

Ontario Workman.

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

VOL. I.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1873

NO 51

Labor Notes.

The Electro-Platers of Birmingham are discussing the formation of a co-operative manufactory on their own account.

The masons employed on the Eastern Railway works, Jersey, have struck for an advance of 6d. per day. The present wages are 3s. 6d. per day.

The Huddersfield (Eng.) journeymen painters have decided to ask the masters for a reduction of hours of labor from fifty-eight and a half to fifty-six hours per week and an increase of one half-penny per hour in wages.

Five hundred journeymen bakers have posted placards in the streets of Stuttgart, threatening a strike unless their demands for an increase of wages, a reduction in the number of working hours, less labor on Sundays, and none at all on important holidays, are complied with.

An arrangement has been made between the Bradford (Eng.) masons and their employers that instead of the advance to come into operation in May next being at the rate of 3s. a week, it shall be 2s. a week. This agreement has been mutually brought about.

At an adjourned conference of painters at Airdrie, Scotland, held between employers and employed, it has been unanimously agreed to by the employers to advance the present rate of wages from 6½d. to 7d. per hour, and the country wages from 3s. to 4s. per week.

At a meeting of operative joiners in Edinburgh on Saturday a large number of them stated that they had given warning that morning in consequence of their employers refusing to increase their wages from 6½d to 7½d per hour. On and after the 1st of March the masters offered 7d per hour.

On Monday morning, 8th ult., work was resumed by the fitters, turners, and smiths, who have been on strike at Mr. Robert Holt's, Hope Foundry, Bury, England, where about 400 hands are employed. They struck for an advance of 2s per week, but the advance was made to only about three-fourths of the men, the remainder being considered unworthy of it. It is rumored that the men at other works will follow suit.

The Beaver Falls (U. S.) Co-operative Foundry have declared a dividend of 12 per cent. on stock, and have changed their by-laws, making all the profits up to 15 per cent. due to stock. They claim to have been successful beyond their most ardent expectations, and cordially invite moulders to join in with them, as the association is a "fixed fact."

A conference, which lasted three hours, took place in Leeds on Wednesday afternoon, the 5th ult., between deputations from the West Riding Coal-owners' Association and the Miners' Association, respecting the further advance of 20 per cent. demanded by the colliers. After both sides had been heard, the chairman, Mr. R. Tennant, stated that the men's application would be laid before a general meeting of colliery owners, and that the reply would probably be favorable.

On Saturday evening, March 8th, the United Wheelwrights, Smiths and Painters' delegate meeting was held at the New Inn Tavern, Old Bailey, London, to report on the nine hours and ten per cent. movement, and consider the best steps to be taken. From the reports of the delegates it appeared that the firms of Messrs. Norton, Randall, Harvey, Parke, Rickett, Macdonald and Bonas, as well as the Nine Elms establishment and Woolwich Arsenal had conceded the nine hours. Fourteen shops were reported as favorable to the movement.

At Berlin the difficulty with regard to the cab-drivers has been postponed till a special committee shall have investigated the matter; while, from Rome, we hear that the compositor's strike is now completely over, and that the men have obtained the increase of wages they had so persistently

demand. It has naturally been difficult to obtain news from Madrid, but we are at last informed that the strike of the postmen is over. These indispensable public servants patriotically resumed their work on the very morrow of the proclamation of the Republic.

At a meeting of the Berlin cab proprietors the reply of the Minister of Commerce to the petition sent by them to the Emperor was read. The Minister therein promises a thorough investigation of their grievances, but expects, however, that in the private and commercial interests of the public the petitioners will immediately resume their traffic. The meeting thereupon authorized the chairman to declare that until such an investigation had been concluded they would resume running at the old rates. The chairman at once entered into communication with the Minister of Commerce and the President of the Police.

The journeymen jewellers and watch-makers of Geneva have not yet come to terms with their employers. At a general meeting, held on the 19th of last month, it had been resolved to refuse the terms of 9½ hours offered by the masters; and only ten persons voted against the prolongation of the strike. Besides stipulating that a day's work should not exceed nine hours, the jewellers maintain that over-time should be paid 50 per cent. extra. The compositors of Leipzig are also still struggling against their employers. These latter submitted the details of the dispute to the employers' association, and this examination was concluded by a vote in favor of resisting the demands of the men.

THE AMALGAMATED TAILORS' SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

In issuing the seventh annual report of the above society, Mr. Peter Shorrocks, the general secretary, remarks:

"The number of members has increased by 4,147, and our funds augmented by £3,638, 10s. 5½d. Branches have been formed, and local societies have entered the amalgamation during the year in Abercromby, Ilkestone, Neath, Buxton, Lichfield, Middlesbrough, Bolton, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Southampton, Kirkburton, Mountain Ash, Cheltenham, Newark, Newport, Pontypool, Rugby, Rawtenstall, Jarrow, Grimsby, Baeup, Croydon, Alwrick, Hartlepool, Wrexham, Blyth, Houghton-le-Spring, Bridgend, Eastbourne, Castelford, Portsmouth, Greenwich, Haslingdon, Padliham, Gloucester, Whitehaven, Burton-on-Trent, Dowlais, Tunbridge, Wells, Winchester, and in London. Thus the number of branches have increased by 43.

In our last annual report we stated that the executive had been engaged on several matters of importance to the trade, and were paying the way to still greater progress. You will now be gratified to know these words are not flippant promises, but that the executive have used their utmost endeavours, and with economy, redeem their promise. Our labors have not only been directed to the strengthening of our society, and increasing its funds and influence, but the main object of our association being the protection and furtherance of the general interest of the trade, we have by our extended unity been enabled to gain advances in wages to the extent of £50,000 per year to our trade. The whole of this work having been accomplished by an outlay of £366 11s. 1d.

We have registered our rules under the Trades Union Act, thus receiving the protection of the law for our funds, and so making the society a strong and legally acknowledged unity, instead of a feeble, uncertain future, at the mercy of those who choose to practice upon us, and trusting to any stray Acts of Parliament, or wayward whims of magistrates, for redress. We have now powers conferred upon us which we may in future use to our advantage, and no doubt will be brought under the consideration of the executive.

The general summary of the accounts will show amounts paid for sickness, travelling, and funerals. An improvement in the health

of our society will be observed, if we take into consideration that the average paid during the year 1871 for sick was 7s. 10d., and for funerals about 3s. 4d. per member, whilst the past year (1872) shows an average of about 5s. 6d. for sick, and for funerals a little under 2s. 3d. per member.—*English Exchange.*

THE INCREASING WEALTH OF THE WORLD.

We are at present in such a stage of the development of the industry of all civilized nations that the increase in producing capacity far outstrips increase of population, so that the amount produced and consumed on an average by every person far exceeds in quantity and value that which was ever before known. It should not be lost sight of that only food, fuel, and clothing are entirely consumed, but that all the other products of industry are utilized for building and manufacturing, by which operations nothing in reality disappears; but, on the contrary, the value of the manufactured material is increased. Thus the stone and timber are transformed into dwellings and furniture, the iron into railroads, engines, and steamships, and the produce of metallurgy into all kinds of tools and machinery, all much more valuable than the material used to produce them; so that in their case the value of property is raised by two steps, first by the production of the raw material, second, by the use of this in making the objects desired. Even the fuel consumed under the steam boiler of a manufactory gives more than its equivalent in the products of the manufactory; and who will deny that the value of the development of human society is not worth a great deal more than the value of the food and other necessities consumed by the human race? Therefore, strictly speaking, even in this case nothing can be considered lost, but humanity in general is the constant gainer. So the workman who earns his wages gives the products of his labor back to his employers, a value surpassing that of his earnings, if this was not so, he would not have been employed; and thus the workman has, besides earning a living for himself and his household, contributed his share to the increase of the wealth of the world. Even the Chinaman who, after several years of toil here, returns to his native home, carrying some of his earnings with him, if looked at from this point of view, leaves behind him in the results of his labors a greater value than all that he can possibly carry off; he has thus been a benefit to us, and has the full right to go where he pleases.

If we look at the statistics of the increase of productive capacity in various branches among different nations, we are especially struck at the development that has taken place during the last decade. Let us, for instance, take the single article of iron. In the United States, in 1860 it was confined to half a million tons, while in 1870 it was increased to over two million tons, employing 150,000 workmen; while 850,000 men are employed to work this iron into all kinds of machines, etc., making one million men employed by the iron industry alone. The value of the raw material is estimated at \$200,000,000, increasing by further labor to \$1,000,000,000. The production of steel manufacture in Germany is still more startling; in 1860 only 250 tons of manufactured steel, worth three millions of dollars, was produced by 4,000 workmen, while in 1870, 2,000,000 worth twenty millions of dollars, was the result of the labor of 14,000 workmen.

Let us take a totally different branch, cheese: in 1850 one million pounds of cheese were exported from here to England, and in 1870 seven million pounds. The State of New York alone has now nearly 1,000 cheese manufactories, which use the milk of more than 250,000 cows, making therefrom 80,000,000 pounds of cheese, which is 1,000 pounds of cheese for every three cows. The cheese production of the whole United States is now over 100,000,000 pounds, of which 60,000,000 are exported. England exports scarcely

3,000,000 pounds, while little Holland, which used to be the principal cheese producing country of the world, exports at present 25,000,000 pounds. This latter fact suggests the extent which the cheese production of the United States may reach in the course of years, and the wealth which its exportation will bring back, as the Hollanders used to boast that their cheese production alone was more valuable and reliable than a gold mine, very few of which surpassed the Dutch cheese in the profits realized.

We could easily fill many pages with other illustrations of the immense increase of the production which, as it continually far outstrips the increase in population, cannot fail to increase the sum total of valuable property. This view of productive capacity and its results is the best argument against that conservative class of people who sometimes raise their voice against useful inventions and new patents, under pretext that such improvements often take the bread out of the mouth of the workmen, who are unable to compete with hand labor against machine labor. Experience has proved that all such fears are totally groundless, and in every case have the machines which increased production been a blessing in the end, giving more labor and higher wages to those using them than they could obtain by their unimproved methods and much smaller productive capacities. So since the art of printing has superseded manual copying, there are probably a thousand printers for every manuscript writer of the olden times: when at a recent period the sewing machine superseded a great many of the most tedious duties of the seamstress, the prophecy that its use would impoverish a large class of women who made their living was not fulfilled. On the contrary, the sewing machine has been a benefit all round; and so it must be with every invention which enlarges the total amount of the valuable products of labor, and therefore contributes its share to the world's wealth.

ADAM SMITH ON COMBINATION OF EMPLOYERS.

One hundred years ago Adam Smith treated with unrivalled lucidity on many of the questions which still agitate master and workman.

Adam Smith is an authority universally submitted to, and I think the readers of the WORKMAN may like to see a part of that which is more immediately interesting at the present moment. The following extracts are taken from the "Wealth of Nations," Book I Chap. 8.—"Of the wages of Labor."

Masters are always and everywhere in a sort of tacit but uniform combination not to raise the wages of labor above their actual rate. To violate this combination is everywhere a most unpopular action, and a sort of reproach to a master among his neighbors and equals. We seldom, indeed, hear of this combination, because it is the usual, and one may say the natural, state of things which nobody ever hears of. Masters, too, sometimes enter into particular combinations to sink the wages of labor even below this rate.

These are always conducted with the utmost secrecy and till the moment of execution: and when the workmen yield, as they sometimes do, without resistance, though severely felt by them, they are never heard of by other people. Such combinations, however, are frequently resisted by a contrary defensive combination of the workmen, who, sometimes, too, without any production of this kind, combine of their own accord to raise the price of labor.

The liberal reward of labor, as it encourages the propagation, so it increases the industry of the common people. The wages of labor are the encouragement of industry, which, like every human quality, improves in proportion to the encouragement it receives. A plentiful subsistence increases the bodily strength of the laborer, and the comfortable hope of bettering his condition, and of ending his days, perhaps, in ease and plenty, animates him to exert

that strength to the utmost. Where wages are high accordingly, we shall find the workman more active, diligent, and expeditious than where they are low; in England, for example, than in Scotland; in the neighborhood of great towns, than in remote country places. Some workmen, indeed, when they can earn in four days what will maintain them through the week, will be idle the other three. This, however, is by no means the case with the greater part. Workmen, on the contrary, when they are liberally paid by the piece, are very apt to overwork themselves, and to ruin their health and constitution in a few years. A carpenter in London, and in some other places, is not supposed to last in his utmost vigor above eight years. Something of this kind happens in many other trades in which the workmen are paid by the piece, as they generally are in manufactures, and even in country labor, wherever wages are higher than ordinary. Almost every class of artizan is liable to some peculiar infirmity occasioned by excessive application to their peculiar species of work. Excessive application during four days of the week is frequently the real cause of the idleness of the other three, so much and so loudly complained of. Great labor either of mind or body continued for several days together is, in most men, naturally followed by a great desire of relaxation, which, if not restrained by force, or by some strong necessity, is almost irresistible. It is the call of nature which requires to be relieved by some indulgence, some times of each only, but sometimes, too, of dissipation and diversion.

"If it is not complied with the consequences are often dangerous and sometimes fatal, and such as almost always, sooner or later, bring on the peculiar infirmity of the trade. If masters would always listen to the dictates of reason and humanity, they would have frequently occasion rather to moderate than to animate the application of many of their workmen. It will be found, I believe, in every trade that the man who works so moderately as to be able to work constantly, not only preserves his health the longest, but, in the course of the year, executes the greatest quantity of work."

TRADES GUILD OF LEARNING.

On Saturday a meeting was held at the office of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, 150, Strand, for the purpose of taking steps for the formation of a Trades Guild of Learning, to promote the technical and higher education of skilled workmen. Lord Lyttelton occupied the chair, Mr. Stuart having delivered an able speech upon the subject, the following resolution, on the motion of the Rev. Henry Solly, seconded by Mr. Muir, was unanimously adopted, "That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable to form a trade guild of learning, with a view of promoting the delivery of lectures and the formation of classes to assist the members of trade societies (and other skilled workmen) in acquiring knowledge of history, political economy, technical education, as well as of literature, science, and art generally. That the various trades unions in the United Kingdom be invited to connect themselves with this guild, by a small annual payment, which should give all their members admission to certain courses of lectures and to classes, either without payment or on reduced terms, also to the libraries and reading rooms, discussions, and social meetings where there can be provided by the guild. That if the requisite funds can be obtained, an agent commanding the confidence of trade societies be engaged to visit their lodge meetings by permission, and invite their support for the foregoing objects." After some discussion, a provisional committee was formed for the purpose of carrying out the desired objects.—*English Exchange.*

Books, Pamphlets, Posters, Handbills, and Job Printing of every description, executed at the ONTARIO WORKMAN office.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN.

Trades Assembly Hall.

Meetings are held in the following order:

- Machinists and Blacksmiths, every Monday.
- Painters, 1st and 3rd Monday.
- Coachmakers, 2nd and 4th Monday.
- Crispins, (159), 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
- K.O.S.C. Lodge 356, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
- Tinsmiths, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
- Cigar Makers, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
- Iron Moulders, every Thursday.
- Plasterers, 1st and 3rd Thursday.
- Trades' Assembly, 1st and 3rd Friday.
- Bricklayers, 1st and 3rd Friday.
- Coopers, 2nd and 4th Friday.
- Printers, 1st Saturday.
- Bakers, every 2nd Saturday.

The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1873.

THE BALLOT.

It may appear somewhat singular that, while very many in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec are watching with the greatest interest the bearing of present legislation on the subject of the Ballot, and looking eagerly for the time when that system of voting shall have become a fixed fact, in the belief that it will afford over the system of open voting, greater liberty of action to many, as well as tend to promote purity of elections—we say, it may be somewhat singular, that under these circumstances a bill has been adopted by the Local Legislature of Nova Scotia to repeal the Ballot Act of 1870. This action on the part of the Nova Scotia Legislature is certainly most surprising, for to our mind, in the debate on the question, there were not sufficient reasons advanced for the repeal of the bill. In fact, it was admitted by many of the members that they had never given the subject much thought, and they hardly knew how to vote; whilst others confessed that they voted against the ballot because the sentiment of the House appeared to be against it, though they themselves had seen no reason to abolish it. The general arguments used against the ballot were the hackneyed objections that have been in use and done service for many years, with the additional statement thrown in, that there has been more bribery and intimidation under the Ballot Act than there was previously under the system of open voting—a most extraordinary assertion, which was not even attempted to be sustained by "stubborn facts" by those members who advanced it. It would be passing strange, indeed, if the experience of Nova Scotia in this respect should prove an exception to the general rule, that the ballot, where it has received a fair trial, has demonstrated the fact that under its system not only have elections been conducted more quietly and with greater facility, but with far less bribery and corruption. This has been the result in those Provinces of Australia, where the ballot has been tried for some years, and such has also been the general result in

its operations, so far as experienced in England.

We do not, however, suppose that the action of the Nova Scotia Legislature will have much influence in retarding the progress of the introduction of the system in our Legislature. The bill, which has received its first and second readings in the House of Commons, appears to be explicit and comprehensive. Its principle features are as follows:—

Ballot cards are to be provided, on which the names of the several candidates are to be printed in strict alphabetical or dictionary order, and in separate or distinct colors. Ballotting compartments are to be provided at each polling place for the convenience of voters, and these voting places are to be so constructed that each voter may mark his ballot card alone and secretly without any interference or interruption.

Each polling place will be supplied with a ballot box, the key of which shall be in the custody of the Deputy Returning Officer.

Ballot cards, previously initiated by the deputy returning officer, will be delivered to persons entitled to vote, and the number of such voter on the voter's list marked thereon. Each voter, immediately upon receiving the card, shall retire alone to one of the balloting compartments and strike out the name or names of those for whom he does not intend to vote. The card will then be folded and delivered to the returning officer, who shall, without unfolding the same, or in any way disclosing the names of the candidates or the crosses made, verify his initials on the back thereof and forthwith deposit the same in the ballot box, publicly, in the presence of all persons entitled to be present.

No person will be allowed in any balloting compartment with any voter. In case of voters who are blind, or physically incapacitated from marking the card, it shall be the duty of the deputy returning officer to accompany him to one of the compartments, and there assist in striking off the names of those for whom he does not desire to cast his vote, folding up the ballot card as before directed.

Ballot cards containing a greater number of names unmarked than the number of persons for whom each voter is legally entitled to vote, or which are so marked as to render it uncertain which name the voter intended to strike out, or which is not duly initialed as provided, shall be rejected at the close of the poll.

When the poll has been declared closed, the ballot-box shall be opened and the cards counted in presence of witnesses, and a written statement prepared of the number of votes cast for each candidate. The ballot cards are then to be sealed up, and with the statement and voter's list transmitted to the returning officer.

Persons charged with personation may be taken into custody and dealt with as the law directs.

This Act shall commence and take effect from the date of the passing thereof.

With reference to the numbering of the ballots, we are rather of opinion that it will prove a defect. The object in so doing, we presume, is to give an opportunity for scrutiny in case of contested elections—but its defect is this, that it will also afford an opportunity for finding out how men have voted; and it is just possible that contested elections may possibly be carried on by the opponents of the ballot, for the purpose of bringing it into disrepute. It may be remembered that it was this feature of the English ballot which consoled the Peers in passing it at the last—it was not quite secret after all. However, the future progress of the bill will be earnestly watched by those who are in favor of the ballot system of voting.

THE UNIVERSITY RACE.

The race between the Oxford and Cambridge boat crews took place on Saturday. The race took place over the usual Thames course from Putney to Mortlake, a distance of four miles and two furlongs. The start was made at 31 minutes past 2 o'clock. Cambridge took the lead immediately at a very rapid stroke, and were a fair distance ahead of their competitors at Bishop's Creek, 3 furlongs from the starting point. Here the Oxford boat spurred vigorously and drew up, passing the Cantabs at the Soap works, a mile and four furlongs from the Aqueduct bridge. The steady stroke of the Cantabs soon after began to tell on their opponents, and in a few moments Cambridge had resumed the lead. The race was practically over at Corney Reach, Cambridge thereafter maintaining the lead and winning easy by three lengths. The Oxford crew rowed from 39 to 43 strokes per minute, and the Cantabs from 38 to 42 strokes. The time of the race was 20 minutes and 35 seconds.

In the House on Tuesday, Mr. Witton moved a resolution: "That in the opinion of this House, the principle of voting by ballot at Parliamentary elections should be adopted."

NEW TRUTHS.

The South Wales colliers have unconsciously announced a great truth. We are fast approaching the time when the world will recognise the right of the manual laborer to be better paid than the so-called middle class, which will be called upon also to see the difference between labor and industry. Labor is industry, but it does not therefore follow that industry is labor. The collier who digs coal, the puddler who makes iron, the pavior who gives us streets, and the bricklayer who constructs our sewers, will have to be paid for their work in proportion to the disagreeableness of the labor. We can see this broad distinction between the distributor and the producer—that up to the extreme point the producer is creating new wealth, and that, beyond the point of absolute necessity, the distributor, by enhancing the price of commodities so produced, absorbs the new wealth to the extent of the excess. No one will pretend to say that we need all the shops that we have, or all the clerks or the warehousemen—to say nothing of the indiscriminate and nondescript additions which are all to be found in the lower ranks of the middle class, who call themselves commission agents or salesmen, or hangers-on and "waiters upon Providence." The severe task-work of the world is, in fact, handed over to a section of mankind, who have to sustain the curse of labor as it was pronounced of old. The real pressure of the social question arises where industry and labor meet each other and struggle for a partition of the profits to be extracted from the consumer. Any one who will watch a ton of coal from the pit-mouth to the fire-grate of the consumer, will be able to detect that coal is used as an excuse for the industry of an excessive number of persons, who contrive to make a living by dealing with the article. So it is with all our great producing industries. It is the existence of this class which makes all the mischief; but it never happens that the people who boast of their intelligence are willing to pass to the work of manual laborers. We have had strikes amongst engine drivers, and engine driving is not a work beyond the capacity of an intelligent man, but it is disagreeable and toilsome, and therefore we do not see engine drivers deprived of the work by the competition of middle-class men. We often hear the expression, "Men who have the courage of their opinion," but we have yet to realize what men are who have the courage of labor. Labor, which calls for all the muscular power of a man, which asks him to work in a polluted atmosphere for a number of hours continuously, in some instances at the risk of his life, is one thing. Industry, which asks a man to get to an office or a market at nine in the morning, to leave at half-past five, and to go home dressed in broadcloth, is a comparatively pleasant occupation. It is no answer to say that the middle-class man has great anxieties about his industry. So he may have, for he is always in a false position; but the manual producer has exactly the same anxieties to sustain in connexion with disagreeable manual labor.

We want a man of the order of the prophet to trumpet forth this great truth, so that the people may get back to labor. The sham public opinion which is now created by a false and selfish social system, the fierce battle of unsound economical ideas, and the pernicious hatred of manual labor which has generated the idea of labor being degrading, out of which we get verdicts of conspiracy and sentences of imprisonment pronounced by the middle class, has reached the point at which humanity calls for its extinction. Humanity is, after all, the great law which ought to regulate the transactions of mankind with each other. It unfortunately happens that the laws of humanity are exactly the last which are thought of by "Society." Society, the society of broadcloth, makes the laws, and dictates to the people below the salt what they shall do, how they shall obey, and how they shall be paid. It is the tyranny of this layer of social order which seeks to degrade labor, and Society never hesitates to put the laborer in prison, if he is not obedient to the interests of broadcloth. The man who is wanted to play the part of Liberator must have genius, the tongue of fire which can produce "the thoughts that breathe and words that burn," so that the icy slabs of custom may melt in presence of the truth. Such men have been produced, and they can be produced again. O'Connell touched the harp of Ireland, and made himself master of the strings. When he spoke the nation rose like one man. John Bright, before he went to Court and put on the plush, showed us how the great tribune could appeal to the people in their hearts. Garibaldi and Mazzini made a nation, and left emperors, and kings, and statesmen to make the nation a kingdom. Washington fired the hearts of the colonists when they cried out against unconstitutional taxation, and called in existence one of the greatest nations of modern times. We want such a man now—a man of prescient sagacity, eloquence, and daring, to proclaim the eternal truth that labor is the great foundation of Society, and that the right to labor is only concurrent with the obligation on the part of all men to work. It by no means follows that all the disagreeable toil of the world is to be done by one section of men. It does not follow that the easier and more agreeable work of distribution should fall to the lot of another, a favored section. It is not even certain that in the day to come the employer will be permitted to go out and employ at his discretion a hundred men. There is no reason why bodies of men should not associate themselves together to sell their labor by contract, not at so much per day, or per hour, but by contract for the ton, or the yard, or the square foot. Such men may detail one or more of their number to do all the clerical work of the association, and they may then, in an age of education, be able to provide industry for the hapless victims of accident and constitutional infirmity. We may go further, and see the day not distant when co-operation in production will follow the splendid successes which have already flowed from co-operation in distribution. We are by no means at the end of the career of labor yet; as yet we are only on the threshold, and it needs only firmness and intelligence on the part of the working classes to order the advent of a new day. This is the time of preparation, but events are going so fast that there is no saying how soon it will be accomplished. It will be finally accomplished when the whole of the working class has resolved that manual labor shall be highly paid in proportion as it is disagreeable or toilsome and exhaustive. The collier is entitled to be paid in proportion to the disagreeable character of the work and the risk he runs. So is the puddler, the scavenger, and the men of the great army of labor who so nobly offer up their lives and limbs, in risk, to do the great work demanded by the national progress of the country. When they have done their duty they are entitled to be paid in proportion to the realized profits. Of course such a prospect is not pleasant to the idlers who now sponge upon the consumers, or to the distributors, who contrive by cunning to make a living between the producer and the consumer. But they have the remedy—they can go to work.

INTEMPERANCE.

Gentle reader, do not get mad and throw the Journal away, because we dare to put such a heading to an article; but keep cool, read what we have to say, and if our ideas are not correct, if we make misstatements, or if you are convinced we are encroaching on a subject that belongs to each member individually, and we have no right to touch on it, then sit you down, put your ideas on paper, send them to us, and we will give them vent through the Journal. We imagine we can hear you say—"That's fair!" so keep right on.

This season of the year, when man requires more of the necessities and more of the comforts of life, is in our opinion, the proper time to study out the cause of so many being in a condition

that prevents them from being able to secure any of the comforts and but few of the actual necessities. It has become a fixed fact in our trade that nine months or less than forty weeks, is the average time our members are employed during the year—from the first of January to the thirty-first of December. The wages of a mechanics in any trade should net at least \$1,000 per year; and our writers on political economy, the writers for the press, philanthropists, statesmen, all set that down as the lowest figure a man with a family can comfortably live on. In our trade, averaging, say, forty weeks work, it follows, of course, that to make \$1,000 we must get \$25 per week on an average; and as we only get about two-thirds of that amount, we are forced to content ourselves with \$666 per year, and are defrauded out of \$334—or else every statistician and supposed good authority on the subject has made a great mistake, and \$1,000 is too much. The cause of molders having only forty weeks' work in the year we do not propose to discuss; but the fact is, that under existing circumstances they can not have more. Another fact is, that their idle time is certain to be in the winter, when, as we before said, man requires more necessities and comforts of life; himself, wife, children, and other dependents, require more clothing, more heat, and more food. He is out of work; and the chances for their getting these necessities depend almost altogether on the fact of whether he received for his forty weeks' work enough wages to allow him to be prepared for his idle spell. If he did, all is well; if he did not—then, if his credit is good, he can perhaps pull through without actual suffering; but if he has neither money nor credit, then the condition can be better imagined than described.

Molders do not receive, on an average, \$1,000 per year, and, as a consequence, the majority are always pinched in winter, and always will be pinched, until the word we use as a heading for this article is thoroughly understood and appreciated—not by a hundred, not by a thousand, but by the whole ten thousand molders in the country.

Intemperance, in the common acceptance of the term, means a too free use of whiskey, which not only robs the purse, but robs the body of health and the brain of the wisdom which working-men especially should always exercise; but intemperance is not confined to whiskey or beer drinking. The man who, knowing exactly the amount of wages he will receive during the year, and makes no effort to prepare for his two or three months' idle time, is intemperate in the use of his money in a manner that works far more injury to the trade and to himself than he who drinks whiskey. We care not what use he puts it to, whether in fine clothes, extra feeding, balls, theatres, carriage-riding, or the thousand other ways of getting rid of money; the intemperance of such a man, even if he never touches strong drink, will work double the injury to the trade and to the Union than will the whiskey drinker. When such a man gets out of work, he will do almost anything before he will give up his style of living. He may have brought up a family in such a manner, that they expect and will demand that their style be kept up, work or no work; and the result is invariably a growler in the Union. He becomes a perfect slave to his cravings. If there is talk of reducing wages by the bosses on one side, and of resistance by the Union on the other, his impecunious condition forces him to take the employers side, and almost invariably makes a "scab" of him if he only imagines he will secure a week or two's work more than he otherwise would. This is the species of intemperance we have most to dread. Men must learn to live within their income, before they can ever hope to permanently increase that income. They must not in the middle of January or the first of February, be out of money and in debt—an easy prey for their employers; knowing that from two to three months' idle time is a foregone conclusion, they must be prepared for it; and he who has health both for himself and family; and yet, when the idle time comes, is

The Home Circle.

THE SONG OF THE MYSTIC.

The following tender little poem is by the Rev. Father Ryan, sometimes called the poet-priest of the South:—

I walked down the Valley of Silence, Down the dim, voiceless valley—alone! And I hear not the fall of a footstep Around me—save God's and my own!

And still did I pine on the Perfect, And still found the False with the True; I sought 'mid the Human for Heaven,

And I toiled on, heart-tired of the Human; And I moaned 'mid the mazes of men: Till I knelt long ago at an altar

Do you ask what I found in the Valley? 'Tis my trysting-place with the Divine; And I fell at the feet of the Holy,

Do you ask how I live in the Valley? I weep, and I dream, and I pray; But my tears are as sweet as the dew-drops

In the hush of the Valley of Silence, I dream all the songs that I sing; And the music floats down the dim Valley,

But far on the deep there are billows That never shall break on the beach; And I have heard songs in the silence

And I have seen thoughts in the Valley— Ah me, how my spirit was stirred! And they wear holy veils on their faces—

Do you ask me the place of the Valley. Ye hearts that are harrowed by care? It lieth afar between mountains,

And God and His Angels are there— And one is the dark mount of Sorrow, And one the bright mountain of Prayer.

LANGUAGE AND THOUGHT.

The following is the conclusion of an article, written by the late Professor Grote, recently published in Good Words:

"We should not think of language, partly as a thing mean and of no account, and partly as a matter of display, refinement, and ornament, but throughout as one, as a thing of the most noble use, at once helping us to understand ourselves, and bringing us into intellectual fellowship with others.

guage may have shown us. That it is not so, is the fault in the main language in the mind, or the manner of thought.

"The best books were written when the fewest were read. Now that they are written, it would be foolish and ungrateful not to value them, but equally foolish to think that by them is the only way to the spirit which produced them.

CLOUDS.

One of the saddest thoughts that come to us in life is the thought that in this bright, beautiful, joy-giving world of ours, there are so many shadowed lives.

If suffering came only with crime, even then we might drop a tear over him whose errors wrought their own recompense. But it is not so, alas! Then we should not have it to record that the noblest and most gifted are often among those who may count their fate among shadowed lives.

With another, it is the wreck of a great ambition. He has builded his ship, and launched it on the sea of life, freighted with the richest jewels of his strength, his manhood.

With some others, disease throws its terrible shadows over the portals, and shuts out the brightness and joy of the outside world from the sufferer within. But this is the lightest shadow of all; for it teaches the heart lessons of endurance and faith, and through its darkness the sufferer sees even the star of promise shining with eyes that tell of the glories beyond.

Unhappy marriage is the quintessence of human bondage. It wounds daily our fondest and sweetest impulses; it trifles with and buries our holiest and dearest affections, and writes over the tomb thereof: "No hope." It embitters the victim with the thought that lost forever to his or her life is a glory of a great love; closed forever to him or her the portals of a happy home—that fountain of freshness and delight, at which the souls must needs drink to gather strength for the heat and burden of the outside battle.

HOME INFLUENCE.

There is no selfishness where there is a wife and family. There the house is lighted up by mutual charities; everything achieved for them is a victory—everything endured is a triumph. How sweet are the links—how tender the "cords of love" which bind them together. With what disinterested fondness the mother labors to provide all requisite comforts for the family, and with what implicit confidence do they, in turn, rely upon her for the expected supplies!

MARRIAGE.

Marriage is to a woman at once the happiest and saddest event of her life; it is the promise of future bliss raised on the death of present enjoyment. She quits her home, her parents, her companions, her amusements—everything on which she has hitherto depended for comfort, for affection, for kindness, and for pleasure.

The parents by whose advice she has been guided—the sister to whom she has dared to impart the very embryo thought and feeling—the brother who has played with her, by turns the counselor and the counseled, and the younger children to whom she has, hitherto been the mother and playmate—all are to be forsaken at one fell stroke—every former tie is loosened—the spring of every action is changed, and she flies with joy in the untrodden paths before her; buoyed up with the confidence of requited love, she bids a fond and grateful adieu to the life that is past, and turns with excited hopes and joyous anticipation to the happiness to come.

joynments and watchful protection of home—who can, coward-like, break the illusions which have won her, and destroy the confidence which love had inspired.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE HUMAN FACE.

The human face indicates the moral training of the owner, to the same extent that the human form denotes the extent of his physical exercises. This is proved by the appearance of man wherever found. The moral discrepancies between the varieties of the human race are as great as those in the physical. Those engaged in physical labor alone, have a stolid, meaningless expression, while those parts of the body most exercised are fully developed.

Those who are endowed with great sensibility have beautiful faces which are full of pleasing expressions; but very strong emotions of any kind are unfavorable to regularity of feature. The refining effects of high culture, aided by religious feelings, are certain to subdue the evil passions, and enable the unfortunate and sorrowing to persevere through all troubles.

All persons can beautify their countenance if they will exercise a reasonable control over their passions and cultivate their moral nature. If they permit their mind to concentrate its efforts upon but one course of action or line of thought, they will necessarily develop more prominently one feature while the others will become less distinct, and thus, as it were, deform the whole face.

It is the duty, as well as the interest, of every one to seek for a variety of mental recreation and pleasure, being careful to abstain from those of an immoral nature. A portion of time should be devoted each day to mental exercise and recreation.

A SWEET PHILOSOPHY.

The celebrated teacher, Rabbi Meir, sat during the whole of one Sabbath day in the public school, instructing the people. During his absence from the house his two sons died—both of them of uncommon beauty, and enlightened in the law. His wife bore them to her bed-chamber, laid them upon the marriage bed, and spread a white covering over their bodies. In the evening the Rabbi came home.

"Where are my two sons, that I may give them my blessing? I repeatedly looked round the school, and I did not see them there. Where are my sons, that they too may drink of the cup of blessing?"

"They will not be far off," she said, and placed food before him, that he might eat.

"Rabbi, with thy permission I would fain propose to thee one question." "Ask it then, my love," he replied.

"This is a question," said Rabbi Meir, "which my wife should not have thought it necessary to ask. What! wouldst thou hesitate or be reluctant to restore to every one his own?"

"No," she replied; "but yet I thought it best not to restore them without acquainting thee therewith."

"Ah! my sons, my sons!" loudly lamented the father. "My sons, the light of my eyes and the light of my understanding! I was your father, but you were my teachers in the law."

The mother turned away and wept bitterly. At length she took her husband by the hand and said: "Rabbi, didst thou not teach me that we must not be reluctant to restore that which was intrusted to our keeping? See, the Lord gave, and the Lord has taken away, and blessed be the name of the Lord!"

"Blessed be the name of the Lord!" echoed Rabbi Meir; "and blessed be His name for thy sake too; for well it is written: 'Whoso hath found a virtuous wife hath a greater treasure than costly pearls. She openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness.'"

AN ARISTOCRATIC COOK.

A writer in the New York Observer, speaking of the growing independence and impudence of domestics, relates the following anecdote:

Our republican notions of equality render the relations of servants more and more difficult and precarious. It is part of the penalty we must pay for the blessing of free institutions, where, as the Irishman said, "One man is just as good as another, and a little better." Laugh about it as we may, it is a fact, that servants now choose their own places, and feel more independent than their employers. Few ladies are able to be as independent as our friend Mrs. Jones. She called at Madame Thompson's "Emporium for Female Domestic Household Assistants, and General Agency for Urban and Suburban Families of Gentility," and asked for a cook. Presently was ushered

into the reception-room a gorgeously dressed woman of masculine proportions, who took a seat on the sofa by the side of Mrs. Jones and said:

"You wish a cook, do you?" Mrs. Jones intimated that her wants were in that direction.

"Well, that's my line: I can do French, Italian, or English cooking—anything but Yankee; I can make jellies, Char de Russes, pomme de terre, fricaudeau, jibletatu, com-and-go, ice cream, macaroni, oyster sauce, maitre d'otel, a la mode, picanti, and anything you like."

"What wages do you expect for all that?" meekly murmured Mrs. Jones.

"I have been having eighteen dollars a month, but things is riz now so; why, I had to give three dollars and a half a yard for this ere silk, and I should say I would have twenty-five dollars—Sundays to myself, and two evenings out in the week."

"Do you perform on the piano?" inquired the lady.

"No, I don't. I never learn it was wanted in cooking."

"Can you extravasate the antepenultimate of a defunct fowl?"

"What d'yo say?"

"Do you speak Hebrew so as to teach the children German, if they learn French?"

"No."

"You will not do for me; you can go."

And her cookship withdrew with drooping colors.

One evening I sent to my cook "to have breakfast punctually in the morning, as I wished to go early to my work." She was prompt, but as promptly gave notice to quit, saying "she never stayed with people that worked for a living."

THE INDIAN'S DREAM.

When the Indian went to see the white man he stayed with him all night. In the morning he says to the white man:

"Me have dreamed last night."

"Ah, what was it?"

"Me dream you gave me your grey mare, and then you gave me rifle; and you gave me much powder, much ball, much shot."

"Did you, indeed? What a dream!"

"Yes, me dream it all."

"Well, that's bad, for my wife always rides the grey mare, and she thinks she can't ride any other horse; but if you dreamed it, why, I suppose you must have her. And my rifle, too—my favorite rifle—you dreamed I gave you that, too?"

"Yes, me dream rifle, too."

"Well, if you dreamed it, why, I suppose you must take that, too, but it's very singular."

So the white man gave them all into the Indian's possession, but persuaded him to tarry with him one night more. In the morning the white man says to the Indian:

"I had a dream last night."

"No, did you?"

"Yes, but I did though. I dreamed that you gave me all the land between Pajunket river and Cataquanch mountains, about three hundred acres of the most beautiful land imaginable."

"Ah! bones of my father! Well, if you dreamed it, why, I suppose you must have the land—but me never dream with you any more."

WARM WORK.

The wife of Joaquin Miller tells how her husband receives visitors in his studio: If a footstep is heard in the hall, before the door has time to swing open, a volume is across the poet's knee, and the perplexed, legal scowl on his brow. But the visitor, unless he is a favorite, does not remain long, although the judge talks eloquently of the science of law; lays his white hand familiarly upon his shoulder, and blandly insists upon his sitting still. Why does he not remain? The room is small; there is but one window, and that is closed. In one corner is a large bar-room stove. Behind this stove is a wood box heaped with dry fire wood. Mr. Miller arises when the visitor enters, shivers a little, says he is not well, feels chilly, opens the stove door, and fills the stove with wood. In a few minutes the stove is red hot, and the visitor sits fanning himself with McCormack's Almanac until he can endure it no longer, when he rises and goes out. The artist then closes the draught, opens the window, and resumes his work. "That is the only thing I can do," he would say to me; "they would sit and talk for hours if I didn't make it too warm for them." I give this for the benefit of industrious lawyers who are bored with visitors. But Joaquin was as quick and acute in perceiving originality in people as in books, and as careful in culling gems from conversation as from authors.

A story is told about a man who put the saddle hind part foremost upon his horse while in a condition of dizziness, superinduced by fire water. Just as he was about to mount a friend came up and told him to hold on a minute, because the saddle was on wrong and wanted refixing. The horseman gazed for a moment at the intruder, as if in deep thought, and then said: "You let that saddle alone! How do you know which way I am going?" And the gentleman passed on.

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Sawdust and Chips.

THE HOME CIRCLE.—Walking about with baby in the night.

One day when Mrs. Partington heard the minister say that there would be a navie in the new church, she observed that "she knew who the party was."

A young farmer being asked if he believed in a future state, replied, "In course I does, and I'm a goin' to enter it too, jest as soon as Betsy gets her things ready."

A cheap way for getting credit for liberality was devised by the managers of a fair in Illinois, who offered a premium for the oldest spinster present. Of course nobody claimed it.

After asking your name in the state of Arkansas, the natives are in the habit of further enquiring, in a confidential tone, "Well, now, what was your name afore yer moved in these parts?"

An old settler out West, who was elected Justice of the Peace, couldn't raise enough to pay an officer for swearing him in; so he stood up before a looking-glass and qualified himself.

"Pat," said an officer to his Irish servant, "you clean my boots very carelessly. The right is always much brighter than the left." "Shure, yer honour, and isn't that the foot ye always kick me with?"

Clever Child: "What's the difference, Pa, between a Tory and a Conservative?" Sarajevo Father: "Precisely the same' difference, my dear, that there is between a Crocodile and an Alligator—that's all!"

An American paper says a society has been formed in New York—not before it is wanted—called the Ladies' Anti-ambitions-to-figure-in-the-newspapers-with-no-useful-result-and-to-the-neglect-of-your-own-domestic-duties Society.

Joadkins says he first met his wife in a storm took her to the first party in a storm, popped the question in a storm, married her in a storm, and has lived in a storm ever since, but thinks the day of the funeral will be a pleasant one.

It is related that a judicious theatre goer that when, upon one occasion, a disturbance occurred in the gallery, and an obnoxious man was about to be thrown over the railing, he cried out: "Don't waste him; kill a fiddler with him!"

A Camden man, after waltzing six times with a lady at a ball, was asked if he was fond of dancing. "Oh no," replied the youth, "I don't care for it, but my doctor advised me to-day to take a sweat, and this is cheaper than a Turkish bath."

A gentleman describing a wedding the other day got off the following extraordinary sentence in regard to the bride: "In her bony face the twin roses of health and beauty shone." He probably meant to say bonny—but "the confounded printers!"

"Sir," said an irate little gentleman of about four feet eleven inches, to one of six feet two, "I would have you to know that I have been well brought up." "Possibly," said the tall man, looking down upon the short one, "but, you see, you haven't been brought up far."

"I see," said a young lady, "that some printers advertise blank declarations for sale: I wish I could get one." "Why?" asked the mother. "Because, ma, Mr. G— is too modest to ask me to marry him; and, perhaps, if I could fill a blank declaration, he would sign it."

A smart boy having been required to write a composition on some part of the human body, expanded as follows: "The Throat—A throat is convenient to have, especially for roosters and ministers. The former eats corn and crows with it; the latter preaches through his'n and ties it up."

In one of Voltaire's cynical romances a widow, in the depth of her disconsolateness, vows that never "as long as the river flows by the side of the hill," will she marry again. Time passes; the widow, less disconsolate, consults an engineer; and at last, means having been found for diverting the river's course, she allows herself to be consoled.

A Pittsburg man gave his daughter two loaded coal barges as a wedding present. It was not an elegant gift, and, for good reasons, was not put with the rest; but the results of the sale are said to have been more satisfactory than in the case where a blushing bride attempts to dispose of her elegant silver plate, and finds it came from the dollar store.

CONDENSED GARDENING.—The following condensed system of gardening is recommended for the study of ladies:—"Make your bed in the morning; sew buttons on your husband's shirt; do not rake any grievances; protect the young and tender branches of your family; plant a smile of good temper on your face, carefully root out all angry feelings, and expect a good crop of happiness."

"Admitting yourself out of Court" is a legal phrase signifying a liberality of concession to your opponent by which you destroy your own cause. This excess of candour was well illustrated by the Irishman who boasted that he had often skated sixty miles a day. "Sixty miles!" exclaimed an auditor—"that is a great distance; it must have been accomplished when the days were longest." "To be sure it was; I admit that," said the ingenious Hibernian.

Grains of Gold.

Capacity without any views signifies nothing; great views without any capacity signify but little, and keep men in a state of mediocrity.

There is no greater obstacle in the way of success in life, than trusting for something to turn up, instead of going to work and turning up something.

A beautiful form is better than a beautiful face. A beautiful behavior is better than a beautiful form. It is more to be admired than the beauties of nature or of painting. It is the finest of the fine arts.

By relying on our own resources we acquire mental strength; but when we lean on others for support, we are like an invalid who, having accustomed himself to a crutch, finds it difficult to walk without one.

He who maintains the right, though countenanced by the few, must forego all expectation of popularity till there should be less to censure than applaud in human conduct; and when this is the case, the millennium will have dawned.

It is not enough that we swallow truth; we must feed upon it, as insects do on the leaf, till the whole heart be colored by its qualities, and shows its food in every fibre.

A lie always needs a truth for a handle to it, else the hand would cut itself which ought to drive it home upon another. The worst lies, therefore, are those whose handle is false, but whose handle is true.

A man with a good sound constitution, a good stomach, a good heart and good limbs, and a good head-piece, is rich. Good bones are better than gold, tough muscles than silver, and nerves that flash fire and carry energy to every function are better than houses or lands.

Never lose an opportunity of seeing anything beautiful. Beauty is God's hand-writing—a wayside sacrament; welcome it in every fair face, every fair sky, every fair flower, and thank Him for it, the fountain of all loveliness, and drink it in simply and earnestly; 'tis a charmed draught, a cup of blessing.

In any adversity that happens to us in the world we ought to consider that misery and affliction are not less natural than snow and hail, storm and tempest, and that it is as reasonable to hope for a year without winter, as for a life without trouble.

It was Theodore Parker who remarked that integrity is a virtue which costs much. It takes self-denial to keep down appetites of the flesh; it requires very much earnestness of character to keep covetousness within its proper bounds, not to be swayed by the love of the praise of men, or official power over them. Any pleasure that costs conscience a single pang is really a pang and not a pleasure. All gain which robs you of your integrity is a gain which profits not; it is a loss. Honor is infamy won by the sale of your own soul. But what a womanly and manly delight does this costly virtue bring into our consciousness here and elsewhere.

After all that can be said about the advantages one man has over another, there is still a wonderful equality in human fortunes. If the heiress has booty for her dowry, the penniless have beauty for theirs; if one man has cash, the other has credit; if one boasts of his income, the other can of his influence. No one is so miserable but his neighbor wants something he possesses; and no one so mighty but that he wants another's aid. There is no fortune so good but that it might be bettered. The sun that rises in clouds may set in splendor; and that which rises in splendor may set in gloom.

EARLY INFLUENCE.

There can be no greater blessing than to be born in the light and air of a cheerful, loving home. It not only insures a happy childhood—if there be health and a good constitution—but it also makes sure a virtuous and happy manhood, and a fresh, young heart in old age. I think it every parent's duty to try to make their children's childhood full of love and childhood's proper joyousness; and I never see children destitute of them through the poverty, faulty tempers, or wrong notions of their parents, without a heartache. Not that all the appliances which wealth can buy are necessary to the free and happy unfolding of childhood in body, mind and heart—quite otherwise, God be thanked! But children must at least have love inside the house, and fresh air, and good play, and some good companionship outside—otherwise young life runs the greatest danger in the world of withering, or growing stunted, or at best prematurely old and turned inward on itself.

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An Irishman, while on his passage to England in search of harvest work, was observed to walk up and down the deck at a brisk pace, occasionally giving a look at the captain whenever he came in sight, as if to attract his observation. On being asked by the steward for his passage money, when nearing the port of destination, Pat replied, "Arrah, honey, be aisy now; sure the master won't do such a dirty trick as charge a poor shearer who has walked the whole way!"

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NOTICE.
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TORONTO, 5TH MARCH, 1873.
AN ORDER IN COUNCIL, DATED 19th April last, with the view of promoting settlement on lands of the Crown at present remote from the centres of traffic, provides that the Commissioner of Crown Lands may withdraw any lot or lots or portions of land, he may deem necessary from any timber license there-after issued or renewed, for the purpose of furnishing a supply of timber for saw mills manufacturing or to manufacture lumber for local consumption; the timber from lands so set apart for the supply of such saw mills to be cut and manufactured exclusively for such local demand, and so disposed of; that any infraction of such condition, directly or indirectly, will be followed in each case by cancellation of authority to cut timber or trees on the lands so set apart for the purpose mentioned, and that such lands shall be restored to the license from which they were withdrawn.
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CARPETS, STOVES, &c.

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ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE NEATLY REPAIRED
Sofas Re-Covered and Chairs Re-Caned
Call before purchasing elsewhere.

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44-to 247 & 249 YONGE STREET
WEST END FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS.
JAMES McQUILLAN,
FURNITURE DEALER,
258 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.
Strict attention paid to repairing in all its branches. City Express delivery promptly executed. Household Furniture removed with greatest care. First-class Furniture Varnish always on hand. 32-hr

MCHANIC'S
CHEAP FURNITURE STORE,
23-Queen Street West—23
Next to Knox Church.
The Subscriber begs to call special attention to the BARGAINS now offered in New and Second-Hand Furniture.
Mechanics and others will find it to their advantage to visit this store to purchase what they want.
28-hr ALEX. KING.

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DEALER IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS,
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CORNER TERAULEY ST.
45-to TORONTO, ONT.

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

GOLDEN BIRD'S EYE TOBACCO,
Registered, 15c the 2oz. packet.
Masters' Celebrated Virginia Shag,
Registered, 10c the 2oz. packet.

THE IMPERIAL
54 YONGE ST., TORONTO
W. MASTERS, IMPORTER.
26-hr

THE ALHAMBRA,
CORNER YONGE AND SHUTTER STS.
Noted House for Choice Drinks.
Masters' Golden Bird's Eye Tobacco and the Imperial Smoking Mixture can be had here in registered packets, only 15c each.
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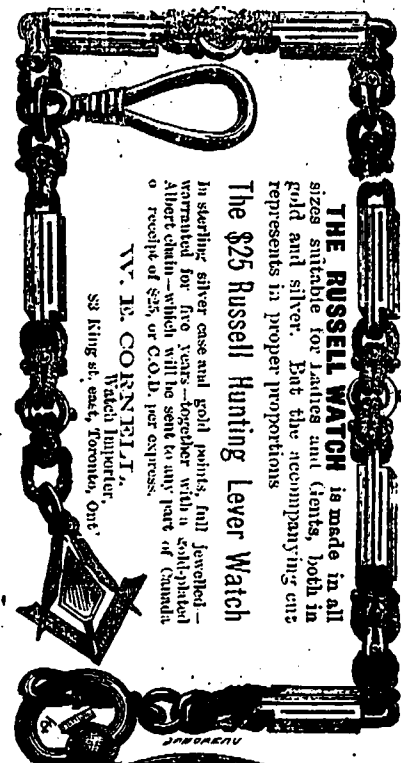
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363 AND 363 1/2 YONGE ST., TORONTO,
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Kid Gloves Cleaned with superiority and despatch.
Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired on the shortest possible notice.
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A large and extensive stock on hand. A good fit guaranteed.
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Spectacles to Suit every Sight.
37-hr



The RUSSELL WATCH is made in all sizes suitable for ladies and gents, both in gold and silver. But the accompanying cut represents in proper proportions
The \$25 Russell Hunting Lever Watch
In sterling silver case and gold points, fully jewelled—
This watch is for sale for one year, with a gold chain, a leather chain, or a steel chain, with the seal of the maker. A receipt of \$25, or \$10, or \$5, per express.
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113 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.

Miscellaneous.

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

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

T. CLAXTON,
Importer and Dealer in
First-class Band Instruments,
Violins, English, German and Anglo-German Concertinas, Guitars, Flutes, Pipes, Bows, Strings, Instruction Books, &c.,
197 YONGE STREET.
Special attention given to repairing and tuning every description of Musical Instruments. 28-hr

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

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

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

BAY STREET
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No. 162. Late Telegraph Building.

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Account Book Manufacturer, and Law, Plain and Ornamental Bookbinder and Paper Ruler, Toronto.
35-hr



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RIBBON AND DATE STAMPS.
CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, &c.
ENGRAVED ON HARD STAMPS.
CHAS. A. SCADDING,
83 Bay Street, Toronto

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FOR CHOICE DRINKS
GO TO
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IF YOU WANT TO
SPEND A PLEASANT EVENING
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CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, November, 1872
AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 12 per cent.
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner
25-hr

D. HEWITT'S
West End Hardware Establishment,
365 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO.
CUTLERY, SHELF GOODS, CARPENTERS' TOOLS.
34-hr

T. MECHANIOS.
S. C. JORY, PHOTOGRAPHER,
75 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.
This is the place for Mechanics to get cheap pictures. All work done in the best style of the art.
1

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One door South of Grand's Horse Bazaar.

ANTIQUITY OF TRADES UNIONS.

Trade unions are not of quite such recent origin as many people suppose. "I am credibly informed," wrote Mandeville, the author of the Fable of the Bees, 150 years ago, in his "Essay on Charity and Charity Schools," "that a parcel of footmen are arrived to that height of insolence as to have entered into a society together and made a law by which they oblige themselves not to serve for less than such a sum nor carry burdens, or any bundle or parcel above a certain weight, not exceeding two or three pounds, with other regulations directly opposite to the interest of those they serve, and altogether destructive to the use they were designed for. If any of them be turned away for strictly adhering to the orders of this honorable corporation, he is taken care of until another service is provided for him; but there is no money wanting at any time to commence and maintain a lawsuit against any master that shall pretend to strike or offer any other injury to his gentleman footman, contrary to the statutes of their society."

Miscellaneous.

SIGN OF THE "GOLDEN BOOT." WM. WEST & CO. 200 YONGE STREET. OUR SPRING STOCK Is now Complete in all the LATEST STYLES, From the VERY BEST TO THE LOWEST QUALITY. We follow the good old motto—"Small Profits and Quick Returns." Call and see for yourselves. No trouble to show our Goods.

WM. WEST & CO., 200 Yonge Street. GEORGE ELLIS, Manufacturer and Importer of Hair and Jute Switches, Chignons, Curis, Wigs, Bands, Puffs and Perfanery. LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF HAIR NETS. No. 179 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. BOX 767, P. O. Special attention given to Shampooing, Cutting, and Dressing Ladies' and Children's Hair. Price lists and instructions for self-measurement of wigs sent on application—either wholesale or retail.

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

MEAKIN & CO. JUST OPENED, A LINE OF BLACK LUSTRE, Bought a Job in the Old Country, WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

MEAKIN & CO., 207 YONGE STREET, OPPOSITE ALBERT.

THE QUEEN CITY CLOTHING STORE, 382 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.

Government House, Ottawa, Tuesday, 10th day of September, 1872.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs and under the provisions of the 2th section of the Act 31 Vic., cap. 6, intitled "An Act respecting Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that the out-port of Peterborough, heretofore under the survey of the Port of Port Hope, be and the same is hereby constituted and created into a Port of Entry for all the purposes of the said Act.

W. A. HIMSWORTH, Clerk Privy Council.

Undertaking. M. McCABE, PRACTICAL UNDERTAKER, 165 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO, (OPPOSITE COLLEGE AVENUE.) Hearses, Carriages, Scarfs, Joves, and Craps, furnished at Funerals. Fisk's Patent Metallic Cases on hand. M. McCABE has been appointed City Undertaker by His Worship the Mayor.

H. STONE, UNDERTAKER, 337 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. Hearses, Carriages, Scarfs, Joves, and Craps, furnished at Funerals. Fisk's Patent Metallic Cases on hand. REFRIGERATOR COFFINS supplied when required.

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

ALFRED BUTLER, BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS DEALER, 85 Queen Street West, TORONTO. Nearly opposite Elizabeth street. Subscriptions received for all Periodicals. Any Book procured to order. Bookbinding executed in any style at Lowest Rates. GENERAL DEALER IN JEWELLERY AND FANCY GOODS. Jewellery carefully and neatly repaired.

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

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

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F. PEIRCE, DEALER IN PROVISIONS, Cured Meats, Butter, POULTRY, ETC., 101 Yonge Street, Toronto, (Opposite Louisa Street.) Hams, Bacon, Pork, Sausages, Boiled Ham, and Rolled Beef, Lard, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Vegetables, &c., always on hand.

"THE ROYAL TEA MART" IS THE PLACE FOR CHOICE TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FRUITS AND SPICES. Ports, Sherries, Clarets and Champagnes; Hennessy's, Yine Grover Co.'s, Jules Robin & Co.'s Cognac Brandy; Dumville's Irish Whiskey; Bernard's Ginger Wine; Stewart's Scotch Whiskey; Jamaica and St. Jago Rum; Booth's and Bernard's Old Tom Gin; Do Kuyper and Lionman's Holland Gin; Bass's Pale Ale; Guinness's and Blood's Dublin Stout; Montreal India Pale Ale and Porter; Epps's Homoeopathic Cocoa and Taylor's Homoeopathic Marvella, Cocoa and Chocolate; James & Son's Dome Black Lead; Starch and Blue; Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces, etc., etc.

ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES. H. K. DUNN, 65 QUEEN STREET WEST, OPPOSITE TERAULEY STREET.

MURPHY & BOLTON, (Successors to S. Fawkes & H. B. Williams.) FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS, 193 YONGE STREET, NORTH OF QUEEN STREET, TORONTO, ONT. N. B.—Mrs. MCCARTHY'S business has removed to the above address.

Coal and Wood. 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.

QUEEN'S WHARF COAL HOUSE Having completed my new premises I am prepared to offer a complete assortment of COAL AND WOOD Coal Covered and Free from Ice and Snow.

P. BURNS, Office corner Bathurst and Front streets. BEST COAL & WOOD! LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY, AT THE VICTORIA WOOD YARD, Victoria Street, near Richmond St. N.B.—LOW RATES BY THE CARLOAD

COAL! WITHOUT SNOW. BIG COAL HOUSE. OFFICE:

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J. F. COLEMAN & CO (Successors to Geo. Chaffey & Bro.) MUTTON, HUTCHINSON & CO, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, &c., IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF STEAM AND DOMESTIC COAL, DEALERS IN CORDWOOD, CUT AND UNCUT. OFFICE AND YARD—Corner Queen and Sherbourne Streets. WHARF: Foot of Sherbourne St., Toronto.

Boots and Shoes. R. MERRYFIELD, Boot and Shoe Maker, 190 YONGE STREET. A large and well assorted Stock always on hand.

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

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

S. McCABE, Proprietor of the Big Blue Boot Store, No. 59 QUEEN STREET WEST, Is prepared henceforth to sell Boots and Shoes of all shapes and sizes, of all qualities and prices, Fifteen Per Cent, cheaper than any other store in the city. He can afford to do so, as he buys for cash, and has come to the conclusion that he serves his own, as well as the public interest, by having large sales and light profits. He also intends having a Discount Sale to favor the working classes, on the first Monday of every month, when he hopes for the increased patronage of his numerous friends and customers. We have a magnificent variety of goods not enumerated here, owing to the want of space. We would further say to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, that if they want fashionable, well-made and easy fitting boots and shoes, give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

P. McGINNES, 131 YORK STREET. All who wish to have good, neat, and comfortable BOOTS AND SHOES, CALL AT THE Workingmen's Shoe Depot.

DOMINION LANDS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, OTTAWA.

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN, That in pursuance of the Act 35 Victoria, cap. 23, intitled "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 " " " Fuel " 25 " 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.

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES. After the 10th of June next, emigrants having through tickets, will be sent from Toronto to Fort Garry, Manitoba, at the following rates:— TORONTO TO PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING BY WAY OF COLLINGWOOD OR SARINIA. Adults, \$5; Children under twelve years of age, half price; 150 lbs. personal baggage free. Extra baggage, 35 cents per 100 lbs. PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING TO FORT GARRY. Emigrants, \$10; Children under twelve years, half price; 200 lbs. personal baggage free. Extra luggage, \$2 50 per 100 lbs. Emigrants should take their own rations. Provisions will however, be furnished at cost price, at Shebandowan, Fort Frances, and the North-West Angle of the Lake of the Woods. THROUGH TICKETS FOR EMIGRANTS TO FORT GARRY VIA PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING, Can be had at Toronto, at the Stations of the Northern, Great Western, and Grand Trunk Railways. Emigrants are requested to take notice, that packages of luggage are limited to 200 lbs. weight, for convenience of transport on the Portages. MERCHANDISE. After 20th of June next, will be transported from Prince Arthur's Landing to the eastern terminus of the Fort Garry road, North-West Angle, at the rate of \$2 per 100 lbs., or \$40 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Each piece or package to be of convenient size, not exceeding 300 lbs. in weight, and to be firmly bound or fastened. HONES, OXEN, WAGGONS, and heavy articles, such as castings and machinery, can be sent through to the same point, on giving due notice and making special arrangements for the conveyance of the same. No wines or spirituous liquors will be taken over the route from Prince Arthur's Landing. By direction, F. BRAUN, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, March 26th, 1873.

THE WOODBINE, 88 YONGE STREET. WM. J. HOWELL, JR., PROPRIETOR. Choicest brands of Wines, Liquors, and Cigars constantly on hand.

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, IN AND BY AN Act of Parliament of Canada, passed in the thirty-first year of Our Reign, and intitled, "An Act providing for the organization of the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, and for the management of the Indian and Ordnance Lands," it is amongst other things, in effect, enacted that the provisions in the eighteenth and the four following sections, that is to say, the nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, and twenty-second sections of the said Act, contained, shall extend to such Indian Lands only as the Governor, from time to time, by Proclamation, published in the Canada Gazette, declares and makes subject to the same, and so long only as such Proclamation remains in force.

AND WHEREAS it has been deemed expedient by Our Governor of Canada that the said provisions should be extended to the several tracts of lands hereinafter mentioned and called, known and used as Indian Reserves respectively, being Lands or Roads or allowances for roads running through any lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe, band, or body of Indians, situate and being within the Province of Ontario and hereinafter particularly described. NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE THAT WE, taking the same into Our Royal consideration, and approving of the extension of the provisions of the said sections of the said Act to the said several Indian Lands hereinafter mentioned and every part thereof, do hereby declare and make subject to the provisions of the eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second sections of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, made and passed in the 31st year of Our Reign, and intitled: "An Act providing for the organization of the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, and for the management of Indian and Ordnance Lands."

All and singular the following Indian Lands situate in the Province of Ontario, that is to say: The lands of "The Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte," "The Chippawas of the Thames," "The Moravians of the Thames," "The Chippawas of Sarnia, Kettle Point and the River Sable Reserves," "The Oneidas of the Thames," and "The Chippawas of Saugeen and of Cape Croker Reserves."

Of all which premises all our Justices, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables and other Officers of Justice, and all other Our liege subjects are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Well Beloved Cousin and Counsellor the Right Honourable Sir FREDERICK TEMPLE, Earl of DUFFERIN, Viscount and Baron CLANFORD, Earl of Clarendon, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron DUFFERIN and CLANFORD, in the County of Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and Vice-Admiral of Canada and Prince Edward, a Baronet, Knight of our Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, and Knight Commander of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of Canada and Prince Edward, AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our CITY OF OTTAWA, in Our Dominion, this TWENTY-SIXTH Day of February in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three and in the Thirty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command, J. C. AIKINS, Secretary of State.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, Wednesday, 12th day of February, 1873, PRESENT: HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Secretary of State for the Provinces and under the provisions of the 37th section of the Act 31 Vic., cap. 42, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order that the following regulations for the protection of the timber on the lands of the Six Nation Indians and on the Reserve of the Mississague Indians of the New Credit Settlement, and to provide for the mode of determining the location of lands to be held, used and enjoyed by the said Indian under the provisions of the Acts of the Parliament of Canada relating thereto, be, and the same are hereby made and established.

REGULATIONS. No. 1.—No timber or firewood, railway ties, staves, shingle wood, or other description of timber or wood shall be taken from, or cut on, the lands of the Six Nation Indians or those of the Mississague of the New Credit Settlement without either a special license issued by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, or otherwise by the Superintendent within whose agency or jurisdiction the said lands are situated; and such Superintendent shall in no case issue such a license except with the approbation and consent as respects the Six Nation lands, of the council of chiefs; and as respects the lands of the New Credit Settlement, with the joint concurrence of the head chief and the Local Superintendent; and this regulation shall apply to all lands whether located or otherwise. No. 2.—Any timber or wood removed, taken or cut without such license shall be seized by the Local Superintendent, or the Forest Warden, or by any person duly authorized in writing by the said Superintendent or Forest Warden so to do, and wherever found, whether on or off the said reserves, may be seized and sold for the benefit generally of the said lands, to whom the reserve may belong. No. 3.—And whereas, it is desirable to provide for the mode of determining the location of lands to be held, used and enjoyed by the said Indians, under the provisions of the Acts of the Parliament of Canada in that respect, it is therefore declared that in respect to the lands set apart for the use of the Six Nation Indians, the Local Superintendent, acting in concert with the council of chiefs of the Six Nation Indians; and in respect to the lands set apart for the Mississague of the New Credit Settlement, the Local Superintendent, acting in concert with the head chief of the said Mississague, is hereby authorized to allow, and locate to the various members of the bands for whose use respectively the lands or reserves so held, as the case may be, the various lots in such lands or reserves; and acting in concert, or with the concurrence aforesaid, as the case may be, to settle, readjust and re-arrange such allotments and locations where disputes may arise, as to the original or subsequent allotment or location of any such lands or reserves. W. A. HIMSWORTH, Clerk Privy Council.