

# Ontario Workman.

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

VOL. II.—No. 51.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1874.

No. 103.

## Labor Notes.

The slaters of Newcastle struck work on Monday morning March 2, for an advance of wages. The masters have offered 3s per week extra on present wages, making 36s, and piece price in proportion. This was refused.

On the first Tuesday in May, the State Executive Committee of the Workingman's Labor Union of Tennessee will meet in Nashville, for the purpose of organizing and determining upon a time for a State committee to select a candidate for Governor, and make such other arrangements as they may deem necessary for the success of the party in that State.

The cutlers employed by the well-known firm of Joseph Rodgers and Sons, cutlery manufacturers, Sheffield, have turned out on strike. Shortly before Christmas the firm gave notice of a reduction of 1d. in the shilling in the wages of the men, who refused to accept it. The firm have since been completing orders on the old terms, but on Wednesday, expressed their determination to enforce the reduction. The men thereupon refused to take out work. Their idleness will soon affect other branches of the trade.

The report of the registrar of trades unions of England for the year ending 31st, December, 1872, just issued, shows the growth of these societies since the passing of the Act on the 29th, June, 1871. During 1872, 66 unions were registered, making 63 since the passing of the Act. Of these, 65 returns were made. The funds of these amounted to £112,298, with an annual income of £121,488, received from 217,128 members.

A conference of representative working men coming from the principal towns of the west of England and South Wales was held at Bristol March 9th, in favor of international arbitration. The number of delegates present was upwards of seventy, and they came from trades unions and other organizations of working men, numbering on the whole upwards of 80,000. Resolutions approving of arbitration as a substitute for war were unanimously adopted, and a petition to Parliament agreed upon.

The *Locomotive Engineers' Advocate* of Pittsburgh says:

Taken altogether, the strike on the Erie Railway has been the most wide-spread of any since the commencement of the present labor difficulties. Among the strikers now, and within the past thirty days, on that road, were the freight brakemen, carpenters, track hands and freight handlers, and all they ask for is their back pay—what is justly their own. At a meeting in Buffalo, large additions were made to the number of strikers, until there are no brakemen, carpenters, painters, or freight house employees of the road on this division. It was stated at the meeting that all they demanded was to be paid arrearage and have a fixed time set for payment of wages, and be promptly paid. A resolution was passed denouncing any attempt to interfere with passenger trains. The different organizations refuse to return to work until a part of their number is restored the amount paid before the reduction, which was from \$1 75 and \$1 50 to \$1 40 and \$1 25 per day. The strike has since been settled.

On Monday March 9th a general conference of Scotch miners' delegates was held in Glasgow, when it was reported that in all the districts the employers had caused notices to be put up stating that in some cases after the 14th, and in others after the 21st, there would be a reduction of wages. The amount was not stated but the general idea was that it would be more than 1s. a day; it was reported the miners of Lifford and Clackmannon were already working at a reduction of 1s. Mr. Macdonald, M.P., then addressed the meeting, and, after dealing with the criticisms of some of the Scotch and English papers, counselled the men to consider their position well and set their house in order as a reduction in the rate of wages was inevitable. It was then unanimously agreed that a friendly conference should be asked with the employers in order to settle the matter without coming to any dispute. A committee was appointed to correspond with the miners-owners, and arrange if possible, on a conference.

The *Chicago Workingman's Advocate* of the 27th March, says:—The Crispins of Chicago are now engaged in an unequal contest with their employers. It is right vs. might. Their

cause is the cause of the oppressed. In time gone by, their purse strings have never been drawn when an appeal for help was made to them. They now ask not only of their fellow craftsmen, but of workmen in general, that that succor which they afforded in the past will be extended to them in their emergency. We know the merits of the case, and we have no hesitancy in stating that a more just cause of complaint against petty tyranny was never presented. In fact, no labor organization can afford to see them crushed. They are good, true, No. 1, reliable union mechanics, fighting in a cause that every man with a grain of self-respect in his composition would fight for. All contributions will be greatly acknowledged by John Roche, No. 130, Forquar St., Chicago, to whom all communications should be addressed.

### MR. D. J. O'DONOGHUE, M. P., ON THE FRANCHISE.

We had intended publishing the following speech of Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, M. P. for Ottawa, in our last issue, but were unable to do so. After various members had spoken upon the Income Franchise Bill, Mr. O'Donoghue said:—

MR. SPEAKER.—This measure is one that I am called upon to offer a few remarks upon before it goes to a vote in this House. I have been struck with surprise at the action of the Conservative party in this House, in reference to this very necessary measure in the interests of the workmen of this Province. This party, so far as it is represented on the floor of this House, by the Hon. member for Lincoln, as well as the Hon. member for North York and North Leeds, I find is totally opposed to such legislation. Well, Mr. Speaker, I feel very much disappointed by their action. I was one among the workmen who believed that the Conservative party in Ontario was the party from whom would emanate the measures which were to elevate the political status of our class. But a charge has come over the spirit of my dreams in this respect, for what do I find. I find, Sir, that this House has paid particular attention to the capital interest of the country—Banking, Railways and Legal Legislation—notably in exempting Bank Stock from taxation, as well as substantially and in effect depriving the people of this Province of the right of trial by jury; but the Franchise Bill—a measure of the utmost importance to the laboring classes is sought to be forced through the House at this late hour of the session, thereby preventing a full and comprehensive discussion of its merits and demerits.

Mr. Speaker I feel satisfied in saying from this, my place in the House, that the workmen of the Province will make a note of this opposition to and neglect of measure calculated to improve their status in the community in a political point of view. It has been asserted, by the Hon. member for North York, that the effect of this measure would be to give the right of franchise to laboring men. Now, I ask why should laboring men not have a vote? Are they not good citizens; are they not educated enough to exercise the franchise intelligently? If supposed to be disqualified on either of the above grounds, I think I will be able in a few short remarks, to show that these grounds are not tenable. In the first place, I may ask when the country was threatened with invasion, who was it that composed and from what class was the great body of the Volunteers drawn on that occasion? Was it from the ranks of the legal profession? I think not. Was it from the Bankers and Mercantile classes? Again I say, no Sir. The country is well aware that it was not, but rather from the workmen of the Province—laborers, mechanics, and others of their class—and from the rental population. Oh, no, sir, the legal profession had to stay at home to mind the law and the profits—they are firm believers in the adage that "he who does not fight but runs away, may live to fight another day." Now, Mr. Speaker, there is still another little item to which I wish to draw the attention of gentlemen representing rural constituencies on the floor of the House, and it is this, whenever one of their class takes the floor to express his opinion, a perceptible sneer is always apparent on the countenances of the other Hon. gentlemen who compose this Hon. body. I also have noticed that the members of the legal profession, in all their remarks would lead the country at large to believe that workmen are mere tools in the hands of skilful manipulators who drive them

to the polls to vote just as they are told; that in fact they are not capable of, or are not competent to judge as to who was fittest to be sent to Parliament to legislate for the best interests of the country. Now from an intimate knowledge of that class, I am prepared to assert, that on all questions affecting the welfare of the country, they are just as competent to offer a pretty correct opinion as any other class of the community, because, Sir, nearly every workman in our country is a reader of a newspaper, and consequently has learned to judge of persons and things as they find them. The best evidence of the interest of the workmen in the welfare of the country, is supplied by the fact that as a rule they are not migratory. Now, Mr. Speaker, with regard to this measure itself, and as to whom it will affect, I may as well here say, that it will not meet the end which it was brought down. What the country wants is a franchise bill based on income. Now it is a well-known fact that the consumers of the imports of the country are the persons who pay all the taxes on such imports. I myself am altogether opposed to assessing the little income of the producers of the capital of the country; but since the necessities of the country are such as to require its taxation, we are willing to pay taxes as by statute now provided on an income really required to feed our families—but we want the right to vote based on what we earn, and not based on the moiety which may be assessed. We base this claim on the fact too, that every cent we earn is, by the fact of its distribution as soon as earned, for the benefit of the country at large; while bank stock for instance is locked up and exempt from taxes. The reason for this exemption is stated to be that, if not exempt, capitalists would remove to other countries. Mr. Speaker, I feel satisfied that the same argument is a sound one to urge, as to why the income of workmen should not be taxed, as this taxing of the poor man's wages will certainly tend to drive him out of the country. However, Rome was not built in a day, and as coming events cast their shadows before, I feel satisfied the time is fast approaching, when the right of franchise will be extended to all subjects of Her Majesty, who are of age, based on intelligence, as advocated by the Hon. member for London, and it only is waiting a Government who will be progressive enough to see that such is the case, and take up the question. I am also perfectly satisfied, that no ill would result to the country by the adoption of the system of Manhood suffrage, and for this reason, that its effect would only be materially felt in cities and towns, and that, under whatever form of franchise, the rural constituencies will always have a preponderating influence on the floor of this House, and, as a consequence, act as a check on any legislation that may be held to be detrimental to their interests—not that I anticipate any such legislation emanating from the representatives of workmen in this House. This measure, Mr. Speaker, is a very crude one, and was brought down at this late hour of the session, I take it, merely to fulfil the letter of the Address from the Throne. I am sorry to find that it does not display the care shown in the preparation of the Ballot Bill; and I have no hesitation in saying that the laboring classes will repudiate this bill *in toto*, and will not feel complimented by this measure of the Government. They will not be satisfied with such ill digested legislation—in fact a shadow only of what is required; and I sincerely hope the Government will see fit to withdraw this Bill and come down to the House next session, with a measure bearing evidence of sincerity in their efforts to improve the political status of the workmen, and embodying such a basis as I have here indicated. If still forced, however, Mr. Speaker, I will feel it my duty to vote for this measure—not because it is what is required, but because I wish to record my approval of the principle of voting based on income.

### MEETING OF WORKINGMEN AT MONTREAL.

On Friday evening last, a meeting of workmen was held in Perry's Hall, Montreal to hear an address from Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, M.P. for Ottawa, first vice-president of the Canadian Labor League.

Mr. A. Macdonald occupied the chair, and briefly introduced Mr. O'Donoghue, who was warmly welcomed by those present. His address consists of an exposition of the principles and utility of trade organizations, and had

special reference to the work performed by the Canada Labor League. Although approving of trades unions, he deprecated strikes which, he said, always proved injurious to employers and employed. He pointed out the advantages that must accrue to the workers by sending representatives of labor to our legislative assemblies, and gave some shrewd and practical suggestions in regard to the selection of workmen's candidates. It was unwise to look to matters of creed on this point—whatever good result followed the improvement of the laws it applied alike to Protestants and Catholics. The great thing was to get a man who possessed sound principles, and one who would not swerve from their advocacy. Then all creeds of workmen should combine for the common welfare to elect him as their representative. As encouragement to Montreal to move in the matter, he stated that at the next general election in Ontario several more workmen would be elected. Mr. O'Donoghue touched also upon the emigration question, and stated that the result of his efforts in the Ontario Legislative Assembly had been to abolish the six dollar grant to skilled artisans who come into the Province. Canada had quite enough of skilled labor, and this money only induced persons to immigrate who drove established workmen out of the country. There was plenty of room for agricultural laborers and domestic servants, and he would almost agree with these classes being brought to the country by entirely free passages. In conclusion he gave some practical suggestions concerning the establishment of unions, and trusted that at the next conference of the Canada Labor League, representatives of labor would be present from Montreal. In moving a vote of thanks to the speaker, Mr. James Howley delivered an exhaustive address on the representation of labour question, in the course of which he made some excellent suggestions as to the method by which the workmen of the country should seek to advance themselves. It reflected great credit on the working classes of England that when the opportunity was afforded of electing representatives they chose men of not only mental capacity, but also of unblemished character. Mr. Odger and Mr. Bradlaugh were rejected with scorn, whilst Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Burt were triumphantly returned, proving conclusively that however other classes or political parties might disregard personal character or attainments, these were indispensable requisites for the suffrages of the real workmen. Mr. Howley also warned workmen against the whole race of election "bummers"—none of whom, it was particularly impressed, are workmen—who are the bane of elections, and if not destroyed are likely to become the ruin of representative institutions.—The vote of thanks was cordially rendered to Mr. O'Donoghue, and after a similar compliment had been paid to the Chairman, the meeting closed.

### CURRENT EVENTS.

It is rumored that there is trouble between Roumania and Turkey, growing out of the action of the former in fixing customs tariffs with other European powers.

Several deputies have presented resolutions in the Lower House of the Reichsrath, requiring the Government to expel from the country the Jesuits and all orders affiliated therewith.

Two negroes were executed in Sumter, S.C., on Friday for the brutal murder of a young white man about eight weeks ago. One of the deceased men died bravely while the other was terribly frightened and cried for mercy in the most piteous manner.

On Tuesday an old man, named Ames, was killed at Lawrence, K., by his son-in-law, named Pierce; the result of family trouble. Pierce was arrested and confined in the Calaboose until the next morning, when the mob took him out and hung him.

It is reported that King Victor Emmanuel burned an address sent to him from a number of citizens of Trieste because it contained treasonable sentiments towards Austria, and that he will send to the Austrian Government a formal disavowal of sympathy with the address.

Hon. Marshall Jewell, the United States Minister, has signed a declaration respecting trade marks. It gives to American manufacturers equal rights with those of Russia, thus completely protecting the interests of Americans. This is the first treaty signed in both the Russian and English languages.

A society of temperate drinkers has been formed at Ottawa. It is against their rules to drink except sparingly, and treating is not allowed. Each man must pay for his own drink. This is undoubtedly a move in the right direction. The absurd system of "treating" everybody, and getting "treated" in return, is a fruitful source of immoderate indulgence.

After the water was drawn off the Welland Canal, on Saturday, the body of a man was found with his hands tied behind him. Foul play is consequently suspected. The deceased presented the appearance of having been a contractor—perhaps robbed and murdered. The body of an infant, confined in a pine box, was also found in the canal.

Marshall Serrano, in a dispatch to the War Office, says his loss in an engagement yesterday was 188 men killed and wounded. His troops maintain the positions they captured from the Carlist insurgents. Having massed, he relinquished his intention of carrying the town of Pedro Abanto till the movement now being performed by his right wing is completed.

The Washington House of Commons on Foreign Relations, on Saturday voted to report and recommend the House to pass a resolution requesting the President to intercede with the Government of Great Britain for the pardon and release of John Coupar of Ohio, who is now confined in jail in England under sentence of life imprisonment for participating in Fenian raids.

A conference of representative workmen coming from the principal towns of the West of England and South Wales was held at Bristol recently, in favor of the principal of international arbitration. The number of delegates present was upwards of 70, and they came from trades unions and other organizations of workmen on the whole upwards of 80,000. Resolutions approving of arbitration as a substitute for war were unanimously adopted, and a petition to Parliament agreed upon.

Under the caption of "The Woman of the Future," the *New York Commercial Advertiser* says:—"The women of New York are undergoing treatment at the hands of sundry lady lecturers of the medical persuasion. They have received a good deal of sound advice, and much valuable instruction in hygiene, diet &c., has been imparted. But occasionally something is said which bids us pause and wonder what is signified by these alarming words. Thus when we are told that woman should be able to say, 'I won't,' and 'I will,' and that in proportion as they are strong they control, we see the potents of a coming revolution, in which 'the woman of the future' will assert her natural superiority, and dominate the race. The little hints, also, about cultivating the 'left' hand, are very suspicious.

The good people of Philadelphia are getting anxious about the proposed Exposition to be held in that city, in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birthday of the great American nation. The city of Brethely Love has promised a million dollars and is asked for another million; the State will give a million and two millions will be raised by subscription. Congress is also asked for an appropriation. But what troubles the promoters of the Exposition is not how to raise the necessary funds but whether Congress will give it an international character. When that is decided it is evident that the managers will not lack for funds to go on with the buildings even if Congress refuses an appropriation.

In the English House of Commons on Thursday, Mr. Anderson asked how many Fenian convicts were still undergoing imprisonment, where they were imprisoned, and whether Government was or was not of opinion that the time had come for their release. Mr. Cross, replied that the total number of these prisoners was sixteen. Two were now undergoing sentences for [the Manchester murder, but none for the Clerkenwell outrage. Two others were under sentence of imprisonment for fifteen years, one for seven years, and eleven who had been soldiers were sentenced for life, having been convicted of supplying arms to and otherwise assisting the insurgents. They were distributed as follows: Three were in England, eight in one part of Australia and two in another, and three in Ireland. Mr. Cross ended by declaring that the Government had no intention of interfering with the execution of their sentences. This announcement was received by the House with cheers.







modern literature; from Philip II. to the constitutional governments, and from Louis XIV. with his "I am the State," to the French revolution with Napoleon Bonaparte preaching his "gospel," "a career open to talent."

The Treasurer of the Canadian Labor Union begs leave to acknowledge the receipt of \$6.50 from the Ottawa Lime Stone Cutters, as Charter fee and per capita tax to the C. L. U.

SHORT SERMONS. NO. XII. BY A LAY PREACHER.

To that earnest wages earnest wages to put it into a bag full of holes.—Haggai, I. 6. My Friends.—The two chapters making the Book of Haggai are full of the wisest counsel, the most assuring promises, to those who would secure abiding prosperity.

us of God is that "Circumstances alter cases." So none may claim to be wiser than the Prophets, answer with the aged quotation, and put the matter away from their thoughts.

Correspondence.

TWO YEARS SINCE.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

SIR.—It may not be uninteresting to many of your readers, and especially those connected with Trades' Unions, to look back on the events of the last two years in regard to Unionism.

On the 25th March, 1872, the strike of the printers took place. Before this event, they (the printers) had used every exertion to secure the advanced rate they asked by peaceful means.

Besides all this the workmen have sent two representatives of their interests to the legislative halls of our country, one, Mr. Whitton, a mechanic of Hamilton, and the other, Mr. J. D. O'Donoghue, a printer of Ottawa.

Reviewing, thus briefly, some of the events of the past two years, there is much of hope to be gathered for the toiler. Even if we reap not all the benefits of the struggles past and yet to come, surely our children may; and while they do they will bless the memory of their fathers who bore the brunt of the fight, and turned not their backs to the foe.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

SIR.—At the regular fortnightly meeting of the Journeymen Bakers' Union, No. 1 of Ont., held on Saturday March 28, in the Trades Assembly Hall, after the business of the evening had been disposed of, the proceedings took a very interesting turn, viz., the presentation of a richly mounted Malacca Cane and an address to Mr. David Benny, one of the pioneers of organization amongst the Bakers of Canada.

DEAR SIR.—We the members of the Journeymen Bakers' Union, No. 1 of Ont., desire to take this opportunity of testifying our regard for you.

Accept then, dear sir, the accompanying gift as a token of our good-will and esteem. And with it the hope that the evening of your life may be long and happily spent in the midst of those who have been accustomed to look up to you for counsel and advice which you have always readily and cheerfully given, and which has tended largely to the present successful condition of our Union.

Mr. Benny replied in feeling terms, and gave his experience of the trade in by-gone days when no Union existed. He then narrated the several attempts made by himself and others to establish a Union in this city, all of which proved futile, until the organization of the present one, in 1865; since which time it has been singularly successful, and produced a marked change for the better in the career of the Bakers.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A varied and pleasing programme nightly awaits the visitors to the Academy of Music. Mr. Gallagher, the Lillian Sisters, and Mr. Frank Dillon are all very successful in their various parts, whilst M'Le Carrie, the accomplished balladist, and Messrs Worden and Mack deservedly receive rounds of applause.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

A telegram from the Viceroy, Calcutta, dated 4th March, says:—Area of probable severe distress now well ascertained comprises parts of districts of Tirhoot, Sarun, Champaran, Bhagalpore, Purneah, Dinagopore. Expect at the worst period to have something under three millions on the hands of the Government in those districts for three months from end of May to end of August.

last week. An effort to relieve a thousand of the weaker by cooked food has been frustrated by the refusal to take it, from caste prejudice. The people preferred to starve on their wages sweated by the peculations of the rapacious overseers.

A meeting of the Executive committee of the Bengal Famine Relief Fund was held at the Mansion House on Monday afternoon, the Lord Mayor presiding. It was resolved to remit 10,000l. to the Calcutta Relief committee. Yesterday the Mansion House fund exceeded 36,000l.

BISMARCK ON ELSASS-LORRAINE.

The German Parliament discussed on March 3rd a motion brought forward by Herr Goerber in favor of annulling clause No. 10, of the Elsass-Lorraine Administrative Law, which gives the Governor the power to institute a state of siege.

BENEDICT & CLARKE'S MINSTRELS.

On Saturday next Benedict and Clarke's Minstrel Troupe, give one entertainment in the St. Lawrence Hall. J. H. Clarke is well known to Toronto audiences, whilst Benedict enjoys a famous reputation.

FOR SALE.

First-class Timothy Hay, wholesale; sample can be seen on our wharf. Also, a Portable 8-horse power Engine and Boiler, on wheels and in good order, cheap.

VICTORIA WOOD YARD.

As the Best and Cheapest Coal and Wood Depot in the City. Cut Pine and Hardwood always on hand. All kinds Hard and Soft Coal, dry and under cover.

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Foster's Celebrated New York Oysters. BY THE QUART OR GALLON. An elegant Oyster Parlor has been fitted up suit the most fastidious taste, where Oysters will be served up in every style.

H. J. SAUNDERS, PRACTICAL TAILOR.

Queen City Grocery & Provision Store. WM. F. ROBERTSON, DEALER IN CHOICE Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c. 320 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO.



Registered NOTICE To the Workingmen of Toronto. We have received the first instalment of this SPRING'S HATS, and can sell you a good Hat FROM ONE DOLLAR UPWARDS.

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GENTS' OVER-SHOES! New Patent Clasp, the Best and Cheapest ever offered in the City, ONLY \$1 20! WM. WEST & CO., 200 Yonge Street.

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD! A large stock of Fall and Winter Boots, Shoes, Rubber and House Shoes.

EATON'S CHEAP DRESSES One of our Cheap Dresses would be an acceptable Christmas Present. One of our COSTUMES would an acceptable Christmas Present.

COME AND SEE THEM. Corner Yonge and Queen Streets.

FOR SALE, First-class Timothy Hay, wholesale; sample can be seen on our wharf. Also, a Portable 8-horse power Engine and Boiler, on wheels and in good order, cheap.

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OYSTERS! OYSTERS! Foster's Celebrated New York Oysters. BY THE QUART OR GALLON.

THE UNION BOOT & SHOE STORE 170 King Street East, CORNER OF GEORGE STREET.

H. J. SAUNDERS, PRACTICAL TAILOR. OR and CUTTER, Queen City Clothing Store, 222 Queen Street West, opposite W. M. Church.





Sketches of Cities, Towns and Villages in Canada.

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MARKHAM, ONT.

This village, which has a population of about 1,000, is situated on the Toronto and Nipissing Railway, 20 miles north-east of Toronto. It was first settled in 1800, by a number of Dutch families who emigrated from the United States. The place at present comprises amongst its industries the only bell foundry in Canada, a large tannery, 2 grist mills, 2 sash and door factories, 4 carriage works, 8 stores, 4 hotels, 1 photographer, 3 tin shops, 2 boot and shoe shops, 1 watchmaker, 2 bakers, &c. Besides these industries there are 5 churches, 2 schools (grammar and common), a printing office, a newspaper—*The Economist*—which has a large circulation, a telegraph office, 2 lawyers, and 6 doctors.

The following notes of the principal manufactures will be of interest to our readers:—

**THE MARKHAM BELL FOUNDRY,**  
Established 1860, Levi Jones & Co., proprietors. This foundry, which was commenced in the above year by Mr. L. Jones, on a very small scale, has gradually and steadily increased as his bells became better known and his capital enlarged. During the year of 1873 no less than 400 bells (some very large ones) were manufactured by the firm. The largest bell made in this foundry is now in use in a Wesleyan Church in Newfoundland, and another large one has been sent to Red River district. The cause of the rapidly increasing sale of these bells is, no doubt, owing to their being guaranteed for one year, and the prices being so much lower than the American ones.

**MARKHAM TANNERY,**  
Established 1820, J. Robinson, proprietor. This tannery has 25 vats and 3 leeches. It was founded by Mr. R.'s father, and does a large business. Mr. Robinson is a large property holder, and is universally respected in the vicinity.

**THE NOVELTY WORKS,**  
Established 1830, Spaight & Sons. These works comprise a saw-mill, a sash and door factory, and one of the largest wagon factories in Ontario. The buildings are of brick, and measure in the aggregate 350 by 50 feet, 3 stories high. The saw-mill turns out half a million of feet per annum, which, when cut, is used up in the sash and blind factory and the wagon shops. The machinery, which is all new and of the latest improved pattern, is run by a 35 horse-power engine. The firm employ an average of 40 hands, and export a number of their waggons as far as Manitoba.

**J. & G. MORGAN'S CARRIAGE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKS,**  
Established 1840. This firm employ from 8 to 10 people, and make a specialty of their wrought iron cultivators, for which they claim a superiority over cast ones, on account of their lightness of draft. They took a prize at the World's Exhibition at Paris in 1867, and have taken first prizes at 12 Provincial Exhibitions in Canada for cultivators.

The grist mills, owned respectively by Capt. T. A. Milne and John Reeser, have each a run of stones, and do chiefly custom work. The capacity of these mills, which is run by water, is about 60 brls. per day each.

Markham has become a favorite place for children's pic-nics, as they can leave the city early, have a long day in the beautiful grove, and return in good season. Many a happy reminiscence of childhood's sunny days will be associated in years to come with the Markham Grove and the half-fare trip on the Nipissing.

QUEENSVILLE, ONT.

This village is situated 6½ miles north east of Newmarket, and 36 miles from Toronto. The population is about 300.

The village contains a grist mill, a shingle and planing mill, 1 carriage factory, 5 stores, 2 hotels, 2 shoe shops, 1 harness maker, 1 butcher, 2 blacksmith shops, and 1 cooperage.

There are also 2 churches, 1 school house, with an average attendance of 61 scholars, a telegraph and post office.

The surrounding country is extremely fertile, probably as good as any portion of Ontario for the production of general crops.

The Grist Mill, Joseph Tuer, proprietor.—This is a building 30 by 45 ft., three stories high, with an engine room attached, 36 by 18. The engine is 25 horse power. The mill has a run of two stones, and has both a custom and merchant's bolt. The capacity is about 50 barrels per day. The mill was built about 12 years since, and has been owned by the present proprietor since 1869.

The Shingle and Planing Mill, Geo. Wright & Son, proprietors.—This building is 35 by 60; two stories high; run by 16 horse power engine; established 1871. The firm manufactured 800,000 shingles last year. In the factory, hubs required for the carriage factory, are made, besides a large amount of custom planing and sawing.

The Carriage Factory is also owned by Messrs. Wright & Son, and was established in 1858. This factory has long been favorably known for the excellence of the work turned out in it. Besides the carriages, cutters, &c., made, a good business is done in undertaking. Mr. Wright is one of the principal property owners in the village. Several other buildings are attached to the factory.

The Queensville Hotel, Wm. T. Sheppard, proprietor.—This house, which has been established 16 years, was refitted, throughout last summer, and newly furnished by its present proprietor in October last. Mr. Sheppard, who is the eldest son of Mr. J. Sheppard, of Sutton, has been long and favorably known to the travelling public. He keeps an excellent house, and makes his guests feel quite "at home," as soon as they enter his hotel.

Soules & Huntley's General Store—is in the centre of the village. It is one of those emporiums which is so crowded with all kinds of goods, that one unaccustomed to the trade imagines it would be almost impossible to find what is wanted. This, however, is not the case, as the customers are served with remarkable rapidity. In this store, every conceivable article is kept that can be wanted by the surrounding country. Messrs. Soules and Huntley are also extensively engaged in the manufacture of cider. Their factory is adjoining the grist mill, from whose steam engine the motive power is derived. Messrs. S. & H. are also going extensively into the manufacture of vinegar during the coming season.

The North American, P. Horan, proprietor. This is a long-established, comfortable house, situated in the centre of the village, well and favorably known throughout the county.

The following are some of the principal people of Queensville, besides those already mentioned: James, Perigrine, land owner, John Norris, do.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

A New York *Herald* special from London, on the 29th March says: "The steamer Malwa arrived at Snez on Saturday with the remains of Dr. Livingstone. The following account is given of Dr. Livingstone's illness and death: He had been ill of chronic dysentery for several months. He was well supplied with stores and medicines, but had a presentiment that the attack would prove fatal. At first he was able to ride, but soon had to be carried. Arriving at Muilla, beyond Lake Bomba, in the Bisa country, he said 'Build me a hut to die in.' The hut was built by his followers. The first of May he was confined to bed, and afterwards suffered greatly, groaning night and day. The third day he said he was very cold, and requested more grass to be put over the hut. His followers did not speak to or go near him. Kittumbo, chief of Bisa, sent flour and beans, and behaved well towards the party. On the fourth day Dr. Livingstone was insensible, and he died about midnight. Makaohoa, his servant, was present.

"Dr. Livingstone made his last entry in his diary April 27. He spoke much and sadly of his home and family. When he was first seized by the fatal attack, he told his followers he intended to exchange everything for ivory

to give them, and then push on to Ujiji and Zanzibar, and try to reach England. The doctor prayed much before his death, and often said, 'I am going home.' His followers dried the body in the sun, packed it in salt, wrapped it in bark, and travelled with it for six months to Unanyambe. There Cameron's party was met and the news taken to Zanzibar, while the remains followed ten days after.

"Mr. Webb, of the American Consulate at Zanzibar, has letters from Dr. Livingstone for Mr. Stanley. The only geographical news is as follows: After Stanley's departure the Dr. left Unanyambe, rounded the south end of Tangangika, travelled south of Lake Bomba, crossed it from north, then proceeded along the east side, returning north through marshes to Muilla. All his papers, sealed and addressed to the Secretary of State, are in charge of Mr. Arthur Laing, the British Minister at Zanzibar, who accompanied the remains."

Miscellaneous.

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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, full jewelled, warranted for five years—  
together with a gold-plated Albert chain—which will be sent to any part of Canada on receipt of \$25, or C. O. D., per express.  
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58-oh

Miscellaneous.

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