

# Ontario Workman.

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

VOL. I.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1872.

NO. 31

## Labor Notes.

The white and black longshoremen on the New Orleans levee, have united in a strike for \$4 a day.

The strike of journeymen tailors in Philadelphia ended on Thursday last, the employers having acceded to their demands.

In Massachusetts the workmen of the cities propose making a united demand for the eight hour system at an early day.

In Templeton, Mass., a party of chairmakers have saved \$10,000, formed a co-operative company, and bought a mill of their own.

The Labor Reformers have proven that they hold the balance of power in Schuylkill. Their strength, if not yet sufficient to carry everything, is quite enough to elect or defeat either of the other parties.

E. Q. McDonough, Labor Reform candidate for Assembly had 75 majority in Carbon, Pa., but was unfortunately defeated by the vote polled for his opponent in Monroe.

A co-operative company recently started in Portsmouth, N. H., for the manufacture of boots and shoes, finds itself compelled, by the increase of its business, to enlarge its business.

In Cornell University the students labor at printing, carpentering, stone-cutting, mason work, painting, etc. In four years they have earned \$80,000. Ezra Cornell thinks the practice a good one.

Newark, N. J., has a co-operative company of blind men, formed for the purpose of introducing blind persons into the tea trade and offering them congenial employment. They peddle tea about the streets, guided by small boys.

The Elmira, N. Y., co-operative company was started two years ago, and manufactures boots and shoes, heavy pegged work, mostly by hand. The superintendents of the different departments are stockholders. They employ 50 hands, and turn out 50 cases per week.

The city government of Boston recently refused to grant a hearing to the workmen of that city, on their petition for the adoption of the eight hour system on the city work. It's about time these fellows had a christian labor union to attend to their cases.

The Order of Bricklayers in New York have forwarded to the Order in Chicago a draft on sight for \$10,000, to aid and assist their brothers in that city. Similar assistance is offered from other States.

The Knights of St. Crispin, or journeymen shoemakers, of Chicago, have presented a new bill of wages to the custom bosses. The advance asked for is but a trifling increase of their previous rates. Several employers have agreed to pay the advance.

The resolutions purporting to have been passed by the Labor Reform Union, No. 10, complimenting Gov. Geary and condemning the Lumbermen's Exchange, of this city, were not passed by that Union. The names signed to them as President and Secretary are not the names of its officers, and no meeting of the Union has been held.—*New Haven Union.*

The boss plasterers of Chicago held a meeting on Saturday evening, at which time the question of eight hours for a day's work was unanimously agreed upon. The journeymen plasterers met on Tuesday evening, when the same question was discussed, and as far as we can understand, the action of the bosses was endorsed, so that eight hours is now the standard of a day's work with the stone-masons, bricklayers and plasterers of Chicago.

A portion of the coopers of Chicago have been on a strike for the past five or six weeks, for an advance of ten cents on the barrel. The difficulty, so far as we can understand, was confined to Lodge No. 2, or whisky barrel workers. Mr. Foran, President of the Coopers International Union, was in the city during the past week, and through his influence the strike was brought to a close. The men received the advance of ten cents asked for.

The French-speaking Union in Montreal is doing finely. The element in that city always claimed that they could do nothing because the French element would not organize. But, nevertheless, the scales tilt up at the other end. The French element are going ahead bravely—are making a noise, while the other chaps seem to be asleep, or dozing at all events. Come, now, this will not do—you must wako up, or we will be forced to believe the trouble lay with yourselves and not with the French element.

The masons and laborers employed on the

new Herald building, at Fulton and Nassau streets, quit work yesterday. A few days ago Mr. Bennett learned that Mr. Edward Hall, the contractor, had not paid for the material for the building, and that those who furnished it had liens upon the structure for the amount of their bills. Mr. Bennett thereupon gave the contract to others. The men previously employed gathered around the building yesterday, but failed to see Mr. Hall. They say that they have not been paid for the past two weeks, and they complain that other masons and laborers have taken their places.

## A SECOND CHICAGO.

A fire commenced amongst the wholesale dry goods and commission houses on Summer and Kingston streets, Boston, on Friday evening last, which quickly spread, and notwithstanding the exertions made to arrest the flames, they continued their career of destruction, rapidly taking in their line Broad street, Purchase street, Washington street until the whole of the business portion of the city was entirely destroyed.

The following are the general boundaries of the conflagration: The whole and both sides of Summer street, across Federal street and nearly down to Drake's wharf, and thence in a nearly direct line to Fort Hill; along Hamilton and Battery March to Kilby street, as far as Lindell and Central streets, and from Milk to Summer streets on Washington street. Within these boundaries, an area of nearly seventy acres, nearly every building is consumed. All the principal cities have proffered by telegraph, sympathy and aid. Loss now estimated between eighty and ninety million dollars, and insurance at ten to twelve millions. A good many persons were injured and several killed.

Since morning, the enquiries at police headquarters after missing persons have increased greatly, and it is feared that the number of victims who have perished in the flames has been greatly under-estimated.

James Tulley was arrested by a soldier this morning, while setting fire to a building on Milk street.

The *Advertiser* estimates the total loss at \$80,000,000. The *Post*, on the authority of the leading insurance offices, estimates it at \$100,000,000. The *Journal* gives the full list of individual losses, and estimates the loss at considerably over \$100,000,000.

New York, Nov. 11.—The great calamity at Boston was the topic of discussion to-day through financial and trade circles. Many conservative underwriters place the loss at \$75,000,000, and the insurance at \$50,000,000, of which fifteen or twenty million dollars are borne by British Companies, in which, since the Chicago fire, many American companies have reinsured. The knowledge of the fact that the Government is ready to throw all its power against the panic caused by this enormous loss, has less effect than many anticipated. The values of merchandise have been advanced from 7 to 20 per cent. Boston men are already here making selections and accommodations for tents to be erected on Boston Common, for the sale of goods.

The Boston insurance companies will be able to pay an average of about 50 per cent. on their risks, and capitalists are coming forward so liberally with offers of funds that there is some prospect of their going on without suspension. Their average losses are in the neighborhood of \$500,000 each, two or three reaching \$900,000. The savings banks are all secure.

Chicago, Nov. 11.—Movements are on foot in various quarters here to furnish aid to the Boston sufferers. Mayor Gaston, of Boston, has telegraphed to Mayor Medill that the Relief Committee will gratefully accept pecuniary assistance. The Chicago Council, this evening, requested the Relief and Aid Society to remit immediately to Boston \$100,000 of the fund remaining from the charity of the world.

Boston, Nov. 12.—A terrible scene took place at the furnishing store of Hickman, on Washington street, where the walls had been wrapt in a deadly embrace by the flames, and had become weak and tottering through the intense heat. At length they fell, and three men were buried up to the shoulders among the heavy fragments of brick and stone. The terrible physical agony of their cries of anguish which they suffered filled the frightened crowd with horror; but at first no one advanced to their succour. After a few moments two or three men crossed the street to where a portion of the wall was still overhanging the spot where the victims were begging and shrieking for

some one to help them, and tried by the utmost exertion of main strength to pull and wrench them out of the terrible vice, but these efforts only made greater their sufferings, and the bricks and debris were still falling at every moment. The men relinquished their perilous and fruitless risk, and retreated from the dangerous spot, and shortly afterwards, in frightful paroxysms of pain, and with cries that will ring in the ears of the spectators to their dying day, the crushed masses of humanity gave up the breath of life, and were a moment afterwards buried by another crushing fall of the wall.

## A HORRIBLE STORY FROM THE SEA.

The schooner Lancaster, whilst bound to Sydney, Cape Breton, from Charlestown, Prince Edward's Island, on the 18th of August, fell in with a dismasted vessel, which was apparently deserted. The master of the Lancaster, Capt. Martin, with several of his crew and a Mr. Dugan, a passenger, boarded the wreck. Mr. Dugan gives the following account of what he and his companions saw on boarding the wreck, which we extract from the *New York Times*:—Splintered spars, entangled in canvas and rigging gear, and the planks of a boat torn asunder by the wind and sea, were scattered around in sad confusion. More dismal still were the scenes which further investigation brought to light. Below a heap of motley rigging, and broken by the weight of a spar which lay across it, were the bones of a human being—a skeleton. The skull and ribs had been crushed almost on a level with the deck. Shreds of canvas trousers and a guernsey frock were found among and near the bones. Further search revealed five other skeletons. A slight covering of crisped flesh remained on four of the skeletons, showing that they had died more recently than the other two. Many of the utensils of the galley were found, and Capt. Martin made a strict search among them to assure himself whether there had been any food on board at the time of the death of these men. Not a single remaining pot or vessel of any nature in the cooking department of the ill-fated craft contained the least particle of food. This discovery seemed to satisfy the captain that all on board had perished from hunger, having failed, after months of eager expectation and short allowance, to meet with any helping hand. The hull bore no name on its sternpost. On the bowsprit the word "Glenalvon" was barely legible. In the fore-castle, which was almost filled with water, a most unearthly stench was discovered, and only two men could be found to enter and remain long enough inside to report on what they had seen there. There were two corpses on the floor, and one stretched across a "bunk." These sad relics were removed on deck, and the nine bodies were arranged in line and covered in canvas by the captain's order. The wheelhouse had been carried away, and the fastenings of the rudder broken. This, as the captain remarked, was the work of some tremendous sea. The fore-mast had been cut away to save the vessel from foundering—one of the extremest emergencies in a hurricane at sea. Entering the cabin a foul odor was discovered, but towards the end of the steps leading down to the cabin a fetid pool of water was seen, and the men had to wade through it in order to reach every portion of the cabin. Between a stationary table and a couch the head of a corpse protruded from a berth in the wall, and when brought on deck it was found to be in a state of decay. A buttoned jacket of good material, blue pantaloons, a flannel shirt marked "T. F.," and a boot covered the corpse. On the stationary table was an open Bible turned downward, a revolver with two chambers loaded, and a bottle containing a piece of paper upon which was written—"Jesus, guide this to some helper. Merciful God, don't let us perish." The words were detached, and a hiatus occurred between every two or three of them, which showed that the writer must have been either in the lowest stage of debility or driven to madness by hunger. In the captain's stateroom his corpse was found lying bent on the floor, as though he had fallen from weakness, while struggling, with faint hope, to save himself and men. On his bed were scattered books, papers, &c., but one sheet attracted particular attention. It was dated

"Martinique, May 30, 1872.—Dear Kate,—I will post this letter here, to assure you of my well being; but do not attempt to hazzard an answer to this post, as you will not find me

here a week hence. I have kept all my strong promises to you, in spite of a thousand bad advices from my comrades. I drink a little beer, but that is all. Your precious photograph is a little silent angel—at least I think so, and I read your letters over a hundred and a hundred times again. You say, in yours, dated from 16 Hope Street, Liverpool, that the old man was altogether turned in my favor when he heard of my having passed the Board. Now, mind you keep him so until I get home again, when everything will be comfortable and jolly. Write to Hal's address in St. John, New Brunswick; for should it not reach me there, Hal at least will know where I am. Wishing you good health and cheerfulness and good fortune, my own darling Kate, I am forever your own Robert. "ROBERT C. HART."

The ship's regular papers were not found open; but Capt. Martin took in charge a neat writing desk found in the Captain's trunk, and locked. There was a slate on the table in the cabin, which table was covered by guards, such as are used at meals in stormy weather. The slate, intended for taking down the log in rough weather, contained only blurred figures and illegible writing. The captain's trunk contained numerous letters, which Capt. Martin intends to give up to the authorities at Sydney. Capt. Martin went to the ill-fated vessel again, to perform the sorrowful services of a burial at sea. For coffins a quantity of old canvas was brought, and rude bags were quickly formed out of that material. At half-past eight o'clock, the pale moon shining solemnly over that lonely sepulchre of the sea, a long board was laid upon a sound portion of the bulwarks, and two bags, to which weights were tied, were laid down, and rattled as they fell. A lamp was held by a sailor on each side of the temporary hearse, and after Capt. Martin had read the usual service the plank was lifted upward, whereupon the coffin, bags, and skeletons slid into the sea.

## GRAVITATION, LIGHT AND HEAT.

The law of gravitation enunciated by Newton is that every particle of matter in the universe attracts every other particle with a force which diminishes as the square of the distance increases. Thus the sun and the earth mutually pull each other: thus the earth and the moon are kept in company; the force which holds every respective pair of masses together being the integral force of their component parts. Under the operation of this force, a stone falls to the ground and is warmed by the shock; under its operation, meteors plunge into our atmosphere and rise to incandescence. Showers of such doubtless fall incessantly upon the sun. Acted on by this force, were it stopped in its orbit to-morrow, the earth would rush toward and finally combine with the sun. Heat would also be developed by this collision, and Mayer, Hemholtz, and Thomson have calculated its amount. It would equal that produced by the combustion of more than 5,000 worlds of solid coal, all this heat being generated at the instant of collision. In the attraction of gravity, therefore, acting upon non-luminous matter, we have a source of heat more powerful than could be derived from any terrestrial combustion. And were the matter of the universe cast in cold detached fragments into space, and there abandoned to the mutual gravitation of its own parts, the collision of the fragments would in the end produce the fires of the stars.

The action of gravity upon matter originally cold may in fact be the origin of all light and heat, and the proximate source of such other powers as are generated by light and heat. But we have now to inquire what is the light and what is the heat thus produced? This question has already been answered in a general way. Both light and heat are modes of motion. Two planets clash and come to rest; their motion, considered as masses, is destroyed, but it is really continued as a motion of their ultimate particles.—It is this motion, taken up by the other, and propagated through it with a velocity of 185,000 miles a second that comes to us as the light and heat of suns and stars. The atoms of a hot body swing with inconceivable rapidity, but this power of vibration necessarily implies the operation of forces between the atoms themselves. It reveals to us that while they are held together by one force, they are kept asunder by another, their position at any moment depending on the equilibrium of attraction and repulsion. The atoms are virtually connected by elastic springs which oppose at the same their approach and their retreat, but which tolerate the vibration

called heat. When two bodies drawn together by the force of gravity strike each other, the intensity of the ultimate vibration, or, in other words, the amount of heat generated, is proportionable to the *vis viva* destroyed by the collision. The molecular motion once set up is instantly shared with the other, and diffused by it throughout space.

We on the earth's surface live night and day in the midst of ethereal commotion. The medium is never still; the cloud canopy above us may be thick enough to shut out the light of the stars, but this canopy is itself a warm body, which radiates motion through ether. The earth also is warm, and sends its heat pulses incessantly forth. It is the waste of its molecular motion in space that chills the earth upon a clear night; it is return of its motion from the clouds which prevents the earth's temperature on a cloudy night from falling so low. To the conception of space being filled, we must, therefore, add the conception of its being in a state of incessant tremor. The sources of vibration are the ponderable masses of the universe. Let us take a sample of these and examine it in detail.—When we look to our planet we find it to be an aggregate of solids, liquids and gases. When we look at any one of these, we generally find it composed of still more elementary parts.—We learn, for example, that the waters of our rivers is formed by the union, in definite proportions of two gases, oxygen and hydrogen. We know how to bring these constituents together, and to cause them to form water; we also know how to analyze the water, and to recover from it its two constituents. So, likewise, as regards the solid portions of the earth. Our chalk hills, for example, are formed by a combination of carbon, oxygen and calcium. These are elements, the union of which, in definite proportions, has resulted in the formation of chalk. The flints within the chalk we know to be a compound of oxygen and silicium, called silica; and our ordinary clay is, for the most part, formed by the union of silicium, oxygen, and the well-known light metal, aluminium. By far the greater portion of the earth's crust is compounded of the elementary substances mentioned in these few lines.—*Tyndall.*

## REMARKABLY COOL AND SELF-POSSESSED, IF TRUE.

A correspondent, sends to us a singular story of a burglary committed two or three years ago at an old-fashioned house in a southern county. The lady who occupied the house retired to her room shortly before midnight, and found a man under her bed. She feared to go to the door and unlock it, lest the burglar should suspect that she was about to summon help, and should intercept her. To gain time she sat down and took her Bible from her dressing-table. The chapter lighted on was, that containing the Parable of the Prodigal Son. Kneeling down when the chapter was ended, she prayed aloud earnestly and fervently. She besought safety for herself during the perils of the night, and herself in supreme confidence on the Divine protection. Then she prayed for others who might be tempted into ill-doing—that they might be led from evil and brought into the fold of Christ; that to such might be vouchsafed the tender mercy and loving kindness promised to all who truly repent themselves. Lastly, she prayed that, if He willed it, even to-night, some such sinner might be saved from the wrath to come; might, like the Prodigal, be made to see that he had sinned, and might so be welcomed back with the joy that awaits one penitent. The lady rose from her knees and went to bed. The man got up as noiselessly as he could, and said—"I mean no harm ma'am; I am going to leave the house, and thank you for for your prayers." With difficulty he opened the bedroom door, and presently she heard him open a window in another part of the house, and drop down into the garden. The lady was recently visiting at a friend's house in the north of England, and while there was asked to go to hear, in a Dissenting place of worship, who was "a reformed character." In the course of the sermon the preacher told all the incidents of that terrible night exactly as they occurred. After the sermon she went into the vestry, and asked him who had told him this story. After some hesitation he said he was the burglar, but that her earnest supplication and intercession sank deep into his heart, and he listened to her and then resolved not only to give up his guilty design, but to live a reformed life, altogether.

Poetry.

DESERTED.

All alone in the gloaming
In the silent, cheerless room,
With hope nigh dying with sorrow—
Will he not ever come?

DAISY.

Tales and Sketches.

THE OTHER SIDE.

NEW TRADES UNION STORY.

BY M. A. FORAN.
Pres. C. I. U.

CHAPTER XXV.

It was in the month of March that Vida
and her father left for New Orleans. Raw,
gusty, implacable, boisterous March weather.

solemnly pronounced it a hopeless case, as far
as material medicinal agents were concerned.
"Nothing," he said, "but the immediate

outstretched hands, pressed them tenderly,
bent over and kissed her pale cheek, wondrous
softly for a man. Her bony fingers closed

who humbly bent before him, and continued
to advance, making him a sign to go away
without further importuning him.

voice, "Friend, wilt thou not in thy turn have
pity on me?"
The space in front of a church which Rachel

RACHEL AND AIXA;

OR,
The Hebrew and the Moorish Maidens.

AN INTERESTING HISTORICAL TALE.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—The Rescue.

The following morning at about ten o'clock,
Don Pedro, mounted on the barbed steed of
the Prince of Wales, quitted the monastery

"The hand of a Jewess," said Augustin,
contemptuously.
In the midst of the crowd, that tumultuously
pressed round the bishop and the peasant,

"I am then saved," sighed Rachel, rising
towards the image of Christ a look sparkling
with gratitude.
"No," replied the hoarse voice of Daniel;





NOTICE.

We shall be pleased to receive items 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.

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.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

(INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.)

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Single copies	5c

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Single insertions, ten cents per line. Each subsequent insertion, five cents per line.

Contract Advertisements at the following rates:—

One column, for one year	\$150 00
Half "	85 00
Quarter "	50 00
1/4 "	35 00
1/8 "	25 00
One column, for 6 months	80 00
Half "	45 00
Quarter "	25 00
1/4 "	15 00
One column, for 3 months	50 00
Half "	30 00
Quarter "	17 00
1/4 "	10 00

All communications should be addressed to the Office, 124 Bay Street, or to Post Office Box 1025. 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.
  - Varnishers and Polishers, 1st and 3rd 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.

Application for renting the halls for special meetings and other purposes to be made to Mr. Andrew Scott, 211 King Street East.

OUR PATRONS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

- "A Merchant is known by his wares."
- The attention of our readers is drawn to the following list of advertisements in our columns, and are requested to have them in remembrance when "out shopping."
- Great Silk Sale—Petley & Dineen.
  - Proclamation—M. O'Donnell.
  - Music Rooms—Madame Von Beethoven.
  - New and Second-Hand Furniture—Jas. Weekes.
  - Photography—S. C. Jory.
  - Dominion Clothing House—Bawden & Co.

The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOV. 1872.

THE NATIONAL LABOR PARTY.

The occurrences of the past month or so, in connection with the National Labor Party of the United States teach us another lesson of the want of unity and adhesion amongst those who are working in the cause of labor reform. For the last six or seven years, repeated attempts have been made to organize the workingmen of the United States politically, but these attempts have signally failed—sometimes through the lack of interest manifested by the workingmen themselves, but more frequently through the prominent men in the movement becoming trading politicians, and bartering it away to the highest bidder, by this means destroying the confidence of the workingmen in one another—a state of things devoutly wished for by the professional politicians who understand full well that if once the working people—who constitute nine-tenths of the voting population—become thoroughly organized and have confidence in each other, they would have the power in their own hands, and there is no party that could withstand them.

The failures of the past do not seem to have taught wisdom to labor reformers—the National Labor Union of the United States has split upon the rock that has brought so many previous similar organizations to grief. The delegates from the Eastern States and New York to the National Convention of labor reformers, held in Columbus, Ohio, in February last, we are told, did not expect to nominate candidates for the presidential election that would be

electd, but to inaugurate a movement that would build up an organization and present an opportunity for the discussion of the principles of the Labor Party; but those who were at the head of the movement had for months been interviewing the politicians, and went to Columbus with the idea fully engrafted on their minds that the National Convention of Labor Reformers could not only indicate the platform, but the successful candidates for the two highest offices within the gift of the people. Before Judge Davis was nominated pledges were given that he would accept, and furthermore that he endorsed the platform of principles. This is where the mistake was made, and from that time up to the formal declination of Davis, the whole matter appears to have been manipulated by the politicians. Many of the prominent and earnest men in the movement became disgusted with this exhibition of what they regarded as double-dealing, and, seeing no hope of an independent organization, endeavored to have the Philadelphia Convention, subsequently held, recognize the labor principles, and gave in their allegiance to Grant, whilst those who, at the Columbus Convention, introduced the name of Davis, refusing to co-operate, declared that labor reformers were free to act as they chose, asserting it to be "inexpedient to place candidates in the field at the present campaign." Thus the life of this political Labor Reform Party was fleeting and transient, and its ending a complete and lamentable failure.

There is now, however, an effort being made to inaugurate a movement to be denominated the Industrial Congress of North America.

At the eighth annual session of the American National Labor Congress, recently held in Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Cameron, of Illinois, presented the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed (of which Mr. M. A. Foran, of the Coopers' International Union, shall be one) to open a correspondence with the Presidents of the various State, National, and International Trade and Labor Unions, requesting them to meet in conference with the officers of the National Labor Union at such time and place as may hereafter be designated, to take into consideration the expediency of calling a National Industrial Congress, whose primary object shall be to discuss questions of a non-political character, of which we would suggest the following:

- 1st. How to secure the adoption and enforcement of the Eight Hour system.
- 2nd. Co-operation—what it means and how to secure its successful application to manufacturing enterprises.
- 3rd.—Coolie Labor—the duty of the American workingmen in the crisis.
- 4th. Is it practicable to organize a National Board of Arbitration?
- 5th. Homes—and the best means to secure them.

The subject was discussed at length by Messrs. Trevellick, Foran, Sylvie, Sheldon, Fay, Manly, and Cameron, when on motion the resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Cameron, Trevellick and Foran were appointed as such committee.

Mr. Foran, in the October number of the *Cooper's Journal* advocates the movement in the following able and vigorous manner:—

"The labor question enters into, o'ertops, underlies and overshadows every question claiming the attention of enlightened mankind; it cannot be discussed too often or too much, and as it concerns all trades and all branches of industry, all men and women interested should partake in the discussion. The same argument which clearly establishes the immeasurable advantages of combination when applied to a single trade or branch of industry, is equally cogent and conclusive in proving that a combination of all trades would enhance these advantages incomprehensibly. We do not propose that the proposed Congress should ignore all measures looking towards political action. We are ready to admit that political action can accomplish a great deal if judiciously applied. What we want to avoid is separate, independent political action. The elements of the labor movement are too diverse, the interests too clashing and varied, self too predominant, and above all, knowledge and general intelligence far too limited to permit the possibility of any thinking man harboring for a moment the illusive idea of a separate political labor party for

many years to come. Means must be devised to make the working men a thinking people, and we firmly believe the proposed movement a step in that direction. A National Labor Bureau and an eight hour system are unquestionably within the reach of an Industrial Congress, and these measures will do more towards disseminating useful information, and making the people more learned, self-reliant, and free from partizan bigotry and prejudice, than any agencies of which we have any conception. Then we call upon all associations of labor to take active and immediate steps looking toward the formation of an Industrial Congress; and let us see to it that no wire-pulling, scheming demagogues, no empirical charlatans, no visionary fire brands or other humbugs, shall be permitted within its folds; that no one shall partake in its deliberations but *bona fide* representatives of *bona fide* organizations, whose direct object is the elevation and protection of physical and intellectual labor."

BOSTON IN RUINS.

Boston has been visited by a fearful conflagration, and in a few brief hours the "pride of American cities" has been shorn of its many objects of architectural beauty, and where palaces of granite once reared their stately heads, nothing now remains but charred and unsightly ruins. The destruction of, at least, the business portions of the city has been complete.

This sad occurrence cannot but bring to mind the calamity which befel Chicago a little over a year ago; and as upon that occasion the sympathies of the world were enlisted in behalf of the sufferers, so in the case of Boston, already "tributes of generosity" are being received by the authorities of that city, who are organizing means of relief for the destitute and suffering. Chicago, remembering the assistance extended to it in its "hour of need" by the people of Boston, is the first to give practical expression of sympathy, and have despatched one hundred thousand dollars to their suffering countrymen. Undoubtedly this act of charity will be followed from all parts of the civilized world. Steps should at once be taken to enable Canada to offer her tribute. Thursday has been appointed as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings that we, as a people, have received from His hands,—a fitting occasion, it seems to us, when an expression of that gratitude may be given to our suffering and destitute fellow-creatures in Boston.

TRADES' ASSEMBLY.

We have been requested to remind the delegates to the Trades' Assembly that an adjourned meeting will be held in the hall, next Friday [to-morrow] evening. Mr. C. J. Whellams, who has been so prominently connected with the formation of Unions among the agricultural laborers in the old country will be present, and afford information respecting that movement. It is to be hoped, therefore, that a full attendance of the delegates should be present. "A word to the wise," etc.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The subject of newspaper postage is again receiving considerable attention through the press, and the demand for its abolition is pretty general. In view of the small revenue derived from this source—in view of the very great trouble it gives postmasters to keep quarterly accounts with subscribers, in view of the petty annoyances to publishers, who are doing more for the general weal of the country than any other class of men for the same monetary return, we trust the Dominion Government will see the propriety and utility of removing this obnoxious tax on knowledge. Newspaper postage is, perhaps, one of the most annoying of all our indirect taxation, curtailing, as it does, the spread of education and information. By all means let the tax be wiped from our statute book.

EATON'S CHEAP GOODS are attracting attention. Reader, go and examine for yourselves.

Delegates from the several O. Y. B. Lodges left this city on Tuesday morning for St. Catharines, to attend the first Grand Conference of that body.

THE ENCROACHMENT OF CAPITAL.

To touch a man's pocket is the most direct mode of reaching his common sense, if he possesses any, and in the absence of that scarce commodity, his attention. At this crisis in national affairs, when labor everywhere is seeking its equivalent, and capital is endeavoring to establish itself upon higher ground, where it would seem that a liberal distribution of common sense might avail greatly in harmonizing elements now antagonistic, yet nevertheless, which are and must be identical in their operations and results, viz.: the constant employment of the other, just at this gap in the hedge of political excitement, we address ourselves, of course briefly, to the encroachment of capital.

The two great interests of every civilized community are labor and capital, represented by persons and property. The laborer seeks employment and the capitalist furnishes it. The one is the hirer and the other the hired. The interest of the laborer is to get the highest wages he can for his labor, while, on the other hand, it is the interest of the capitalist to get the largest amount of service for his money.

It is obvious, therefore, that between these two interests there is a natural antagonism. One has labor to sell for money; the other has money to sell for labor. Each wishes to get the best price for his commodity, and their interests are as opposite as the poles. This antagonism is not necessarily one of hostility, though by injudicious regulation it may be made to assume that character. Properly understood the relation is one of mutual benefit and of harmony. These great interests naturally impress themselves on the institutions and policy of every country. Labor is the interest which is most widely diffused, for, by the fiat of Heaven itself, every man is required to eat his bread in the sweat of his face. Capital is the accumulated product of labor, and is in the hands of the fortunate few. The normal tendency of labor is to democracy or the dominion of numbers—of capital, to the concentration of power in the hands of the few. The reason is obvious. Labor is the interest of the many—capital of the few. Where labor predominates numbers will govern, and the institutions will be free. Where capital is the controlling interest, power will be in the hands of a small minority.

It is one of the highest offices of statesmanship to harmonize and preserve the proper balance between these great interests. By wise regulation the antagonism may be made like that of the opposing sides of an arch, an element of strength rather than of weakness. But if either be allowed to gain undue preponderance, mischief and danger must ensue.—Exchange.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS IN ENGLAND.

At the conclusion of the Trade Union Congress, at Nottingham, held in January last, it was resolved that the next Congress should be held in Leeds. Preparations are now being made to that end, and an address has been issued to the various trades societies embodying the programme of the approaching Congress, which is as follows:—

Report of Parliamentary Committee on Mines Regulation Bill, Arbitration Bill, Compensation Bill, Truck Bill, Factory Nine Hours Bill, and the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and the Standing Orders for future Congresses. The subjects of debate will be—

Criminal Law Amendment Act, Truck Bill, Factory Hours Bill, Compensation Bill.

The subjects for papers and essays will be—

Trades Societies—their necessity, objects, and usefulness; Trades Councils—their necessity and utility.

Reduction of the hours of labor; limitation of overtime; apprenticeships; piece-work, as it affects workmen, employers and the public.

Foreign competition, and the introduction of foreign labor; their effects

on British industry; emigration and unemployed labor; convict labor, as it affects certain trades in this country.

Co-operation and industrial partnerships.

Representation of Labor in Parliament—the best means to secure it.

How can the surplus funds of Trades Societies be best utilised for their general benefit; Trades Halls—their adaptability and advisability for the purposes of Trades Societies.

The application of arbitration and conciliation in trades disputes.

The necessity of providing a sufficient staff of efficient and practical inspectors to enforce the Factory and Workshops Regulation Acts.

Friendly Societies and probable legislation thereon, as a result of the Friendly Societies Commission.

The employment of women and children in agriculture, factories, and workshops; and the employment of soldiers in industrial trades and agricultural labor.

WORKING-CLASS REPRESENTATION.

The collapse of the political movement set on foot by Mr. Samuel Morley some time ago, has by no means dissipated the hopes of those who yearn for the direct representation of labor in Parliament, and those of the representative working men who refused to have anything to do with Mr. Morley's scheme are now busily working up a plan of their own by which they hope to accomplish at least a part of their design. Mr. George Howell has been selected by these persons as the "labor candidate" for Bradford at the next election. A committee has been formed to secure his return, and the trades are said to be unanimously in his favor.

As a part of this plan a circular has been issued, signed by many of the best known representative working men, from which we make the following extracts:

"The state of the borough franchise, with all its defects, induces party political tacticians to seek the aid of the working men. But upon what grounds are our working men to give this? An aristocratic House of Commons has been tried—a House chiefly composed of those who hold the land, as well as a House composed largely of commercial and trading men. In both cases they have failed to do justice to the great industrial part of the community. It is still the rich man's house; it still manufactures class laws, and exhibits scant sympathy with and defective knowledge of the 'other nation' living by its side.

"This 'House,' as those which have preceded it, has been 'weighed in the balances and found wanting.'

"The next electoral campaign must be prepared for with other and higher objects in view. The principle of labor representation in the British House of Commons should be the chief end aimed at by all workingmen's associations.

"Other classes either fail to understand, or, understanding, fail to truly represent working men or labor questions.

"Such a representation as that proposed would not unduly displace the representation of any other party or section in the State, but it would make the House of Commons national and complete as a reflex of the whole nation, and therefore of all parties in the commonwealth.

"Mere party cries will not avail us. This game has been played again and again, and still the workers of the country are an excluded class in the law-making councils of the nation.

"We have been deluded with promised reforms, but those we most desire are neglected and unduly deferred, whilst measures affecting the welfare of the wealthy classes are constantly studied and actively promoted.

"Working men must insist that industry shall be placed on a footing of equality with other interests, and no fear need then be entertained of the result; and until this be done, the workers of England must neither 'rest nor be thankful.'

"To accomplish this, we must be united. To be united we have common principles, common grounds, upon which all can unite, definite objects, few but pressing and important.

"Upon the question of the direct representation of the industrial classes in Parliament, all are agreed. On this one point we invite all sections of working men to combine, irrespective of minor differences in principle and policy; and thus prepare the



ground for that grand work of labor emancipation, which at the present moment is everywhere making its advent felt, and when in Parliament needs friendly aid to secure a safe birth and healthy useful existence."

CHEAP FUEL.

Cheap fuel is of late the great want among the manufacturers of all nations. This is more apparent in England, Belgium and France. An extensive Liverpool Transatlantic line is about to lay up four steamers until they can be run more cheaply.

Communications.

HAMILTON CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.) DEAR SIR,—I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the good which has been effected by your last visit to Hamilton. Such visits are the true source of success, bringing as they do the instructed and the instructor face to face, so that new sources of pleasure are opened up, and the good of all parties promoted thereby.

But sir, I must say that much is in the power of the working classes themselves. It is possible for them to afford relief to a large number of shopkeepers assistants, who are subjected by the iron chains of custom to hardships equaling the very worst ever suffered by the negro race. Let any man enter one of our city churches on a Sabbath morning, and while there his attention will, no doubt, be arrested by the large number of half filled pews, and many empty altogether.

Now sir, in reply to this proposal it will, no doubt, be urged that the wages of many working people is not paid until after six o'clock on the Saturday night. In answer, I say, let us have a list made out immediately of all firms whose pay day is not on Saturday, and one of those who do pay on the last night of the week, and I feel sure that the mere publication of such lists will of itself accomplish the desired end.

more, the result will be unmistakable gain to all concerned. Fearing that I have occupied too much space at this time, I shall return to this subject when I can again claim your indulgence.

WORKMAN.

Hamilton, Nov. 11th, 1872.

A WOMAN'S PLEA FOR "SELF-DENIAL."

I want to preach a little sermon to all the unions, and especially to one of them. My theme shall be "Self-denial."

All who have the real good of the organization at heart, and are jealous of its honour, must unite in wishing that the individual members were better educated. Some have great excuse for their present lack in this respect. Stern necessity compelled an early removal from school to begin life's struggle. All the way along it has been more work than play, and, of course, little or no study.

Can not some remedy be devised for this state of affairs? Education will do everything for the workingman. Make the lodge rooms pleasant and home-like, instead of a barren desert, furnish it with good books and papers, and it will become a place of resort for the members. Perhaps then a union with a membership of two hundred and forty might have an average attendance of more than forty.

Even the advocates of trades unions call blushes to our cheeks, for they are compelled to admit the ignorance, bigotry, and frivolity of the masses of the membership. How many of you are willing to live and die as you are? The young can, by self-denying effort, lift themselves above their present condition.

Trades unions are a power, and it rests with you whether that power shall be felt. Will not some of you give this suggestion a little thought, and not pass it by with a sneer as impracticable.—M. and B. Journal

Mr. William Thomas is in the field as a candidate for civic honors for St. Andrew's Ward.

G. BAWDEN & Co.'s Great Dominion Clothing House will be opened on Friday at 95 Yonge Street, second door north of Gurney's Foundry. We bespeak for this new firm a prosperous future, as they are men of business experience, and are worthy of patronage.

JOHN MALLON.—It will be seen by an address in our advertising columns that the above-named gentleman is out as a candidate for the City Council for St. Patrick's Ward. From what we hear the chances are in his favor.

MADAME VON BEETHOVEN, the wife of the grand-nephew of the immortal composer, Beethoven, has opened music rooms at 48 King Street East. This lady has been in America only one year. She was a pupil of the celebrated Conservatoire of Music, Vienna, in which the greatest artists of the day have received their musical education.

MR. FORSTER ON THE BALLOT.

The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., recently addressed his constituents in St. George's Hall, Bradford, and spoke as follows upon the merits of the ballot:—

There were three things which they had considered vital to the Bill—first, that the whole process of voting should be conducted in the polling station; second, that there should be every safeguard for secrecy; third, that it should be illegal for a voter to prove how he had voted.

They had therefore resisted every attempt in the House of Commons—and there were many—to enable the voter to use any paper by which he could make it known how he had voted, to give the voter the official paper before he went into the booth; and they resisted the removal of the penalties imposed on officials in the booth who divulged how any one had voted.

Some people, again, asked, what was the use of the Ballot Act since the clever electioneering agents at Preston had driven a coach and six through it? These people said the Ballot Act professed to prevent any one from knowing how persons voted, and how the poll was going on from hour to hour, and that at Preston they had known both how people had voted and how the poll had gone on hourly.

He hoped that those who were earnest in this matter would not be led away to ask of Parliament an enactment to prevent any man from saying to his neighbour or friend how he had voted. What they demanded was that there should be no proof as to how a man had voted, and there had been none at Preston.

He did not think it likely that so good a guess would be made again, for two reasons. First, public opinion would be against these attempts to defeat the spirit of an Act of Parliament. Some might say that they had always been opposed to secret voting; but even granting this, it was the boast of Englishmen that, while they fought in the House of Commons for the principles which they held, when a measure was passed they all frankly accepted it, even if they differed from its principle.

Mr. Archibald's successor in the Governorship of Manitoba is Lieutenant-Col. Coffin, of Ottawa, the appointment having been confirmed by His Excellency Lord Dufferin.

The WHITE HART, corner of Yonge and Elm Street, is conducted by Bell Belmont, on the good old English principle, which gives the greatest satisfaction to its numerous patrons. The bar is most tastefully decorated, and pronounced by the press to be the Prince of Bares.

THE GREAT Dominion Clothing House!

G. BAWDEN & Co. Beg leave to announce to the Workmen of Toronto and vicinity that they will on

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, Open out with one of the largest and best selected stocks of goods suitable for the Tailoring Department; also, a very extensive stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING! AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

Having engaged the services of Mr. WM. HARWOOD, who has been long and favorably known as a First-class Cutter, we have no hesitation in saying that we will get up our

ORDERED CLOTHING Second to none in the Dominion.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS—95 YONGE STREET, 2nd door north of Gurney's Foundry.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ST. PATRICKS WARD.

GENTLEMEN—

For several years past I have been solicited by many prominent electors of the Ward and other citizens, to become a candidate for civic honors, I was, under the requirements of my business, obliged in the past to decline the honor so kindly proffered me.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, JOHN MALLON.

St. Andrew's Ward!

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST

IS RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED FOR

WILLIAM THOMAS, As Alderman for 1873.

31-a

182. PROCLAMATION.

By Order of the Board of Trade.

Blankets at last year's prices, ranging from \$2, \$3 50, \$2 75, \$3, \$3 50, \$3 75, \$4, &c., being from \$1 to \$2 per pair less than present market value. Grey Blankets from \$1 12 1/2 per pair. Colored Counterpanes equally low. Scarlet, White, Grey and Fancy Flannels at old prices. 27-inch Repp, beautiful goods, all shades, for \$2, worth 45c.

N.B.—We buy entirely for cash, and therefore cannot be undersold.

M. O'DONNELL, 31-h 182 Yonge St., 3rd door north of Queen.

MADAME VON BEETHOVEN'S MUSIC ROOMS,

No. 48 KING STREET EAST, 1st FLOOR,

(Over Bain's Book Store.)

MADAME VON BEETHOVEN begs to announce that she is now prepared to accept pupils for instruction on the pianoforte at her rooms between the hours of 9 to 1 and 3 to 6.

Circulars, with full particulars as to terms, &c., can be had upon application at the rooms.

Special arrangements will be made with Ladies' Colleges and Seminaries.

31-h

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY BOTH FOR New & Second-Hand Furniture.

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

FURNITURE EXCHANGED.

All kinds of Furniture neatly repaired, Sofas Re-covered and Re-caned.

Call before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES WEEKES, 31-10 247 and 249 Yonge Street.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Post-Office will be open for delivery on THURSDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 14,

FROM 8 TO 10 A.M.

Usual daily mails will close at 6 a.m.

United States mails will close at 10 a.m., and English mails at 6 p.m.

JOSEPH LESSLIE, Postmaster.

Toronto, P. O., Nov. 13, 1872.

TO MECHANICS.

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.

Great Silk Sale!

LADIES! In accordance with our notice of yesterday, we have

THIS TUESDAY MORNING

the pleasure to submit to you the Largest Catalogue of the very

Choicest and Richest Silks

ever imported into this city, which we request you will purchase carefully and do us the honor to call and

EXAMINE OUR SILKS, COMPARE OUR PRICES, and if they are not

20 PER CENT. LESS

than any other offered we will not expect your patronage, for we are determined, no matter what the cost, no matter what the sacrifice, though it should cost us thousands of dollars, we will maintain that the

Golden Griffin

is still the

GREAT SILK HOUSE.

- Lot 1. 80 pieces Plain and Fancy Coloured (all pure) Silks, 70c per yard, cheap at \$1 25. 2. 200 pieces Plain and Fancy Coloured Silks, \$1 per yard, cheap at \$1 75. 3. 120 pieces Plain and Fancy Coloured Silks, \$1 25 per yard, cheap at \$2. 4. 60 pieces Bonnet and Co.'s Coloured Gros Grain, \$1 50 per yard, cheap at \$2 50. 5. 20 pieces Bonnet and Co.'s Coloured Gros Grain, heavy cord, \$1 00 per yard, cheap at \$3. 6. 30 pieces Bonnet and Co.'s Coloured Gros Grain, Royal cord, \$2 35 per yard, cheap at \$3 50. 7. 10 pieces Figured Japanese Silks, 35c per yard, cheap at 75c. 8. 15 pieces Figured Japanese Silks, 50c per yard, cheap at 90c. 9. 25 pieces Plain Japanese Silks, 65c per yard, cheap at \$1 00. 10. 70 pieces Figured Mikado Silks, 75c per yard, cheap at \$1 20. 11. 80 Poplin Dresses, \$3 each, cheap at \$4 50. 12. 120 Poplin Dresses, \$5 each, cheap at \$8. 13. 180 Figured Poplin Dresses, \$7 each, cheap at \$10. 14. 75 pieces Plain and Real Irish Poplins, \$1 45 per yd, cheap at \$2. 15. 14 pieces Black Glacé Silks, 62 1/2c per yd, cheap at 90c. 16. 20 pieces Black Glacé and Gros Grain, 75c per yard, cheap at \$1 20. 17. 40 pieces Black Glacé and Gros Grain, \$1 per yard, cheap at \$1 50. 18. 53 pieces Black Glacé and Gros Grain, \$1 25 per yd, cheap at \$2. 19. 80 pieces Black (Bonnet & Co.'s) Gros Grain, \$1 50 per yard, cheap at \$2 50. 20. 22 pieces Black (Bonnet & Co.'s) Gros Grain, \$1 75 per yard, cheap at \$2 75. 21. 30 pieces Black (Bonnet & Co.'s) Heavy Cord Gros Grain, \$2 per yard, cheap at \$3 25. 22. 25 pieces Black (Bonnet & Co.'s) Heavy Cord Gros Grain, \$2 50 per yard, cheap at \$4. 23. 15 pieces Black (Bonnet & Co.'s) Heavy Cord Gros Grain, \$3 per yard, cheap at \$4 50. 24. 5 pieces Silk Mantle Velvets, \$2 50 per yard, cheap at \$4 50. 25. 3 pieces Silk Mantle Velvets, \$3 25 per yard, cheap at \$4 50. 26. 7 pieces Silk Mantle Velvets, \$4 per yard, cheap at \$5 50. 27. 4 pieces Silk Mantle Velvets, Real Lyons, \$5 50, cheap at \$7 50. 28. 3 pieces Silk Mantle Velvets, Real Lyons, wide width, \$6 50, cheap at \$8 50. 29. 2 pieces Silk Mantle Velvets, Real Lyons, wide width, \$7 25, cheap at \$10. 30. 5 pieces Silk Mantle Velvets, Real Lyons, wide width, \$8, cheap at \$12. 31. 3 pieces Silk Mantle Velvets, Real Lyons, wide width, \$8, cheap at \$12. 32. 2 pieces Silk Mantle Velvets, Real Lyons, wide width, \$10, cheap at \$13. 33. 2 pieces Silk Mantle Velvets, Real Lyons, wide width, \$11 60, cheap at \$14. 34. 1 piece Silk Mantle Velvets, Real Lyons, 40 inches, \$12 50, cheap at \$16.

LADIES, every piece of the above is now in stock, and we have Ten Cases more in bond, which we will take out if necessary to carry on this Sale. We are not selling for the sake of pushing off goods, as Silks and Velvets are daily advancing; nor are we selling to raise money, but to maintain against all comers our supremacy in the Silk Trade. And we hope, Ladies, you will avail yourselves of this opportunity of purchasing

THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN SILKS AND VELVETS

You will meet with for many years. Sales by Retail only and for Cash, family accounts excepted.

The Sale Commences this, Tuesday, morning at 10 o'clock.

PETLEY & DINEEN,

123, 130 AND 132 KING STREET EAST.

N.B.—Catalogues will be handed to Ladies on entering the Establishment.

EATON'S CHEAP STORE

IS THE PLACE FOR

Mechanics and Farmers

TO GET

BARGAINS.

CORNER YONGE & QUEEN STREETS

29-10

J. PRYKE,

Workingmen's Boot and Shoe Store,

KING WILLIAM STREET,

HAMILTON.

Copies of the ONTARIO WORKMAN can be obtained at Five Cents per copy.

29

The Home Circle.

THE NEGLECTED CHILD.

How blessed are the beautiful! Love watcheth o'er their birth. Oh! Beauty! In my nursery I learned to know thy worth.

I'm sure I was affectionate, But in my sister's face There was a look of love which claimed A kiss, or an embrace.

But, ah! that heart too keenly felt The anguish of neglect. I saw my sister's lovely form, With gems and roses decked,

But soon a time of triumph came, A time of sorrow, too, For sickness o'er my sisters frame Her venom'd mantle threw.

'Twas then, unwearied, day by day, I watched beside her bed, And fearlessly upon my breast I pillowed her poor head.

HAYNES BAILEY.

HINTS ON SHOPPING.

It is poor economy—or, rather, no economy at all—to purchase inferior fabrics because they are cheap. Persons in limited circumstances often commit this error.

NIGHTMARE AND DREAMS.

There is one curious and difficult inquiry to which no satisfactory reply has yet been given. It is in regard to the horrible phenomena of nightmare.

tough beef in the stomach causes from within just such a ganglionic perturbation as would be caused from without by a murderous deed

The commonest mistake in regard to dreams is the belief that they enter the mind from abroad.

Who fills the poor defenceless eyes with blackness, That he may let in dreams."

They are evoked, not introduced. When the inner play becomes, as it sometimes does, so exciting and powerful as to strike the springs of volition, and thus move the muscles,

How many things which for the time away and shape us, are limited to our own souls, pure idealities, destined never to be any part of the voritable world?

WAITING.

How often we grow weary of waiting—waiting for "the good time coming," when we shall realize the fruition of all our hopes.

It is an easy matter for those who are "born great," or "have greatness thrust upon them," to "possess their souls in peace,"

When we have done our duty, when we have worked hard for success, we should arm ourselves with hope and patience, and wait for triumph, which shall surely come.

A "CORNER" IN WIVES.

"Corners" are not confined to stock brokers or grain dealers. The Zulus of South Africa do not need a missionary to teach them to be shrewd.

astrous state of things attracted the attention of their government, which fixes the legal price of a wife to be only ten cows.

LOOKING FORWARD.

With hopeful eyes turned future-wards we stand, Doing our work, not blessed, but content;

From heart to heart love's messages are sent. Our present life is twilight, calm and still, Wherein we watch and wait the morrow's light,

"We have no time for foolish sighs and tears! No room in all our lives for vain regret;

Across the years that seem so far away, And all our past is hidden, we commence A truer, better living from to-day.

Not yet the currents of our lives may meet, And mingling, broaden to a stream of joy, But peace is ours; and love serene and sweet,

So on this vantage-ground of patient love, We take firm footing. What shall us remove?"

FOOLED THE HAWK.

Some doves went to a hawk, and asked him to protect them from a kite.

"That I will," was the cheer reply; "and when I am admitted into the dove-cote, I shall kill more of you in a day than the kite did in a century.

So he entered the dove-cote, and began his preparations for a general slaughter. But the doves all set upon him and made exceedingly short work of him.

LOVE.

Who can measure the height, the depth, the width, the breadth, or estimate the influence and power of love? It is the grand centre around which all things revolve;

We may dam the stream until its waters become sluggish and stagnant; until our hearts, our natures, and our lives become cold, repulsive and barren,

Oh, how wretched the heart must be, how cheerless, gloomy, and miserable the life becomes when the heart-fountain is walled in,

Should we murmur at this? Should we not rather rejoice, and in the fullness of our hearts praise God that the storms of adversity are sent to us;

Oh, that there was more pure, deep, holy, enrapturing—more heaven-born and less passion-born—love in this world of ours!

Oh, that there were less sad, lonely, weary, wandering, hungry, suffering, aching, bleeding hearts; more of joy and gladness; less of misery, vice, and sorrow.

Let us then love each human being, remembering that beneath each frame, be it ever so rough and uncouth, dwells a priceless gem, an immortal soul;

Love is like the "Tree of life," bearing, as fruit, joy, happiness, cheerfulness, kindness, patience, pity, charity, confidence, forgiveness,

Our Heavenly Father, the author of our being, is the great fountain of love, the source from which, through the blessed Saviour, may flow the stream which shall keep the lesser fountain in our being full to overflowing.

"God is love." Be not ashamed of a pure, deep, inspiring love. Let it dwell richly in your heart, look from your eyes, speak from your lips, beam from your countenance,

Even in this land of plenty, this land so owned and blessed of God, we are surrounded by weary, yearning, hungry, fainting hearts, who need the sunlight of our smiles to cheer them,

THE MONKEY'S LESSON.

An old monkey, desiring to teach his sons the advantages of unity, brought them a number of sticks, and desired them to see how easily they might be broken one at a time.

And he began to gather the sticks into a bundle. But the young monkeys, thinking he was about to beat them, set upon him altogether, and disabled him.

"There," said the aged sufferer, "behold the advantage of unity! If you had assailed me one at a time, I would have killed every mother's son of you!"

Moral lessons are like the merchant's goods; they can be conveyed in various ways.

Sawdust and Chips.

MAN OVER-BORED.—An editor. Nothing overcomes passion more than silence.

Virtue is a rock, from which rebound all the arrows shot against it.

The latest Americanism is "nuptiated." It is synonymous with "married."

COUNTER IRRITANTS.—People who examine the whole of the stock and buy nothing.

ALARM.—The timid man is alarmed before the danger, the coward during it, and the brave man after it.

An old Judge, after hearing a flowery discourse from a pretentious young barrister, advised him to pluck out some of the feathers from the wings of his imagination,

HOPE AND CONTENTMENT.—While hope and contentment have their sway, despair may strive in vain to conquer the heart. The secret of that life whose joys are not all faded fruits consists in finding all the happiness there is in everything that surrounds it.

A PERTINENT PRAYER.—A gentleman in Bombay seeing an anchorite sitting under a cocoanut tree, asked for an interest in his prayers. The anchorite replied he would with pleasure grant the request, but he scarce knew what best to ask for him.

TELL YOUR WIFE.—Show her your balance-sheet. Let her look over the items. You think it will hurt her feelings. No, it won't do any such thing. She has been taught to believe that money was with you, just as little boys think it is with their fathers—terribly hard to be reached, yet inexhaustible.

LATEST THROW OF THE HATCHET.—An

Aberdeen gentlemen, talking to an American tourist, and growing warm in his praise of the hospitalities and sociabilities of Scotland,

FEMININE SEYNNESS AFTER THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.—One might write much (says a clergyman) upon the amusing scenes which the necessary registering of the wedded parties' names, &c., gave rise to.

"If!"—If we were rich instead of poor, into what manifold blessings should our gold resolve itself! If the demon anger had not burst his bonds one day, the hasty words would have remained unspoken, and we should still possess that which cannot be regained—a friendship lost.

JOHN KELZ, Merchant Tailor, 358 YONGE STREET, A LARGE AND GOOD ASSORTMENT OF FALL GOODS FOR ORDERED WORK.

J. W. BRIDGMAN, Portrait Painter, Life Size Portraits in Oil. Inspection invited. STUDIO—39 King Street West, over Ewing & Co.'s N.B.—Copies made from Photographs, Ambrotypes, &c.

TO THE MECHANICS OF TORONTO. The Queen City Grocery and Provision Store, 320 Queen Street West. The Subscriber respectfully informs his many friends, and the public generally, that he has commenced business in the store lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Mars,

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF WELLAND.

The Reform party, in convention assembled, have unanimously nominated me as their Candidate in the forthcoming election for a member to represent the County in the Dominion Parliament, and I have accepted the nomination.

It is possible that many good men somewhat differing in politics may deem it advisable for the interests of the County to support me on this occasion. To such, as well as to my political allies, I make the following declaration:

1. I am a Liberal, and while the Reform Party remains true to its principles I shall support it faithfully. 2. I consider that the Confederation of the Provinces was a wise measure, and believe that it would be impolitic to disturb a full consolidation of National life under it.

WM. A. THOMSON.



M. EDWARD SNIDER, SURGEON DENTIST, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—84 Bay Street, a few doors below King Street, Toronto.

N. AGNEW, M. D., (Successor to his brother, the late Dr. Agnew.) CORNER OF BAY AND RICHMOND STREETS, TORONTO.

J. A. TROUTMAN, L. D. S., DENTIST. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—127 Church Street, Toronto, opposite Metropolitan Church.

D. R. J. BRANSTON WILMOTT, DENTIST. GRADUATE OF THE PHILADELPHIA DENTAL COLLEGE. OFFICE—Corner of King and Church streets, Toronto.

F. G. CALLENDER, DENTIST. OFFICE—Corner of King and Jordan Streets TORONTO.

R. G. TROTTER, DENTIST. 68 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, ONT., Opposite Toronto Street.

R. MERRYFIELD, Boot and Shoe Maker, 160 YONGE STREET. A large and well assorted Stock always on hand.

W. C. ADAMS, DENTIST, 35 King Street East, Toronto, Has given attention to his profession in all its parts.

WILLIAM BURKE, LUMBER MERCHANT, Manufacturer of Doors, Sash, Blinds, Flooring, Sheeting, Packing Boxes, &c., &c. CORNER SHEPHERD AND RICHMOND STREETS, TORONTO.

E. WESTMAN, 177 King Street East, DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF BUTCHERS' TOOLS, SAWS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

L. SIEVERT, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN CIGARS, TOBACCO AND SNUFF, And every description of Tobacconist's Goods.

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.

ALFRED BUTLER, BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS DEALER, 85 Queen Street West. TORONTO. Subscriptions received for all Periodicals.

W. MILLICHAMP, Gold and Silver Plater in all its branches MANUFACTURER OF Nickel Silver and Wood Show Cases and Window Bars.

BARGAINS FOR MECHANICS! 23—Queen Street West—23 NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE STORE.

THOS. H. TAYLOR, 271 YONGE STREET, Has a Splendid Stock of Woollens for Winter Clothing.

HENRY O'BRIEN, BARRISTER, Attorney and Solicitor, &c., NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. OFFICE—68 CHURCH STREET.

GOLDEN BOOT, 200 YONGE STREET, WM. W. ST & C. A SPLENDID STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES IN GREAT VARIETY, Suitable for Workingmen and their Families, CHEAP FOR CASH.

CARPETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, AND WOOL CARPETS, In Newest Designs. Also, a large stock of OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS WOOD, and other MATS.

JOHN JACKSON, TINSMITH, PLUMBER, COPPERSMITH, Galvanized Iron Worker, 252 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

HARDWARE, ROCK OIL, LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS House Furnishing Goods.

J. & T. IREDALE, MANUFACTURERS OF Tin, Sheet Iron, and Copperware, DEALERS IN LAMPS, STOVES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, WATER COOLERS, REFRIGERATORS, &c.

JAMES IREDALE, Late Foreman to Wm. H. Sparrow. THOS. IREDALE, Late Ishmail Iredale & Son.

THE BIG BLUE BOOT. McCABE & CO. Beg respectfully to call the attention of the public, and more particularly the readers and admirers of the Ontario Workman, to their magnificent stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES. Which they are now selling at a trifle over cost price. Special attention called to those Men's Gaiters, now selling at \$2.

MAT'S, MAT'S, MAT'S. FOR CHOICE DRINKS GO TO

MAT'S. IF YOU WANT TO SPEND A PLEASANT EVENING, GO TO

MAT'S. BEST

COAL & WOOD! LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY, AT THE VICTORIA WOOD YARD, Victoria Street, near Richmond St. N.B.—LOW RATES BY THE CAR LOAD.

COAL AND WOOD. A large supply on hand, and receiving daily best quality. HARD AND SOFT COAL, FRESH MINED. ALSO Beech, Maple and Pine Wood. M. DWAN, Church Street Wharf.

COLEMAN & CO., COAL. OCTOBER PRICES: Hard Coal, all sizes . . . . . \$8 00 Soft, lump . . . . . 8 00 Lehigh, lump . . . . . 8 00 Screenings . . . . . 5 50 Quantities over fifty tons call at Office. J. F. COLEMAN & CO., (Successors to Geo. Chaffey & Bro.) Front street, corner Scott street.

COAL AND WOOD. ALL THE BEST VARIETIES OF Hard and Soft Coal, CONSTANTLY ON HAND. Also, the best of

CORDWOOD, AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST. Wood, Sawn only, or Sawn and Split, supplied to order.

JOHN SNARR, IMPORTER, TORONTO. OPPOSITE CITY WEIGH SCALES, NELSON STREET.

COAL! COAL! COAL! We are now selling our Celebrated Scranton or Pittston Coal, Delivered as follows:

Pittston or Scranton, any size . . . . . \$7.50 per ton Soft Coal . . . . . 8.00 " " Lehigh Lump . . . . . 8.00 " " Screenings . . . . . 5.00 " " Wood, Best, four feet long . . . . . \$7.00 " " Cut and split . . . . . 8.00 " " Cut only . . . . . 7.50 Mixed Wood, cut and split . . . . . 5.50 CASH. BIG COAL HOUSE.

EASTERN NARROW GAUGE COAL AND WOOD YARD, CORNER ESPLANADE AND PRINCESS STREET. Superior Wood, nearly all Maple, extra length. Scranton and Lackawanna Coal, &c. DRUMMOND & CO.

COAL AND WOOD AT LOWEST PRICES, FOR SALE BY CAMERON & BOVELL FOOT OF GEORGE STREET.

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.

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ALL kinds of work done on time and guaranteed.

CHEAPEST HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE IN THE CITY. SILK HATS FROM \$2 50 UP. FELT HATS FROM 50c UP. CAPS. The following variety:— BROWN BEAVER, BLACK VELVETS, BROWN SEAL, BLACK CLOTH, SEAMLESS, GLENGARRY, AND GLAZE CAPS. FURSI FURSI FURSI! Cheapest ever offered to the public. EVERYTHING NEW. CALL AND SEE. J. C. PRITTE, Practical Hatter and Furrier, 254 YONGE STREET.

Society Seal Presses, RIBBON AND DATE STAMPS. CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, &c., ENGRAVED ON HAND STAMPS. CHAS. A. SCADDING, 83 Bay Street, Toronto.

JOHN McCORMICK, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT, SPADINA AVENUE, Nearly opposite St. Patrick's Street, Toronto. FIRE DEPARTMENT. Agent for the Western Assurance Company of Canada. HEAD OFFICE—Western Assurance Buildings, corner of Church and Colborne Streets, Toronto. LIFE DEPARTMENT. Agent for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

Advertisement for THE \$25 RUSSELL HUNTING LEVER WATCH. Includes an image of the watch and text describing its features and availability.

TO MECHANICS AND OTHERS. A. S. IRVING 35 King Street West, Toronto. Keeps on hand a large stock of all kinds of Mechanical and Scientific Books, AND ALSO ALL THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

STEAM DYE WORKS! 353 Yonge Street, Toronto, (Between Gould and Gerrard Sts.) THOMAS SQUIRE, PROPRIETOR. Kid Gloves Cleaned with superiority and despatch. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired on the shortest possible notice.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, October, 1872. AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN Invoices until further notice, 11 per cent. R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Intending Contractors are hereby informed that in December next, Tenders will be received for the execution and completion of certain portions of the work connected with the enlargement of the Welland Canal, between Port Colborne and Thorold; also for parts of the new line to the eastwards of the present canal, from what is called Marlett's Pond through the valley of the Ten Mile Creek to Brown's Cement Works, thence via the Thorold and St. Catharines Cemeteries to near Port Dalhousie.

PATENT OFFICE, OTTAWA, September 4, 1872. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the provisions of 35th Victoria, Chap. 26, intitled: "An Act respecting Patents of Invention," His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to approve of certain rules and regulations, and of such forms prescribed as have appeared necessary for the purposes of the said Act.

J. H. POPE, Minister of Agriculture and Commissioner of Patents.

PUBLIC NOTICE. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Ottawa, 11th October, 1872. VIENNA EXHIBITION. In pursuance of an Order in Council, dated 2nd October, 1872, notice is hereby given to Companies, Firms, or Individuals, who may desire, to send on their own account, articles to the forthcoming Vienna Exhibition, of the following abstracts of rules furnished, and the offer of services tendered by the Committee of Her Majesty's Commission entrusted with the management of the Exhibition of Colonial productions.

1. The History of Inventions. 2. The History of Industry. 3. Exhibition of Musical Instruments of Cremona. 4. Exhibition of the use of waste materials and their products. 5. The History of Prices. 6. The Representation of the Commerce, and Trade of the World, and the factor having reference to 1. Living Animals (horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, dogs, fowls, game, fish, &c.) 2. Butchers' meat, venison, poultry, pork, &c. 3. Dairy produce. 4. Garden Produce (fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, flowers, plants, &c.) 5. Living plants injurious to agriculture and forestry. The Managing Committee also-mentioned of colonial productions is under the presidency of the Marquis of Ripon.

City men of an ornithological turn have often wondered that bird are not melancholy in the morning, as their little bills are then all "over dew."

THE WOODBINE, 88 YONGE STREET.

WM. J. HOWELL, JR., PROPRIETOR. Choice brands of Wines, Liquors, and Cigars constantly on hand.

JAMES S. COOK, 392 Yonge Street, NEWS DEALER, &c., ENGLISH MAGAZINES, AND AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS, FOR SALE.

F. A. VERNER, Photographer, Portrait Painter in Oil, Water Colors, Indian Ink, Locket Pictures, &c., CORNER KING AND CHURCH STREETS.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! H. M. ROWE & CO.'S WORLD RENOWNED BALTIMORE OYSTERS, BY THE CAN OR QUART. Every Can Stamped. OYSTER PARLOR NOW OPEN, PATRONIZED BY LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. WRIGHT & WIDGERY, CORNER YONGE AND RICHMOND STS.

OPEN! OPEN! OPEN! TAYLOR'S RETAIL OYSTER HOUSE, 264 YONGE STREET, JUST OPEN. Call and See the Largest Stock of Fruit, Fish, Game, &c. IN TORONTO.

WM. TAYLOR, 264 YONGE STREET. Sign "Big Lamp."

MECHANICS: ATTENTION! EIGHT REASONS Why you should Buy your DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, MANTLES, READY-MADE CLOTHING, GENT'S FURNISHINGS, BOOTS & SHOES, at SHAVER & BELL'S

Reason 1. Our goods for Style cannot be surpassed in the city. Reason 2. Our Goods are made of the best materials. Reason 3. Our Goods are manufactured by the best workmen. Reason 4. Our system of doing business is honest dealing. Reason 5. Our motto is "Own Price." Reason 6. You cannot purchase cheaper Goods in Toronto. Reason 7. You will have obliging Clerks to serve you. Reason 8. You will find each Department complete.

LADIES! Don't fail to buy your Millinery, Mantles, Shawls, Laces, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Dresses, Trimmings, Shirting, Shooting, Gloves, Collars, Cloths, Boots and Shoes, &c., at SHAVER & BELL'S. GENTLEMEN! Don't fail to buy your Coats, Vests, Pants, Undershirts, Drawers, Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, Handkerchiefs, and Boots and Shoes. A splendid assortment of Fall and Winter Trowersings, Vestings, Coatings, &c., &c., at SHAVER & BELL'S, 2 St. Lawrence Buildings, KING STREET, TORONTO.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS TRY THE LION

FOR YOUR Ready-Made Clothing, Heavy Tweed Suits, Fine Tweed Suits, Warm Overcoats, Red River Coats, Boy's Clothing, THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK IN THE PROVINCE. Millinery, Mantles, Shawls. R. WALKER & SONS, TORONTO AND LONDON.

Bankrupt SALE. The subscriber having purchased the stock of C. F. BUNBURY, 262 Yonge Street, consisting of Shirts, Hosiery, Underclothing, Millinery, &c., and added thereto part of a Bankrupt Stock of Dry Goods, from London, will commence on SATURDAY, THE 19TH INSTANT, to sell the same, in lots to suit purchasers, at an average of seventy-five cents on the dollar. Also, A LOT OF NEW GOODS, consigned direct from Glasgow, will be sold retail at Toronto wholesale prices; and 1 case Black Lustras, 1 case Ashton's Prints, and 1 case of Shawls, damaged on voyage of importation on steamer "Vicksburg," at half price.

WM. MACKLIN, 262 YONGE STREET.

THE RUSH THE FACT THE NAME Of Saturday continued yesterday all day long. Is our goods are right in price, right in style, and right everywhere you take them. STYLISH MILLINERY, STYLISH MANTLES, STYLISH COSTUMES, And Stylish Dress Goods. We have a very select and cheap stock of these goods—OUR DRESSES AT \$2 50. OUR DRESSES AT \$3 00. OUR DRESSES AT \$3 50. Are the cheapest and choicest goods for the price in this city.

G. & J. W. COX & CO. 25-46 GENTS' UNDERWEAR. Heavy Undershirts ..... \$0 80 Extra do., do..... 1 00 Fine and Heavy do..... 1 25 Scotch Lambswool do..... 1 50 Drawers to Match at same Prices. VERY SUPERIOR CARDIGAN JACKETS. "STAR" Dry Goods & Clothing House, Corner King and West Market Streets.

DRESS DEPARTMENT. All the New Fabrics At CRAWFORD & SMITH'S. CRAWFORD & SMITH'S All Wool Serges. CRAWFORD & SMITH'S French Silk Reps. CRAWFORD & SMITH'S Ottoman Wool Reps. CRAWFORD & SMITH'S All Wool Poplins. CRAWFORD & SMITH'S Striped All Wool Camlets. CRAWFORD & SMITH'S French Merinos. CRAWFORD & SMITH'S Janus Cord. CRAWFORD & SMITH'S Irish Poplins. CRAWFORD & SMITH'S Broche Wool Reps.

CLOTHING. COATS, VESTS, PANTS, OVERCOATS, AND UNDERCOATS. All kinds of Clothing. READY-MADE OR MADE TO ORDER. A First-Class Cutter kept on the premises. A General Stock of Dry Goods. JOB LOTS FOR PEDLARS VERY CHEAP. MEAKIN & CO., 207 YONGE STREET, Three doors below Green Bush Hotel, and directly opposite Albert Street.

H. K. DUNN, 51 QUEEN STREET WEST, OPPOSITE TERAULEY STREET. In returning thanks to the Workmen for their liberal support for the last six months, I would call special attention to the extensive alterations in my store. To further facilitate the supplying of their wants I have added an English Butter Counter and Tray to my provision department, where can always be found Fresh Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Lard, HAMS, BACON, &c., &c., Arranged and kept in the good old English style. To my Grocery Department I have added a fresh supply, comprised of the best Groceries to be found and bought in this market. In my Liquor Department can be found an assortment of the choicest brands, and which, as the above, can be bought at the lowest cash prices. Remember the old place and call again. H. K. DUNN.

TO THE LABORING CLASSES. All who wish to have Good, Neat, and Comfortable BOOTS AND SHOES, Call at the WORKINGMEN'S SHOE DEPOT, 131 York Street, BOOTS SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH. P. MCGINNES.

CHINA HALL, 71 KING ST EAST, TORONTO. New Breakfast and Tea Sets, New Dinner and Dessert Sets, New Cheese Covers, New Table Flower Pots, New Table Decorations, New Table Jugs, And a large assortment of New Goods, worth seeing. GLOVER HARRISON, IMPORTER.

GEORGE ELLIS, Manufacturer and Importer of Hair and Jute Switches, Chignons, Curls, Wigs, Bands, Puffs and Perfumery. LARGE 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 sent on application—either wholesale or retail.

MECHANICS, ATTENTION! STOVES! STOVES! J. R. ARMSTRONG & CO., COAL STOVES! WOOD STOVES! The American Base Burner, FOR HALLS. Mechanics will find it to their advantage to call on us before purchasing elsewhere. 161 YONGE STREET.

S. M. PETERKIN, Carver and Gilder, Picture Frame and Looking Glass Manufacturer, AND DEALER IN PLAIN AND CARVED BRACKETS, No. 71 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO.

ANTHONY GILLIS, (SUCCESSOR TO T. ROBINSON), FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSER, 12 QUEEN STREET WEST. Shaving, Hair Cutting, Shampooing and Hair Dyeing done in first-class style. Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting promptly and carefully attended to.

MECHANICS! When you want GOOD BOOKS, AT LOW PRICES, GO TO PIDDINGTON'S MAMMOTH BOOK STORE, 248 & 250 Yonge Street, TORONTO.

133 YONGE STREET. G. M. LYNN & CO. celebrated for their CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES. No Better Stock in the Market. G. W. LYNN & CO., OFFPOSITE Temperance Street.

N. McEACHREN, MERCHANT TAILOR, &c., 191 Yonge Street.

TO BUILDERS AND MECHANICS BRIMSTIN & BROTHERS, General Hardware Merchants, LOCKSMITHS AND BELLHANGERS. 288 Yonge Street, Sign of "Dominion Key," TORONTO. Plumbing and Gas Fitting in all their branches. Jobbing promptly attended to.

GRAND OPENING OF THE VARIETY HALL. TREMENDOUS STOCK OF CHOICE Family Groceries and Provisions, CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, &c. Also, in connection with the above, we have opened the WEST END HARDWARE HOUSE, 313 Queen Street West. A. FARLEY & SON.

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

MURPHY & BOLTON, (Successors to S. Fawkes & H. B. Williams.) FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS, 183 YONGE STREET, NORTH OF QUEEN STREET, TORONTO, ONT. N. B.—Mrs. MCCARTHY'S business has removed to the above address.

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

J. YOUNG, LATE FROM G. Armstrong's Undertaking Establishment, Montreal, UNDERTAKER, 361 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. Funerals Furnished with every Requisite. AGENT FOR FISK'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES. FURNITURE! FURNITURE! CHARLES O'CONNOR takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the last eighteen years, and begs to announce that he has altered and refitted his store, 223 YONGE STREET, Making it a first-class light store. He has also re-stocked his store with an assorted and large lot of furniture, making it second to none in the city. Call and price my goods, before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN BAILIE, HARDWARE MERCHANT, 286 Yonge Street, Toronto, Dealer in all kinds of Building Hardware and Carpenter's Tools of all descriptions. A NEW STOCK OF BENCH PLANES AND MARPLES & SON'S GOODS. CHARLES TOYE, MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, 72 QUEEN STREET WEST. A large and extensive stock on hand. A good fit guaranteed.

ONTARIO WORKMAN BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 124 Bay Street, Toronto. Having increased our stock of machinery and material, we wish to inform tradesmen and others that we are prepared to execute orders for PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING, AT REASONABLE RATES, WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH. LEAVE YOUR ORDERS FOR BILL HEADS, CIRCULARS, CHEQUES, CERTIFICATES, CARDS, CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS, LABELS, PROGRAMMES, POSTERS. ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO, And no efforts spared to give satisfaction.

AGRICULTURAL Fire Insurance Company. HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: KINGSTON. CAPITAL, - - - - - \$650,000. Deposited at Ottawa for Benefit of Policy Holders, \$100,000. This Company insures nothing but private dwellings and their contents, and in consequence of conducting the business upon this non-hazardous principle, the Premiums of Insurance are much lower. WORKINGMEN About to insure their houses or furniture, would do well to well to consult the Agent for this Company be insuring elsewhere. A. W. SMITH, S Manning's Block, FRONT ST., TORONTO.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Monday, 7th day of October, 1872. PRESENT: HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Ottawa, Monday, 7th day of October, 1872. PRESENT: HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Ottawa, Monday, 30th day of September, 1872. PRESENT: HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

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