORKINGMEN!

THE



GOLDEN GRIFFIN.

THIS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING,

(THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN THE CITY THAT

STUDIES THE INTEREST OF THE WORKINGMAN,

By Selling Goods at very Low Prices.

PETLEY & DINEEN, MANAGERS,

GREAT SILK AND CLOTHING HOUSE,

128 TO 132 KING STREET EAST,

Tailoring, &c.

W. W. SUTHERLAND, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, Clothier and General Outfitter, 100 YONGE STREET.

BETWEEN ADELAIDE AND KING STS., TORONTO.

Books, &c.

TO MECHANICS AND OTHERS.

A. S. IRVING,

35 King Street West, Toronto.

Keeps on hand a large stock of all kinds of

Mechanical and Scientific Books.

AND ALSO ALL THE

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Give him a call.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS respectfully solicited to

THE WORKINGMEN'S NEWS DEPOT,

JUST OPENED BY MR. ANDREW SCOTT AT 211 KING STREET EAST.

Rooms suitable for Trades Meetings open to engagement. A large assortment of School Books, Magazines, Periodicals, Bibles, Albums, etc., etc., always on hand.

Orders from the country punctually attended to.

R. S. THOMPSON, 47 KING ST. WEST, Bookseller, Stationer & Dealer

IN ALL KINDS OF FANCY GOODS. IMPORTER OF

English & American Magazines & Papers

NOTE THE ADDRESS—

47 KING STREET WEST,

1W NEAR BAY STREET.

Lamps, &c.

CANADIAN RAILROAD LAMP MANUFACTORY,

50 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO. ONTARIO STREET, STIAFTORD.

J. BOXALL, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Railroad Car Furnishings,

Locomotive Head Lamps and Burners, TAIL, SWITCH, GAUGE AND SIGNAL LAMPS,

Sperm and Coal Oil Hand Lamps.

Coal & Wood Stoves of every description,

1W. HOT AIR FURNACES, &c.

Cigars, Tobacco, &c.

L. SIEVERT, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

CIGARS, TOBACCO AND SNUFF,

And every description of Tobacconist's Goods, 70 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO.

Engraving.



Society Seal Presses,

RIBBON AND DATE STAMPS.

CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, &c., ENGRAVED ON HAND STAMPS.

CHAS. A. SCADDING, 83 Bay Street, Toronto.

Groceries and Liquors.

NINE HOURS MOVEMENT.

Workingmen of Toronto, Attention.

JOHN BURNS,

CORNER OF QUEEN AND JAMES STS., NEAR YONGE,

GENERAL DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Constantly on hand the choicest brands of Flour. Special attention given to this branch of business.

Liberal Inducements to Nine-hour Men.

NINE-HOUR MOVEMENT!

GO TO

H. K. DUNN,

51 QUEEN STREET WEST,

(Opposite Terauley.)

FOR

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

Wines, Liquors, and Provisions.

Hotels.

DOG AND DUCK—JOSEPH TAYLOR, Proprietor, 31 Colborne Street.

Choicest brands of Wines, Liquors, and Cigars constantly on hand.

THE WOODBINE, 88 YONGE STREET.

WM. J. HOWELL, JR., PROPRIETOR.

Choicest brands of Wines, Liquors, and Cigars constantly on hand.

CAER HOWEL HOTEL, COLLEGE AVENUE,

H. U. LAYTON, Proprietor. Choicest brands of Wines, Liquors, and Cigars always on hand.

GEORGE JACKSON, MONTEACLE HOUSE,

Corner Queen and Terauley streets. Choicest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

BOWLING ALLEYS, SAMUEL RICHARDSON, Proprietor, No. 18 Terauley Street, (late Moody.) S. R. wishes to announce to the public that he has always on hand Superior Wines and Liquors, and choicest brands of Cigars.

ROYAL ARMS HOTEL, 320 YONGE Street, corner Edward.

JAS. McFARLAND, PROPRIETOR.

N.B.—A choice selection of Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand.

HEADQUARTERS, POST OFFICE Lane, Toronto, Ont.

M. MCCONNELL, Proprietor, late of the Rossin House. Choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, Wholesale and Retail.

QUEEN'S OWN HOTEL—ROBERT TAYLOR, proprietor, 101 King Street West.

Choicest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand. The best Free and Easy in the city attached to this establishment.