

# Ontario Workman.

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

VOL. I.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1873

NO. 50

## A NEW PARTY.

An agitation is on the tapis among the Labor Reformers of the United States for the reorganization of the industrial classes, and the formation of a great politico-social party, having higher aims and ends than any that has gone before it,—“a party that is to ignore all past issues, politics and actions—a party that leaves the old and leads forward to the new.” A writer in the *Chicago Workingman's Advocate* submits the following as a platform:—

1st, Control of federal and State governments.

2nd, The passage of general laws for the organization of co-operative associations or corporations throughout the entire nation, where industries will admit of it, composed of the present employers and employes, skilled and unskilled, for the production and exchange of all the commodities which our climate and other conditions may enable us to create.

3rd, Reorganization of our financial system, by the calling in of all national and greenback currency, and substituting for it a people's currency, of sufficient volume to carry on all the internal business of the nation; such currency to be manufactured by the federal government of the people, and loaned exclusively to these co-operative corporations.

4th, The combination of the present wages system, applied to every member of these co-operative associations; such wages to be regulated by value of services, but the lowest amount paid to unskilled labor to be sufficient for a comfortable subsistence; and a uniform rate of wages everywhere for the same grade of labor or service.

5th, The abolition of all restrictions on trade, such as custom houses, duties, internal revenue collectors, &c.; and the collection of all federal as well as state taxes from real and personal property, as is now the case in States.

This is but an outline of the more important changes indispensable for the future elevation of labor. Out of this politico-economical movement of labor will necessarily grow reforms in every direction. It does away with the necessity for a monied class, unites capital and labor in one homogeneous body, with but one common interest, elevates labor, removes poverty, and the ordinary causes of crime. At the same time it is free from the imputation of injustice and robbery, takes mankind just as they are, places them in familiar channels of labor, leaves them at liberty to choose any occupation they are fitted for, does not interfere with the arrangements of private life. It is simply the substitution of partnerships in place of individual operations, on a system that positively secures every man from loss, while guaranteeing constant work and ready payments for all.

It is time for the industrial classes to discuss and prepare themselves for social changes. A partial co-operative system has been initiated in England by the capitalists themselves, but it is too slow and inefficient to furnish an adequate remedy.

The Committee appointed by the Town Council of Edinburgh have recommended to the Governors of Heriot's Hospital a scheme for a complete system of theoretical and technical education, which consists of a school for boys between twelve and fifteen, and an evening technical college for adults and apprentices.

A great number of strikes are now distressing trade in Germany. We have already alluded to the strike in Leipsic among the printers, and now it appears that this trade is also menaced by the compositors at Breslau. The weavers of Cologne in the employ of M. Meyer have struck work as they were refused an increase on their meagre earnings of 12s 6d per week. Their fellow workers of the same town, have followed this example.

## STRAY NOTES FROM THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 25.

As some of the readers of *THE WORKMAN* who may have had no occasion to visit Ottawa, may yet care to learn something about the public buildings in which the Parliament of the Dominion is now assembled, and in which the ordinary work of the various governmental departments is carried on, I send you a few notes concerning them which I hope may not be devoid of interest.

And first as to their site. This is on a point of ground which juts out into the river Ottawa very nearly in the middle of the city, and which was formerly called Barrack Hill. The level of this ground is considerably higher than in the neighborhood, being nearly one hundred and sixty feet above the summer level of the river, an elevation which contributes in no inconsiderable degree to the imposing appearance, which so strikingly impresses almost every observer who sees these buildings for the first time. The area of the grounds belonging to the Government takes in altogether nearly thirty acres, and is detached from adjacent property by well-defined lines. On the north is the precipitous escarpment of the river; on the east a deep ravine, at the bottom of which is the Rideau Canal, with its famous combined locks; on the south is Wellington street, destined, so say the shrewd ones, to be the finest street of the city; and on the west the slope of the hill is so sudden that the line of division from contiguous lots is sufficiently clear. Up the river, about a mile, are the Chaudiere Falls, which may be seen from many parts of the grounds, and two miles down stream is the point of confluence between the Gatineau and the Ottawa. Such a site supplies all the requisites for a favorable *coup d'œil*. The materials used for construction is a compact, durable sandstone from Napan, near by; a stone of a very delicate warm grey tint, and which is further relieved by the still warmer Potsdam sandstone round the arches, and by the more sober drab of the Ohio stone used in the coins, mullions and dressings.

There are three buildings in the pile, or rather three blocks of buildings,—the Parliament House proper, built near the brink of the river, which includes the Chambers for the Commons, and the Senate, and the Library, and which has a southern face looking towards Wellington street, and other two buildings, one on either side of the main structure, detached from it by a considerable intervening space, used for departmental purposes, and known respectively in local parlance, as the eastern and western blocks. The ground the main edifice stands on, comprises about two acres; and the departmental buildings occupy about the same space. The stone wall now in process of construction, parallel with Wellington street, will form the fourth side of the quadrangle, of which the buildings themselves form the other three sides. The departmental blocks have two main facades looking towards the quadrangle and to the south. The library is still incomplete, and will require at least two seasons for its work to be carried to a point of finish sufficient to show much more than its magnificent proportions. When complete it will be a circular room ninety feet in diameter, with a dome-shaped roof, and free from any pillars or other contrivances to dwarf its apparent size. The roof was originally designed to be stone, but at the suggestion of the Engineer of the Public Works Department (Mr. Page) it has been decided to use iron instead of stone, and already the rafters are in their intended positions. The outer wall of this building is very thick and low, a polygon of sixteen sides in shape, from each angle of which is thrown up a flying buttress to

support the immense thrust thrown on the interior and higher wall by the dome.

The architecture of these buildings is Gothic, chiefly in the early English style, which, for large structures, appears to be very generally gaining favor. It is interesting to notice how the aversion from classic literature was accompanied by a corresponding departure from classic architecture, till we now find that substantially what Wren called a system of “jetties, points, narrow window and crinkle crinkle,” Pugin, Barry and others, as the Victorian Gothic, have made the favorite style of the times. Our church architects—returning to the spirit of their predecessors—have for many years ceased to adorn Christian churches with Grecian porticoes and facades; practically embodying Coleridge's aesthetic canon, that the Gothic is the “petrification of the Christian religion.” And our realistic age has found out that this system not only gives for large buildings great facilities in the way of ventilating and lighting; but, that it is also cheaper in point of cost. Robert Dale Owen, who, when the Smithsonian Institution at Washington was to be built examined this question fully, found that a Gothic structure could be built at a price per cubic foot not more than half the cost of a classic building of the same degree of comeliness. So that cost alone may be, in part at least, an explanation of its use in late years for secular as well as ecclesiastical structures of the larger and more expensive kinds.

The central structure is four hundred and seventy-two feet long, is three stories in height, and is cut up by belt courses from the windows and doors, into five horizontal bands. The central tower is thirty feet square at the base, about one hundred and sixty feet high, and is divided unequally into five vertical spaces, that containing the belfry windows being the most handsome of the five. The wings at each end of this face are brought out from the central part even with the central tower, which stands its full thickness from the walls. The angles thus formed have each a tower. The roof is very steep in its pitch, and cut off at the top, or technical-truncated; it is covered with parti-colored slates, and is surrounded with a wrought iron cresting painted dark blue and tipped with gold. Several small, peaked, corner windows stand out from the roof, and contribute to give with the gables, turrets and handsome chimneys a broken sky line of great beauty, which is considered one of the charms peculiar to this style of architecture. The same features of style are carried out in the side buildings, of which that on the east is by far the most elegant in appearance. Nowhere is there any very costly elaboration of details, effect having been obtained by an harmonious arrangement of parts and gradation of the colors of the stone, which reflect the highest credit on the taste of the architects.

The designs were, for the main building, those of Messrs. Fuller & Jones, of Toronto, and were chosen from those of fourteen competitors. The departmental buildings were from Messrs. Stent & Laver, of this city, who obtained the premium over six competitors. The entire cost has been about three million of dollars.

OBSEVER.

## FEDERATION OF LABOR UNIONS.

A meeting of trades union representatives was held at Cooper Luncheon Rooms, Eldon street, Finsbury, on Wednesday evening. Mr. C. Shriver was unanimously elected to preside, Mr. Morgan, of the Labor League, to the vice-chair; the Amalgamated Society of Watermen and Lightermen being represented by Messrs. Collier, Sissor, Field, Hobbs, S. Peters, and G. Elliot; the Labor Protection League, by Mr. C. Keen, General Secretary, and Messrs. Hurley, Morgan, Fowler, Lynch and Mahoney; the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, by Mr. Bull and Mr. Pearce; the Amalgamated Carman and Conveyance Association, by Messrs. Joy, Beasley, Chaff, Nevile, Stroud,

and Mr. C. Shriver, the General Secretary. The credentials of the delegates having been verified, the chairman opened the proceedings by detailing what had been done since their last meeting. Lucidly showing the advantages to be derived from the federation of labor unions. The moral power it would have would be immense, but the defensive power would be enormous. And he considered that a proper exercise of their political power, combined with the power the Federation would give, would enable them to achieve that position in the State of which they were the very muscle, and from them the capitalists spring their fortunes; therefore, it was their bounden duty to make every effort to see that labor received its due reward. (Loud cheers.) He had taken some trouble with the resolutions. They had formerly been agreed to, and he could see various amendments were required, and had, accordingly, inserted various amendments which he would read through for their consideration. Mr. Keen, Mr. Bull, and Mr. Elliot having expressed the views of their respective associations, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted—That it be altered to the title of Federation of Labor Unions.

1st.—This meeting of delegates, from the four societies, consider it essential for their future welfare that a working agreement uniting the whole in one federation for defensive purposes should be drawn out and established, and governed for this purpose by a body known as the upper executive. The present government, and names of each society, to be retained in exactly the same position as at present constituted for the working of their own association or society.

2.—Each association or society shall be known for this purpose as a section of the upper executive, and such federation shall be governed by a council which shall be known and named the upper executive, and be constituted from the various executive councils of each society in the federation, or those hereafter admitted.

3.—The upper executive shall consist of six members from each society in the federation, and be elected in the month of January in each year, each society to elect its representatives as it thinks fit.

4.—All unimportant questions shall be submitted to the upper executive for its decision by the various societies' executive councils, such as a cessation of work, Parliamentary actions, &c., and such questions being passed by a majority of not less than four-fifths of those present at a summoned meeting, shall be binding upon every member of the various societies in the federation, two-thirds of the upper executive to form a quorum.

5.—The upper executive shall meet on the second Wednesday in each month, or oftener if required, at 7.30 p.m., at the most convenient place. They shall have power to summon all connected with any case submitted for their decision; also the secretary of any society to produce all documents relating to the same.

6.—In case of cessation from work by any society in the federation, no member of the other societies shall accept employment, or knowingly execute any portion of the duty or labor that would or should be executed by the societies' men who are locked out or standing out by order of the upper executive.

7.—No strike shall be sanctioned, nor cessation from work by any society in the federation entertained until every effort has been made to effect a peaceable settlement, and as a final attempt to do so, an offer shall be made by the upper executive to refer the dispute to arbitration, one arbitrator to be named by the upper executive, and another by the societies' executive councils. If the employer, or company in question, refuse to submit the disputed matter to arbitration, or concede the demands of the society in question, then due notice for the members of that particular society to leave their employment shall be given by the upper executive in the name of the federation. Any society in the federation acting otherwise than in conformity with this clause; shall not be supported by the federation, and such society shall at once be suspended during the discretion of the upper executive, or dealt with as circumstances may determine.

8.—After the preceding clause has been strictly complied with without success, and it shall be thought to be necessary, by the upper executive, and a vote being passed in accordance with the fourth clause to that effect, the society in question shall cease work—as per clause 7 only. Then the said society shall be supported by every society in the federation by a levy or otherwise, and any levy ordered to be made on account of the oppressed society shall be binding on every member in the federation.

9.—In order to support the society's men who are thus forced out, each society in the federation shall send the sum of threepence per week from its funds for every member on its books, for four consecutive weeks, if required; or, should the upper executive consider it necessary, sixpence per member shall be sent the first week, and threepence each week the two following weeks. Should any more money be required, it shall be raised by a levy of sixpence per member on every member in the federation, the money in all cases to be sent to the upper executive, who shall forward the amount required to pay the societies' men ordered out in strict accordance with the 7th and 8th clauses, not later than Wednesday in each week to the society's executive council, wherein such dispute exists, who shall furnish a balance sheet for the same for the upper executive, and each executive council at their respective meetings, the men in all cases to be paid daily, and receipts taken for the amount paid to them.

10.—That an invitation is hereby given to all labor societies in the United Kingdom to join the federation.

11.—Copies of this agreement to be submitted to every society in the federation, before it is signed, for their approval. Should it not be returned on or before March the 12th, four stamped copies shall be signed, and one sent by the upper executive to each society's executive council, and a signature obtained for the same, which shall make it binding on every member of the federation.

The meeting was then adjourned until Wednesday, the 19th, at 10 a.m., to discuss and settle the minor matters and form of procedure.

A hearty vote of thanks being given to the chairman and vice-chairman for so ably conducting the proceedings, brought the meeting to a close.

## Labor Notes.

The colliers employed in the various pits in the Somerset coalfield district have received an advance on their wages of 10 per cent., unasked for.

Notwithstanding the example of the United States and of Switzerland, the French parliament has refused to vote a subsidy to enable French workmen to visit the exhibition at Vienna. It was thought that such a measure proposed for the sole purpose of affording the artisans of France an opportunity of improving their technical knowledge of trade would result, it is not clearly explained how, in the propaganda of socialists doctrines. On the other hand the town of Marseilles, more liberal, has voted 5000 francs to enable some of its workmen to visit the Vienna exhibition.

A conference of the committee of the Brussels Carpets Manufacturers' Association and delegates from the Weavers' Association has just been held in the Chess-room, Kidderminster, when the Chairman announced that the manufacturers had decided on giving the weavers an advance of 3d. per yard, which will be equivalent to about 2s. 4d. in the pound. This rise is to commence next month, as soon as the present contracts are worked out. It was stated, further, that for the future all works were to close at one o'clock on Saturdays. The weavers have not gained all they asked, but are nevertheless, pleased with this liberal concession of the manufacturers.

A meeting of the London District Committee appointed by the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, representing about 10,000 members, was held on Sunday evening, at the district committee rooms, Eldon street, City, to consider the question of an increase of wages, and a reduction of the hours of labor. Many of the companies not having taken any notice of the numerous memorials their servants have sent them respecting the same, it was decided to have a series of meetings in various parts of London, preparatory to a large meeting in Exeter Hall at the latter end of March. A petition to be sent to every company in London, asking for a general increase of 2s. per week—six days not exceeding ten hours to constitute a week's work—Sunday duty to be paid for; or a day off during the ensuing week.





NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN.

Trades Assembly Hall.

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

The Ontario Workman

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1873.

THE ORILLIA TRADE DISPUTE.

We alluded last week to the fact that a difficulty had occurred in Orillia, between four Knights of St. Crispin and an employer. The facts of the case, so far as we can learn, are simply these:—Some time ago, a lodge of the K. O. S. C. was established in that village. A bill of wages was drawn up, which was submitted to the employers, and without any hesitation adopted by them, each employer signing the bill. All went on satisfactorily till a week or two ago, when one of the employers—Fitzgerald by name—took exception to some portion of the bill (although having up to that time paid it without demur), and refused to pay it. The men employed, considering that faith had been broken with them, refused to work, and "struck" the shop. Ultimately, communication was had between employer and employed, and the result was that the men were to resume work under the old bill of wages. This was considered satisfactory; but when the men went to work Mr. Fitzgerald discharged one of them, and, under the circumstances, the others, considering that the man discharged was being made the victim, refused to go to work unless all were placed just as they had been before the dispute. This the employer refused, and again the men left the shop. After a few days, two of the men violated their obligations by "going back" upon the lodge; and went to work for Mr. Fitzgerald. The men who had left work tried, by persuasion and arguments, to bring the defaulters back, and convince them of the error of their ways, but without effect. A few days passed, when four members of the order, named J. McFedries, J. W. Wellband, J. McGinn, and W. J. H. Dudley, were arrested on a charge of conspiracy against Fitzgerald. Only one of the four men summoned had worked for Fitzgerald, but, we presume, being prominent men of the K. O. S. C. Lodge, that was sufficient to mark them out for prosecution. The four men appeared with counsel, and after the case had been heard and adjourned three times, the men were honorably acquitted, the counsel for the

prosecution withdrawing the charge as against Wellband and McFedries. In deed, we are informed there was not the slightest evidence produced in court to support the prosecution.

We have already frequently alluded to the operations of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and to the large amount of money that has been expended in the mother country to defend actions that had been taken under its provisions, and of the strenuous and long continued efforts on the part of unionists to have this obnoxious act repealed. Now, we wish to notice that in the present instance the Act of 1872 was the one which was quoted for the action; and what is meant by the term "Act of 1872," must be understood, not the Trades' Union Act itself, but that "unnecessary incumbrance which kills its power for good," the Criminal Amendment Act. There is not the slightest doubt but that the Trades' Union Bill which repeals all the old doctrines about restraint of combinations, and all that kind of thing, has been found to be perfectly effectual to answer the purposes for which it was introduced, and is, in all respects to be regarded as a substantial, good and honest bill, and is a complete charter legalizing Trades' Unions; but so long as it is encumbered with the second part—the Criminal Law Amendment Act—it will never accomplish the purposes designed by its introduction. If the Criminal Law required amendment, it certainly should have been amended; but it should have been done by an Act which had not reference to Trades' Unions alone.

We are glad to know that action is being taken by the labor organizations of this Dominion, having in view the repeal of this objectionable Amendment Act; and the Toronto Trades' Assembly, Ottawa Trades' Council, Hamilton Canadian Labor Unity, Provincial Grand Lodge, K. O. S. C., and other associations that may be moving in this matter, may take this first action under the "Act of 1872"—so far as Canada is concerned—as an occasion to "point a moral," if not to "adorn a tale."

If men render themselves amenable to the laws of the land, it is right that the honor and dignity of the law should be maintained; but it is high time that it should be put out of the power of any man, in a spirit of spite and petty revenge, to take men from their occupations into a court of law, and bring a charge of "conspiracy" against them, without the slightest title of evidence to substantiate that charge beyond the fact that the Amendment Act declares it a criminal action to "coerce;" and if a man who happens to be a trade unionist but speak to another under the circumstances we have named, it may be at once inferred that he is using "coercion;" and, in defending himself against such a charge, not only is the man's time lost to him, but legal expenses have to be incurred; and a statute so confused and so undefined, entrusted to the definitions of unprofessional magistrates, renders it quite possible, and more than probable, that innocent men, besides being placed at the mercy of vindictive employers, may be punished for a crime they never even contemplated.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The crisis in Great Britain has ended in the return of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues to power. The Conservative party being in a minority in the House, Mr. Disraeli declined to assume the responsibility of forming a ministry of that complexion, because the party would thus be exposed to great humiliations, which would tend more than almost anything else, to strengthen its opponents.

PROHIBITION.

The Dominion Parliament has appointed a Special Committee, to whom are to be referred the petitions praying for the passage of a prohibitory liquor law. The Committee consists of Messrs. Mackenzie, Richards, Bowell, Burpee, Casgrain, Charlton, Chisholm, Wilkes, Forbes, Killam, Palmer, Gibbs, Ross Rymal and Bodwell.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE.

A Hamilton correspondent writes to the Mail as follows:—

I will add, as the result of my own enquiries, that there is every prospect of a very large building business being done in Hamilton the incoming season, if we were only sure of one thing, namely, that we are to have no strikes this spring. If we have no strike, a great deal of money will be laid out on building this season, employment will be active, money will be in plentiful circulation, and retailers will do a full and profitable business. But if there is to be a big strike, as is talked of in some quarters, then look out for hard times, closing of shops, and stoppage of business. I venture to say that in all this I am by no means exaggerating either the apprehension in the public mind here with regard to a general strike, or the disastrous consequences in Hamilton should it take place.

We should imagine the answer to the above query rests a good deal with the employers. We do not know what the request of the men of Hamilton in the building trade is likely to be. If the request be reasonable it should be granted; if otherwise, let steps be taken to convince them of their wrong position. Let not false pride on the part of either employers or men prevent recourse to every reasonable means to adjust their difference.

CENTRE TORONTO.

On Friday last, Mr. Edgar objected to the reception of a petition complaining of the undue return of Mr. Wilkes, the member for Centre Toronto, on the grounds that the time specified for the reception of petitions had expired. The question was debated pro and con, and at a general request of the members the matter was allowed to stand over till Monday. The debate was resumed on Monday night, and the question well ventilated. The Speaker ruled that the petition should be received, as in his opinion the fourteen days provided in which to receive petitions meant the fourteen days succeeding the correct Parliamentary opening of the Legislature. The House then divided on the reception of the petition, and resulted as follows: for its reception, 72; against it, 76.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of the Loyal Orange Association for Eastern Ontario, which held its session in Ottawa last week, elected the following grand officers:—Bro. H. S. Macdonald, M.P.P. Brockville, Right Worshipful Grand Master; Bros. S. S. Peek, Windsor, and A. Broder, West Winchester, Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Masters; Rev. Bro. J. Norris, Omence, Grand Chaplain; Bro. J. S. Wood, Belleville, Grand Treasurer; Bro. A. VanIngen, Keene, Grand Secretary; Bro. D. Ewing, Dartford, Deputy Grand Secretary; Bro. J. Holmes, Kingston, Grand Lecturer; Bro. Wm. Henderson, Port Granby, Grand Director of Ceremonies. The next annual session will be held in Port Hope.

THE BALLOT.

Mr. Young, Member for Waterloo, on Wednesday of last week introduced a bill to provide for taking the votes at elections for members of the Commons, by ballot. The bill was introduced and read a first time. We are not yet in a position to give the particulars of the bill, but hope to do so at an early date.

The Tailors' Protective Union, of St. Catharines, have presented to their employers a revised bill of wages, and the employers are to give an answer next week.

JOHN KELZ, MERCHANT TAILOR.—We beg to refer to this gentleman's card in another column. It will be noticed that he has received his Spring stock of goods for ordered work. We can confidently recommend workmen to share their patronage with Mr. Kelz, as he is governed by the motto of "small profits and quick returns."

For first-class Job Printing go to the WORKMAN Office.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

Assuming it for fact that the working classes stand in need of elevation, where-in does it consist? or what is the true elevation they ought to aspire after? By the elevation of the working classes we do not mean that the laborer is to be raised above the need of labor. We cannot expect a series of improvements, wonderful as they have been during the past years, to release him from his daily work. Still more, we can have no desire to dismiss him from his workshop and farm, to take the spade and axe from his hand, and to make his life a long holiday. Surely we would not change, if we could, our subjection to physical laws, our exposure to hunger and cold, and the necessity of constant conflicts with the material world. We would not, if we could, so temper the elements that they should infuse into us only grateful sensations, that they should make vegetation so exuberant as to anticipate every want, and the minerals so ductile as to offer no resistance to our strength or skill. Such a world would make a contemptible race. Manual labor is a school, in which men are placed to get energy of purpose and character, a vastly more important endowment than all the learning of all other schools. The laborer is placed, indeed, under hard masters, physical sufferings and wants, the power of fearful elements, and the vicissitudes of all human things; but these stern teachers do a work which no compassionate, intelligent friend could do for us, and true wisdom will bless Providence for this sharp ministry. Work we all must, with hand or head, if we mean to bring out and perfect our nature.

But more: labor has great dignity. It is not merely the grand instrument by which the earth is overspread with fruitfulness and beauty, and the ocean subdued and matter wrought into innumerable forms for comfort and ornament. It has a far higher function, which is to give force to the will, efficiency, courage, the capacity of endurance, and of persevering devotion to far-reaching plans. Alas for the man or woman who has not learned to work! They are poor creatures indeed. They know not themselves. They depend on others, with no capacity of making returns for the support they give. And let them not fancy that they have a monopoly of enjoyment. Ease, rest, owes its deliciousness to toil, and no toil is so burdensome as the rest of him who has nothing to task and quicken his powers. Hence we are warranted to say that manual labor is a great good; but in so saying we must be understood to speak of labor in its just proportions. In excess it does great harm. It is not good when made the sole work of life. It must be joined with higher means of improvement, or it degrades instead of exalting. Man has a various nature, which requires a variety of occupation and discipline for its growth. Study, meditation, society, and relaxation should be mixed up with physical toils. The meanest laborer has intellect, heart, imagination, taste, as well as bones and muscles, and he is grievously wronged when compelled to exclusive drudgery for bodily subsistence. Unhappily, our present civilization is far from realizing this idea. It tends to increase the amount of manual toil at the very time that it renders this toil less favorable to the culture of the mind.

The division of labor which distinguishes civilized from savage life, and to which we owe chiefly the perfection of the arts, tends to dwarf the intellectual powers, by confining the activity of the individual to a narrow range, to a few details—perhaps to the heading of pins, the pointing of nails, or the tying together of broken strings—so that, while the savage has his faculties sharpened by various occupations and by exposure to various perils, the civilized man treads a monotonous stupifying round of unthinking toil. This cannot, must not always be. Variety of action, corresponding to the variety of human powers, and fitted to develop all, is the most important element of human civilization. In proportion as Christianity shall spread the spirit of brotherhood,

there will and must be a more equal distribution of toils and means of improvement. That system of labor which saps the health, and shortens life, and famishes intellect, needs, and must receive, groat modification; still labor in due proportion is an important part of our present toil. It is the condition of all outward comforts and improvements, whilst at the same time it conspires with higher means and influences in ministering to the vigor and growth of the mind. It is, then, no part of philanthropy which would elevate the laboring class to exempt them from manual labor. In truth, a wise philanthropy would, if possible, persuade all men of all conditions to mix up a measure of this toil with their other pursuits. The body as well as the mind needs vigorous exertion, and even the studious would be happier were they trained to labor as well as to think. Let us learn to regard manual toil as the true discipline of a man. Not a few of the wisest, grandest spirits have toiled at the work bench and the plough.—People's Journal

WORK AND PLAY.

Men differ in their opinions as to what is work and what is play. He who through a long summer's day swings a sledge, pushes a plane, or follows a plow, naturally enough imagines that having nothing to do is a blissful state of affairs, and that play is a state of rest or idleness; on the other hand, and able-bodied man, possessed of an active brain, finds doing nothing the hardest kind of work.

In those latter years there is no small amount of attention paid to muscle. Brain feels the need of brawn—vigorous physical exercise—even though it be for the time fatiguing, is not necessarily an unpleasant excitement, and the reward it brings, in red blood, digestion, and sleep, is well worth having. A great deal of our play is work of the roughest kind. This is true of rowing, swimming, ball-playing, and a hundred of other delightful exercises. He who follows a trout stream all day may call the sport by what ever name he chooses, but it is work nevertheless.

Of all work, brain labor is the most fatiguing. One can drop the implements of his trade and the day's work is ended, but the cares of the office and the business cross the threshold of home, and frighten away sleep, or at least haunt one's dreams.

Work is agreeable and enjoyable very much in proportion as the object sought is desirable and attainable. It is not very much to be wondered at that men work with increasing earnestness as they achieve notable success in life, for man is so constituted that he loves power, and money gives him this. The more money the more power.

Habits of economy are very important in the relation they bear to the happiness of the individual. He who gains and holds has an encouragement to go on gaining, whereas if one's gains slip through his fingers, so that he finds himself as poor at the end of the year as when he began, he naturally grows discouraged and work becomes irksome.

The love of money may be, and without a question is, the root of much evil, but it is also the germ of much good. Wherever it exists there are cities, commerce, manufactures, agriculture, education, art; where it does not exist, there is barbarism. The right thing for every man to do is to try to get on in life. Considered by itself, a cottage and a narrow lot of land is a small thing to have in possession. But the man who earns a home by day's work, finds toil sweetened by the prospect of possession, and coming to it at length, even though it be humble, he is prepared to go on and accomplish far better things in the future.—American Builder.

A Scissorsmakers' Co-operative Society is spoken of at Sheffield.

The National Laborers' Union is said to be increasing its numbers at the rate of 500 a week.

Four hundred hands have resumed work, at Holt's Foundry, Bury, many at advanced wages.

Communications.

TORONTO.

THE HAMILTON MASS MEETING AND LEGISLATION.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

DEAR SIR,—Though the progress of the working classes is being evidenced by the most undoubted signs, and in no sense so strikingly as in their coming together in intelligent counsel, to express their feelings on matters that directly concern them. Such demonstrations have not been without their effect in causing favorable legislation in the interest of the working classes; but notwithstanding this progress and its favorable results, the working classes have yet much to learn before their influence will be fully recognized and fruitful in promoting such reforms as all intelligent workmen so much desire. Party differences has long been the bane of labor progress; and, as evinced at the meeting held in Hamilton, can only be productive of the most disastrous results. It is really surprising that at a meeting such as the one held in Hamilton, called by workmen, and presided over by workmen, to consider questions which belong to labor, and have become the property of workmen by being placed before the country by those whom they have chosen to create and administer our laws, that unity could not be found to exist. Why in the name of common sense could not the workmen of Hamilton meet calmly together to discuss those measures that are designed by the framers thereof to affect directly the labor of the country? And not go as Grits or Tories, which can only be productive of one result: that of dividing those whose interests are identical; thereby exposing the weak points in the unionism of labor. Workmen should remember that neither of the existing parties are parties of labor, that neither will give the reforms we need except in compliance with the demands of a well-directed and united agitation; and this agitation can never assume the proportions that the true friends of labor reform would wish, or that would warrant action on the part of our law-makers, so long as the workers appear on the boards as Grits or Tories. It is reforms we need; and as supporters of such measures—measures acknowledged to be of a nature to promote the best interests of labor, that we should combine, and bring all our influence to bear on the powers that be, no matter of what party, and get those measures enacted in the very best possible shape to subserve the interests of the industry of our common country. I hope that workmen in this country in future will not appear in public as Grits or Tories, but rather as rational beings, to approve or condemn measures that directly concern them as producers. True, our Local Legislature have handled more questions, during the term that is now drawing to a close,—questions that may be considered workmen's questions, than any of their predecessors; and though they have been dealt with in a most superficial manner, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that this is, to say the least, an acknowledgment of the need of legislation in the interest of labor, which must be amended by subsequent sessions of our Legislature, and brought more in accord with the views and wants of those for whom these questions were intended. Our Dominion or Federal Government is now in session, and it is in the power of that representative body to ameliorate the condition of labor. There is the Trade Union Act, good in itself, but freighted with an unnecessary encumbrance that kills its power for good to the Trades Unions, known as the Criminal Law Amendment Act. It is the unanimous wish of the workmen to have this repealed, and I many belonging to the party in power at Ottawa are true to their promises we will have such legislation; and if the expressed desire of the workmen in this respect is neglected by the Ministerial party let the Opposition make the attempt, and though they should fail, they would establish a claim upon the suffrages of labor that would not be forgotten when the proper time came.

I cannot close this letter without referring to the proposed new election law now being introduced by Sir John A. Macdonald. I must record the fact of my disappointment at the nature of its proposed provisions. Such an unshapely mass of matter, seemingly embodying no defined principle that the Ministry will not waive, having no provision for the extension of the franchise or the introduction of the ballot, is unworthy of a party whose eyes ought to be open to the needs of this progressive age. In the remarks of Sir John A. Macdonald I was sorry to notice that the only defined principle for which provision was made was that old relic of

feudalism, property above man—a means by which the land grasper may cast fifty or a hundred votes simultaneously at a general election by certificate. He may never have seen the property that the hardy, struggling backwoodsman is making valuable by his labor on the adjacent lands; but still he must have a voice in controlling the destinies of those hardy sons of nature who have taken their lives in their hands, and gone boldly forth to redeem from the wilderness and make valuable that which was valueless without the labor of man. I must forever object to man's franchise being based on any other basis than honor and manhood. I notice also the covert opposition given by the hon. gentleman to the Ballot, considering that many of his supporters are pledged to their constituents, with his knowledge, to support it, comes with very bad grace. On the whole, however, the bill is so indefinite that comment is premature; for it is hard to say what shape it will assume before it becomes law. The Opposition have a fine opportunity to show to what extent they are Reformers. Mr. McKenzie's remarks on the Bill had something of the true ring about them. Manhood Suffrage is what we want and are prepared for in this country; and if the leader of the Opposition is willing to act as well as speak, he is in a position to force the shaping of this Bill to a very great extent upon the Government, and it will not be forgotten by those interested.

Yours, etc., JOHN HEWITT.

CONVICT LABOR.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

SIR,—For the sake of abbreviation I adopt the above caption, though my remarks will be principally on the hiring of prison labor to contractors. And at this time it perhaps would be as well to fore-shadow my intention of dealing with this question by argument, evidence and comment. My time being principally engrossed in attending to my private affairs, any *lapis lingua*, or slip of the tongue, will perhaps be excused in one who is a genuine workman, and who now, as for the last twenty-four years, has toiled in a workshop from morning till night, and like the majority of his class, has little chance for recreation or pursuit of knowledge. I therefore ask indulgence for any seeming ambiguity or grammatical mistake.

Every person's mind is peculiar, therefore I cannot expect all will agree with me in my remarks on this question. I shall be amply satisfied if I can convince some of those who now hold a different view, that reformation should be the first duty of those having charge over prisoners.

Confinement is by some looked upon as a means of punishment, while others view it as a means of hindering criminals from committing offences against the law; yet I cannot see the reason for the acceptance of either of these alone, but take it that they should be supplementary to the one grand object that should animate the breast of every one, namely, reformation. To be consistent, those holding the confinement view should urge the eternal confinement of all persons leaving the moral path; and those holding the punishment idea entirely neglect one of the grand laws of Christianity. We pray that we may be forgiven our sins, as we forgive the sins of others; yet this is practically put aside, and vengeance is carried to the utmost.

Both these views are eminently shortsighted and selfish, and will not for one moment compare with reformation. Punishment debases, kindness improves its recipient. Punishment hardens the criminal's heart, and incites him to thoughts of retaliation on his oppressors, as he considers them; and brooding over thoughts of future vengeance is evidently anything but a step towards amendment. It does not require anything like a vivid imagination to imagine a prisoner, (or, if you like it better, a hardened criminal,) "uttering curses loud though deep" at what he may think an unnecessary punishment. Curses are in no case a means towards improving the morals of a man, and will not make a thief honest. I think a better way would be to show him that his incarceration is just long enough to give him time, under proper instruction, to learn that he has acted unjustly towards his fellow man, and that a wrong done can never bring happiness to the wrong-doer; to impress earnestly, though kindly, that

"He never knew a knave Who went happy to the grave, Or reached the mountain top he meant to climb; Or a heart, however hard, From all sympathy debarred, That kindness could not touch and enter in."

I can fancy some reader saying: "Do you think I shall quietly submit to pay taxes for this sort of thing, and keep pris-

oners in idleness?" Not so fast, my friend. No one ever expected you would quietly submit to any such thing. Work is a necessity towards the reformation of a criminal, and I do not see why that work should not be of a remunerative kind. It is very likely a prisoner would willingly do any useful labor. Personally, I abominate all kinds of prison cranks and tread-mills. This is not a joke; I am in earnest in the matter. At the same time I would devote a portion of time each day to the inculcation of moral lessons, put in an interesting and attractive form. If a prisoner is taught to take a pleasure in work and morality, the natural consequence will be a return to an honest mode of living after his term of imprisonment is completed. Work should be remunerative for two reasons. Firstly, no man can take pleasure in labor that is of no service. If a man was to pull a crank from morning till night he would soon get disgusted with it, and instead of industry, laziness would become the ruling power of his mind. Secondly, it is but just that each prisoner should pay his share of expense in the administration of justice and the incidental expenses of his confinement. Yet this is no reason he should be sold as a slave to the highest bidder, and every mode of whipping him to labor resorted to, except the direct application of the lash.

By experience we can judge of the degradation of the slaves of any nationality. "Disguise thyself as thou wilt, still, Slavery, thou art a bitter, bitter draught," wrote Lawrence Stern; and slavery, disguised under the cloak of a contract, will still be bitter to the slave. No hope of an improvement in industry can be entertained under the feeling of being driven to toil for the benefit of speculative and avaricious contractors. A prisoner must be made to feel that he is confined for his own benefit principally; and if once he understands that he is worked solely for the benefit of individuals who have no further interest in him, there is an end to any correct industrial ideas being planted within him. It evidently follows that good, honest, earnest and competent men must be appointed as officers in a prison, if the best results are to be attained. My opinion is that they should be appointed according to ability, tested by competitive examinations, and irrespective of political opinions.

I have yet to learn that the care of our prisoners can be justly entrusted to a man because he has been an active politician, and probably active in view of some such berth, where he can get a large salary and dodge the work. It is more criminal to be guilty of such "jobs" than any crime short of human life. The thought of our criminals—criminal, often through poverty unavoidable—being driven, hounded and tortured by political partisans, without one thought for improving the moral condition of their charge, is one that no philanthropist can endure without grief. It will be useless to appeal to those who for "filthy lucre" can so lose sight of all decency and justice as to traffic in the sweat of our criminal population, and trade upon immorality and crime, and at their periodical banquet gloat over the large dividends resulting from profits on crime.

Yours, &c., J. W. LEVESLEY.

HAMILTON.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

SIR,—My conscience never accused me of having done anything wrong at the mass meeting held in this city. It was your editorial which called forth my letter. I was not so troubled in mind or conscience as to attack an editor of a paper on Sunday for publishing the proceedings of that evening; neither did I hold any meeting trying to explain away facts that cannot be denied. I am sorry Mr. Parker has got into such a dilemma. I heard the meeting called an "indignation" one by a Tory. Had the Managing Committee of said meeting invited me as J. Mowat, I would have been there; but the invitation was given as a member of an Association which I have no power to represent, unless authorized to do so. If Mr. Parker had been engaged as I was, the interests of workmen and their families, would be better advanced, being at home after six o'clock. If he was ever-dropping on Locomotive street, he required to have his ears sharpened, for all that ever I spoke against was the amendment brought in by the leader of the Opposition to the Lien Law Bill which he disapproved of. Consistency! Such leaders! Such followers! I claim no relationship to that animal which is noted for the length of its ears and its stupidity. Mr. Parker must be in a very confused state, as he in the first place says these measures vitally affect the working classes; secondly, they are still born; thirdly, they are not worth the paper they are printed

on. Now which of these statements does he wish us to believe? What a splendid record of acts does he refer me to for the short time the Tories have been in power! The Act of 1872, of which Mr. Parker speaks, is as defective as any act that ever emanated from any Government, and has more need of being amended than any other on the statutes of the Dominion; for in reality, as it passed, it does not give us any more protection than we enjoyed formerly. Perhaps the next act will be to send us to the Bay of Gaspé, and be counted no better than codfish; or handcuffed as the five gas stokers of London were, and who are now serving their term of imprisonment under an act of which the one introduced by the arch-deceiver of the workmen of this fair Dominion, is a *fac simile*. In act the second—"labor sold." Does Mr. Parker or any other man count himself a slave by selling his labor? The case is different with the criminal who has forfeited his freedom by breaking the laws of his country. The comparison is inconsistent. How is the member for Kingston said to be kept in power by the profits of the labor of the convicts in the Kingston Penitentiary? In conclusion, one more question: Will Mr. Parker show to the public in what way I have been used as a tool, or deserted any good cause that I engaged in? and I shall feel greatly obliged.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN MOWAT. Hamilton, March 24, 1873.

COMPLIMENTARY SUPPER.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

SIR,—On the 18th inst., the molders of this city met in good numbers at the Victoria Hall, at a supper held in honor of their International President. After ample justice had been done the "good things" provided by the proprietor of the house, toasts and songs were the order of the day. The first toast was, "The Iron Molders' International Union." Mr. Saffron, President I. M. I. U., and Mr. Walters, of this city, responded to the toast. Mr. Saffron gave an interesting historical sketch of the rise and progress of the International Union, which was organized in Philadelphia some thirteen years ago.

He spoke of the great apparent change in the molders of America since that time. Had the men of Philadelphia thought only of themselves, the trade would now be far lower than what it even was then; but they had ennobled themselves by assisting to elevate their fellow craftsmen. He said that the Iron Molders' International Union was one of the best organizations in America; and with the assistance of No. 26 and all other subordinate unions, it would rank the best in the world in 1874. They were banded together with the Iron Founders' Society of England and Scotland, in the exchanging of members and also by sympathy, a contract to that effect having been signed, sealed, and delivered on the 1st day of January, 1873.

Mr. Walters, in responding to the toast, referred to the high esteem in which the President is held by the whole organization, and the unbounded confidence placed in him. He rejoiced at this, because it was a sure sign of prosperity. To be successful, we must have faith in our leaders; we must believe that he is not only the right man, but that he is the right man in the right place. He alluded to the satisfaction it must afford the President to feel himself relied upon to such an extent, by the men he is seeking to benefit and elevate. Mr. Walters spoke of the pleasure every member must feel in occupying the position of a member of this organization. Times come when men are compelled to take a retrospect of their lives. What a poor satisfaction would a man derive from that, who saw he had been laboring against his own interest and that of his fellow-craftsmen. On the other hand it is worthy of the best feelings of our nature to know that we lived for something; that we lived to do good in our calling. We were benefiting our children and society at large.

No. 26 was toasted, Mr. McGregor responding. Being an old member of the union, he spoke of the deep interest he felt in her welfare, and spoke of the difficulties that No. 26 has had to contend against, and the prosperous position she now holds. Mr. Burt followed, giving a brief history of the organization of No. 26: its marvelous growth, and the present prosperity of the union.

Mr. Roy also responded. Speaking of the rapid strikes that trades Unions had made in Canada during the last year, he said that every trade and department of manufacture seemed awakened to the fact that the way to success for the workmen was organization. He thought this feeling had been called forth by the nine hours' movement.

No. 29, I. M. U., of Brantford was next toasted.

Mr. Donovan replied in its behalf by a short sketch of the great obstacles they had met with in holding the meetings of their union, and spoke of the firm manner in which the few members had stuck together.

The next toast was the ONTARIO WORKMAN, responded to by Mr. Saffron and Mr. Pryke. Mr. Saffron said the ONTARIO WORKMAN was the only true workingman's advocate of the Continent of America. He held it in the highest esteem. He thought we should remember our friends; and remarked that the ONTARIO WORKMAN had put now life and vigor into four labor papers on the other side of the lines, which were dying out before the WORKMAN was started.

Mr. Pryke offered a few practical observations regarding the WORKMAN'S advocacy on the part of labor.

The health of the Host and Hostess were next drunk.

A number of songs were interspersed with the speeches of the evening; and altogether, a social treat and a thorough good time was enjoyed by all, cementing together the bonds of unity.

Yours, truly, MOLDER.

Hamilton, March 18, 1873.

OSHAWA.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

SIR,—In a former letter I mentioned the fact of the man who forwarded the petition for the nine hours to the Joseph Hall Works having been discharged; but until lately was not aware that the President of the Works had sent circulars to the bosses of like works throughout the country, requesting them not to give the man employment. One can scarcely credit that such ultra vindictiveness exists amongst Christian men in a civilized country, more especially in one who professes to discharge the duties of Superintendent of a Sunday School.

"Alas for the rarity Of Christian Charity, Under the sun!"

My reason for referring to the subject again is that the President of the above Works is in the field as a candidate to represent West Durham in the Commons; and so confident is he of election that he has prepared and now stown away one thousand torches in the attic of the Works; at least, such is one of the conjectures as to their use. In the event of his being elected, it would be well if the House would kindly allow him to omit the words, "as I am a man and a Christian" from the oath which I believe he would be required to take, and so save him from committing perjury; as it appears to me that bosses who can be guilty of such despicable actions go far to prove the correctness of the Darwinian theory, and therefore can not lay claim to the title of being a MAN.

I have lately seen a letter from the Secretary of the Cabinet Makers' Association, London, Eng., in which he states that he can scarcely credit, that in this year of grace, the workmen of Canada have to work 60 hours per week, and thinks Canada must be a "miserable hole" on that account. He also states the wages for cabinet makers in the Old Country to be £2 ster. (\$10) per week of 56 hours; and that there are only two cities in the States where there are any inducements for the London cabinet makers to go to better themselves; and finally he offers to send money to the party to whom the letter is written, to take him him back to London, if he required it. Rather hard on Canada!

Yours, etc., HEATHER JOCK.

THE JOURNEYMEN FREE STONE CUTTERS' ASSOCIATION, of Ottawa City, and immediate vicinity, hold their meetings in the St. Lawrence Hotel, corner of Rideau and Nicholas streets, on the first and third Monday in each month. The officers elected for the present quarter, commencing Monday March 3, 1873, are as follows:—President, Robert Thompson; Vice-President, Joseph Hugg; Financial Secretary, William Gould; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, George Bissett; Treasurer, Robert Pousty; Tyler, James Walker; Trades Council, Donald Robertson, James Kelly, James Walker, Joseph Hugg; Trustees, Donald Robertson, John Casey, William Clark.

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

NEW SPRING GOODS. T. EATON & CO., Invite inspection of their early Spring Stock of White Goods and Prints, Which they are now showing in enormous quantities and at extraordinary low prices. CORNER YONGE & QUEEN STREETS, 42-oh

The Home Circle.

THE LAZARER'S COMPLAINT.

Written for the Ontario Workman.

My heart is sick; I see such waste of time— Time unimproved and lost to every good. Men in their folly seem to think and say— As other men have fallen I shall not fall, I shall not stumble—tools only lose their way; I see the landmark and I know the road, I carefully have scanned the chart of life, And know the path to wealth and happiness. Give me but riches and all else is sure— Lands, houses and barns, my whole desire, Orchards and meadows, and the lowing herd— To greet my gaze, when out at early morn I wander to behold the beauties of the summer. All these are mine by sharpest wisdom gained. While others slept I labored on with might, I counted not my dollars, but hoarded every cent, And steadily my flocks and wealth increased. And in the city, houses, terraces and blocks, For those who are not able, and have not The means to build and furnish for themselves; On these I charge a small percentage, say from ten To fifty—thus I generously provide houses And homes, for persons not so clever as myself, Who thankfully consent to pay my taxes, Make repairs, and pay my rents beside, For what have they to do with equal rights, They who in poverty were born and nursed; What right have they to look for competence? Hewers of wood and drawers of water to such as me, I to order, they to obey and do my bidding, They seek no higher glory in this world, Than, hat in hand, fulfilling my behests, Anticipating every wish, look, gesture. My farms are many and my hirelings legion; I send my menials forth to fields and woods, And from the plough, the sickle and the scythe My wealth comes pouring in apace. With best advantage to myself I rent my lands, All tenants need is labor and the coarsest food, And nothing more. What need have they to learn? Or why should they the use of figures know, And learn the secret way to wealth and happiness? And thus be independent of my means. My goods are much increased, my barns too small, Become. I must not waste my goods, What shall I do? I am resolved to tear down all my barns, And substitute much larger in their stead, And when my goods are safely stowed away, Then calmly to my soul will safely say— Soul, thou hast much goods laid in store For many years; eat, drink, take thine ease; Of others take no thought—be happy in thyself— Eat, drink and be merry! But hark! methought I heard a voice: "Thou fool." I must have dreamt—I did not hear correct, Surely none dare say "thou fool" to me, I who have proved my wisdom by my acts, And wealth have gained, and honor and a name; Who gave the poor man all he ought to seek, My cast off clothes to cover him, and bread to eat. For which he cleaned my shoes, and tended flocks and herds, And held my horses in the street on holy Sabbath day, While I into the sanctuary went to thank the Lord, That I am not as other men. But he who built this wondrous universe, and counted All the stars that shine and twinkle in the heavens, Who said "Let there be light," and in majestic beauty, That glorious orb of light, the sun, arose in splendor, And lighted all this universe of God; He who caused the vapors to ascend, And watered mountains and the thirsty earth, And brought abundant vegetation forth, And bounteously supplied the wants of all, Who feeds the lion and her whelps with meat, And the young ravens when for food they cry; But God the Father said to him, "Thou fool, This night thy soul shall be required of thee, Then whose shall those things be which thou hast provided; The life is more than meat and the body more Than raiment, which of you can with Taking that, add one cubit to his stature." Thus unregenerated man goes on and proves How seldom are his thoughts on heavenly things Employed, and how he strives to reach what none have gained, And none can ever gain by worldliness of mind, Sweating and toiling by digging in the earth, Or treasuring the ocean's might deep with care, In search of riches soon to take their flight; And though he gains his horses and his lands, And money, and his flocks and herds increase, Though fools may flatter him and hypocrites applaud, Yet at the last it shall be said to him— "Thou fool."

F. J. S.

St. Catharines, March 12, 1873.

I find it a very hard thing to undergo misfortune; but to be content with a competent measure of fortune, and to avoid greatness, I think a very easy matter.

A MADAGASCAR PARABLE.

A missionary in the island of Madagascar thus writes:— The following story was related to me by a Sakalava here at Vohinare, a regular attendant on our services. Since then he has been baptized, and is now aiding me in preaching the Gospel to his fellow-countrymen. My informant told me that his ancestors, in instructing their children, used often to relate it. Now for the story or parable:— Once upon a time there were two friends, the one put his confidence in God, the other in man. One day, in conversation, the one said to the other— "Friend, in whom do you confide to aid you, and help to feed and clothe you?" "God," replied the other, "is my hope in everything." Again he was asked— "But, friend, supposing you went on a journey, would you trust in God to send you food to eat?" "Certainly," replied the other, "the God in whom I trust is able to feed me." "Ah!" responded the questioner, "in all my wanderings, my confidence is in people like myself." Each holding his opinion, they set out together on a journey to a distant part of the country. Arriving at a certain village, the people asked them their *katary* or business. The man who trusted in his fellows, and whom we shall call Mr. Trust-in-man, promptly replied— "My friend here trusts in God to feed him wherever he may go, but I place my confidence in my fellow-men." The villagers, having consulted together, said— "Let them both live in the same house, in order that we may see the God who will feed the one who trusts in Him." As soon as food had been prepared, the head man of the village sent a servant to call Mr. Trust-in-man, but ordered him not to invite the other. "Let the God in whom he trusts," they said, "give him food." The orders given to the servant were— "We invite you who trust in men like yourself, to come and dine with us." Off went the servant, but on arriving at the house where the strangers dwelt, his words were changed and he said— "You who trust in God, we invite you to dine with us." So off went Mr. Trust-in-God—as we shall call him—with the messenger. As soon as dinner had been finished, and the guest had taken his departure, the people were angry with the messenger, and said— "Why did you call Mr. Trust-in-God, instead of the other?" The next time food was prepared, they sent another person, charging him to follow implicitly the words of their message. As soon as he had left the house, fearing he should forget the words, he repeated them to himself— "Mr. Trust-in-man, we invite you to dine with us." But as soon as he had reached the door, his words were changed again, and he said— "Mr. Trust-in-God, we invite you to dine with us." Mr. Trust-in-God having finished his meal and taken his departure, the villagers were furious with the messenger for having invited the wrong person. Poor Mr. Trust-in-man, being by this time almost famished with hunger, was obliged to cook something for himself. Thinking that matters would not change in this village, they set out for another; but the same thing happened here as in the former, and so in every village they visited. At last Mr. Trust-in-man, feeling that he was being worsted in the conflict, said to his friend— "Let us take the matter before the king." Mr. Trust-in-God having agreed to this they came before the king. On entering the king's presence, his majesty demanded their business. Mr. Trust-in-man spoke, and said— "I put my trust, your majesty, in men like myself, while my friend here trusts in God, whom he has never seen; neither has he confidence in you, O king. This, our controversy, we have brought before all the wise men, and they not being able to decide it, we have brought the matter before your majesty." "That which all my wise men have failed to settle," said the king, "how can I hope to decide? for I reign not alone, these men having been called to the throne." His majesty, however, ordered food to be prepared for them both; and when they had eaten sent them away, giving them each a lamba or cloth, one green and the other white. On the way, the one who had the white lamba said to the one with the green— "Let us exchange lambas, as my wife is fond of green." "Oh, if that be the case," said Mr. Trust-in-God, "your wife can have this one." So they exchanged then and there. Shortly after they had left the king called his executioners, and ordered them to follow the two men, and kill the one with the green lamba. "For," said the king, "he trusts only in God, and has no confidence in men." The executioners set off, and, overtaking the two men, laid hold of the one with the green lamba, and killed him on the spot, taking his lamba to the king to show that his will had been accomplished.

Mr. Trust-in-God then resumed his journey alone, and having reached his wife and family in safety, related to them God's providence toward him. "Blessed is the man that trusteth in the Lord, and whose hope the Lord is. Cursed is the man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his aim, and whose heart departeth from the Lord." HAPPINESS—WHAT IT IS, AND WHAT IT IS NOT. Plato declared happiness to consist in the contemplation of abstract ideas of beauty and excellence. This may be a good definition of the word, as understood by men with such minds as this great philosopher had, but it would apply to but few persons. Indeed, nine-tenths of the race would be miserable in any such pursuit, or mental occupation. A young lady defined happiness to consist in the possession of a true and beautiful lover, and no doubt she spoke the truth as far as she could speak it; but her grandmother at seventy would give quite another definition. To her it would consist in the contemplation of a well-spent life, and the hope of joy in the world to come. The truth is, each individual will define happiness in his own way. One man finds it in the pursuit of wealth, another in the pursuit of culture, another in the possession of religion. The philanthropist finds it in doing good. The hungry man seeks it in food; the cold man in warmth and shelter, the man of poverty seeks it in wealth. Probably, however, perfect health is the fountain source of more happiness than any other. With a good digestion, tough skin, and a sound mind in a splendid body, who could not be happy? There are probably more happy men and women than unhappy ones, more joy than sorrow. Many people think they are unhappy when they are not. Real unhappiness cannot exist without a cause. It is a shame and a disgrace to complain of being unhappy when we are only lazy and unoccupied. Such people are like the fox who had a deep wound somewhere on his body, but he could not tell where. Let them be ashamed to own it, unless they can show good reason. Happiness consists in loving and being loved. There is enough to love in the world, but to be loved we must deserve it. We may be admired for our beauty or talent, courted for our influence or wealth, but we can only be loved as we are good. Therefore, happiness consists in goodness. The sacred writer had it right when he said, "The kingdom of heaven is within you." NEATNESS. In its essence, and purely for its own sake, neatness is found in a few. Many a man is neat for appearance sake; there is an instinctive feeling that there is power in it. When a man consults a physician for the first time, or comes to rent a house or borrow money, he will come in his best dress; a lady will call in her carriage. A man who means business and honesty comes as he is, just as you will find him in his store, his shop, his counting-house. The most accomplished gamblers dress well; the most enterprising swindlers are faultlessly clothed; but countless multitudes are but white washed sepulchres. Too many "don't care, as long as it will not be seen." Washington Allston, the great artist, the accomplished gentleman, suddenly left his friend standing at the door of a splendid Boston mansion as they were about entering for a party, because he had just remembered that he had a hole in his stocking. It could not be seen or known, but the very knowledge of its existence made him feel that he was less a man than he ought to be, gave him a feeling of inferiority. As persons are less careful of personal cleanliness and tidy apparel, they are infallibly and necessarily less of the angel, more of the animal; more under the domination of passion, less under the influence of principle. Said a poor servant girl: "I can't explain what change religion has made in me, but I look more closely under the mat, when I sweep than I used to." Intelligence, cultivation, elevation, give purity of body as well as purity of sense and sentiment. Where you see a neat, tidy, cheerful dwelling, there you will find a joyous, loving, happy family. But if silt and squalor, and a disregard for refining delicacies of life prevail in any household, there will be found in the moral character of the inmates much that is low, degrading, unprincipled, vicious and disgusting. Therefore, as we grow in years, we ought to watch eagerly against neglect of cleanliness in person, and tidiness in dress.—*Hall's Journal of Health.* Books, Pamphlets, Posters, Handbills, and Job Printing of every description, executed at the ONTARIO WORKMAN office. At an examination of the College of Surgeons, a candidate was asked by Abernethy: "What would you do if a man were blown up with gunpowder?" "Wait until he came down," he coolly replied.—"True," replied Abernethy. "And suppose I should kick you for such an impertinent reply, what muscles should I put in motion?"—"The flexors and extensors of my arm, for I should knock you down immediately." The candidate received his diploma.

NO CHANGE. Some days ago a man accustomed to travel, and one who understands how to get how out of a tight place, took the train at Detroit for this city. His pocket-book was pretty flat—nothing in it to defray expenses for some days to come but a ten dollar bill. He must keep moving, or else he would find himself bankrupt in a strange city. Standing in the depot and looking at the train which was about leaving, his eye fell on the placard, "This car to Rochester without change." An idea which never occurred to him before, although he had seen a like piece of pasteboard a thousand times, came into his head. He stepped on board the car, took a seat and sustained himself in a most dignified position. The signal was given for the train to start. Out of the depot it passed in a few moments, along the suburbs of the city, and then the conductor announced his appearance by the word "Tickets." Passengers began fumbling for their little pieces of paper, or overhauling their wallets for their fare. Our dignified passenger never made a move. The conductor approached, and said shortly and quickly, "Tickets!" No attention was given by the cool passenger. Conductor, with a sharp look—Your ticket, sir. Cool gentleman—Have none. Con.—Then I'll take your fare. Cool gent.—Can't pay it. Con.—Do you expect to ride without paying for it? Cool gent.—Yes, sir. Con.—Tell me why. Cool gent.—Your advertisement says so. Con.—Where? Cool gent.—That placard on the car says, "This train to Rochester without change." The conductor, with a look of astonishment at the individual's assurance and cheek, passed him by with a smile, thinking to himself, "This is a new wrinkle in the confidence dodge." ARTEMUS WARD. No more amusing anecdote is told of Artemus Ward than the following:— One day while traveling in the cars, and feeling miserable, and dreading to be bored by strangers, a man took a seat beside him and presently said: "Did you hear the last thing on Horace Greely?" "Greely? Greely?" said Artemus. "Horace Greely? Who is he?" The man was quiet about five minutes. "George Francis Train is kicking up a good deal of a row over in England. Do you think they will put him in a Bastille?" "Train? Train?—George Francis Train?" said Artemus, solemnly, "I never heard of him. This ignorance kept the man quiet for fifteen minutes; then he said, "What do you think about General Grant's chances for the Presidency? Do you think they will run him?" "Grant? Grant? Hang it, man," said Artemus, "you appear to know more strangers than any man I ever saw." The man was furious; he walked up the car, but at last came back and said, "You confounded ignoramus, did you ever hear of Adam?" Artemus looked up and said, "What was his other name?" Sawdust and Chips. Intelligent Boy: "Pa, I'm sorry you've got the Fluenza!"—Papa: "Why, Laddie?" Boy: "Cause I might catch it, you know!" There is a man down our way so fond of money, that it is said, after paying a man's bill, he walks down home with him, so as to be near the money as long as possible. "Is that marble?" said a gentleman, pointing to the bust of Kentucky's great statesman, recently in a New York store. "No, sir, that's Clay," quietly replied the dealer. A bluff old farmer declined the other day to take a sandwich with a friend at a refreshment buffet. Not for him! He had observed that the young ladies behind the bar positively handled 'em with a pair o' tongs! A gallant was sitting behind his beloved, and being unable to think of anything else to say, asked her why she was like a tailor. "I don't know," said she, with a pouting lip, "unless it is because I'm sitting beside a goose." Here we have a good example of French wit: A doctor, like everybody else at this season, went out for a day's sport, and complained of having killed nothing. "That's the consequence of having neglected your business," observed his wife. Lawyer: "How do you identify the handkerchief?"—Witness: "By its general appearance, and the fact that I have others like it." Lawyer: "That's no proof, for I have one just like it in my pocket."—Witness: "I don't doubt that. I had more than one of the same sort stolen." "If you had avoided rum," said a wealthy though not intelligent grocer to his intemperate neighbor, "your early habits, industry and intellectual abilities would have permitted you to ride in your carriage." "And if you had never sold rum for me to buy," replied the

bacchanal, "you would have never been my briber." "Are you going to make a flower-bed here, Judkins?" asked a young lady of the gardener. "Yes, mum, them's the horders," answered the gardener. "Why it will quite spoil our croquet ground." "Can't help it, mum them's your pa's horders; he says as 'ow to hev it laid out for 'orticultural, not for 'as-bandy." A Quaker gentleman, riding in a carriage with a fashionable lady decked with a profusion of jewellery, heard her complain of the cold. Shivering in her lace bonnet and shawl as light as a coloweb, she exclaimed, "What shall I do to get warm?" "I really don't know," replied the Quaker, solemnly, "unless thee should put on another breastpin!" While a vendor of greens in Boston was endeavoring to dispose of his stock in trade his poor old nag balked and refused to budge an inch. The driver finally commenced belaboring the animal with a stick, when an old lady thrust her head out of a window and exclaimed: "Have you no mercy?" "No, ma'am," replied the pedlar; "nothin' but greens." In a letter to his friends at home, an intelligent foreigner states that "when a great man dies in the United States, the first thing done is to propose a fine statue in his honor; next, to raise part of the necessary money; next, to forget to order any statue, and last, to wonder what became of the money." The remark shows close observation and clear judgment. In a night school, the teacher was trying to make his class understand the meaning of subtraction, and, to illustrate his subject, said, "Supposing a farmer had four hundred sheep, and he sold fifty of them, by what process would he understand how many he had left? What would he do?"—A raw-boned lad of seventeen replied, as soon as he caught the teacher's eye, "Ask the shuppard, sir." Dean Alford tells of a Scotch lad in a military school who went up with a drawing of Venice, which he had just finished, to show it to the master. Observing that he had printed the name under it with two "n's" ("Venice"), the master said: "Don't you know that there's only one 'hen' in Venice?" "Only one hen in Venice!" exclaimed young Sandy with astonishment; "I'm thinking they'll no hae many eggs then." An inhabitant of a suburban town, after spending a convivial evening was discovered among the carrots and cabbages of his humble garden wrapped in slumber.—"Well, Bill," said an admiring friend, as he shook the prostrate youth, "What are you doing here?"—"Watching for a hen that's stole her nest," was the sententious answer.—"But what are your eyes shut for, Bill?"—"Don't want the old hen to see me," gruffly replied the sleeping philosopher. A sailor on one occasion applied to a sea-captain for relief for cramp in his stomach. The captain had a household medical book, with the diseases and remedies each numbered. He found the sailor's complaint under No. 15, and prescribed the medicine. Unfortunately, however, there was a run upon No. 15, and the bottle was soon empty. But the skipper made up a dose by combining Nos. 8 and 7, saying "8 and 7 make 15;" and the sailor, to whom the calculation seemed quite natural, felt for a week afterward as if he wanted to die and be out of his misery. A paper tells us this story, for the truth of which it vouches:—"A professional gentleman, well known in this district, had not seen his son for a long period of time, owing to the fact that the latter had retired to bed ere the former returned home, and in the morning the father always left before the son got out of bed. One morning the lady of the house managed to get the father and son together at the breakfast table, and by way of a joke, remarked, "Son, let me introduce you to your father." "How do you do, father?" said the hopeful; "I don't remember ever having met you before, but I have heard ma speak of you." MISSING.—An eminent judge used to say that in his opinion, the very best thing ever said by a witness to a counsel was the reply given to Missing, the well-known barrister, at the time leader of his circuit. He was defending a prisoner charged with stealing a donkey. The prosecutor had left the animal tied up to a gate, and when he returned it was gone. Missing was very severe in his examination of the witness. "Do you mean to say, witness, the donkey was stolen from the gate?"—"I mean to say, sir," giving the judge and then the jury a sly look, at the same time pointing to the counsel, "the ass was Missing." For first-class Job Printing go to the WORKMAN Office. The WHITE HART, cor. of Yonge & Elm sts., is conducted on the good old English style, by Bell Belmont, late of London, Eng., who has made the above the most popular resort of the city. The bar is most elegantly decorated, displaying both judgment and taste, and is pronounced to be the "Prince of Bars." It is under the sole control of Mrs. Emma Belmont, who is quite capable of discharging the duties entrusted to her. The spacious billiard room is managed by H. Vosper; and the utmost courtesy is displayed by every one connected with this establishment. For first-class Book and Job Printing go to the office of the ONTARIO WORKMAN, 124 Bay street.

Grains of Gold.

The highest and most profitable lesson is the true knowledge and lowly esteem of ourselves.

It is great wisdom and perfection to think nothing of ourselves, and to think always well and highly of others.

The greatest friend of truth is time; her greatest enemy is prejudice; and her constant companion is humility.

Labor is man's great function. He is nothing, he can be nothing, he can achieve nothing, fulfill nothing, without working.

Bad manners, or the lack of good breeding, is no where so troublesome as in the domestic circle, whether at the table or by the fireside.

Faint not; the miles to heaven are few and short. There are many heads lying on Christ's bosom, but there is room for yours amongst the rest.

Sincerity is to speak as we think, to do as we pretend and profess, to perform and make good what we promise, and really to be what we would seem and appear to be.

What can be a more wretched sight than to see a starving miser mortify without religion?—to submit to such voluntary hardships to no purpose, and lose the present without providing for the future.

Among all other virtues, humility, the lowest, is pre-eminent. It is the safest, because it is always at anchor; and that man may be truly said to live the most content in his calling, that strives to live within the compass of it.

How many toil on, disquiet, and harass themselves, as if desperately struggling against poverty, at the same time that they are surrounded with abundance; have not only enough, but more than enough—far more, in fact, than they actually enjoy.

Every parent is like a looking-glass for his children to dress themselves by. Therefore, parents should take care to keep the glass bright and clear, and not dull and spotted, as their good example is a rich inheritance for the rising generation.

In matters of great concern, and which must be done, there is no surer argument of a weak mind than irresolution—to be undetermined where the case is plain, and the necessity so urgent; to be always intending to lead a new life, but never finding time to set about it.

Some employments may be better than others; but there is no employment so bad as the having none at all. The mind will contract a rust and an unfitness for everything, and a man must either fill up his time with good, or at least innocent business, or it will run to the worst kind of waste—to sin and vice.

"Give me," says the Rev. Robert Taylor, "the money that has been spent in drink, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe; I will clothe every man, woman and child in an attire of which kings and queens would be proud; I will build a school-house on every hill-side and in every valley over the whole earth, a college in every State, and fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a place of worship consecrated to the promulgation of the gospel of peace; and will support in every pulpit an able teacher of righteousness."

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 AND AMENDMENTS THEREON.

In the matter of JOHN A. RICHARDSON and CHARLES PUNCHARD, trading together in the City of Toronto as Book-Dealers and Publishers, under the name and firm of RICHARDSON & PUNCHARD, Insolvents.

The Insolvents have made an Assignment of their estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at my office, No. 7 Merchants' Exchange, Wellington Street, Toronto, on MONDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST INSTANT, at eleven o'clock, and to receive statements of their affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

Dated at Toronto, this 16th day of March, A.D. 1873.  
WILLIAM F. MUNRO,  
Interim Assignee.

**GOOD STRONG CART**  
FOR SALE CHEAP.

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Corner Queen and Jarvis Street

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DEALER IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS,  
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**CAUTION TO SMOKERS**  
The Imperial Smoking Mixture  
Sold only in registered 2 oz. packets, 15c.

**GOLDEN BIRD'S EYE TOBACCO,**  
Registered, 15c the 2oz. packet.

Masters' Celebrated Virginia Shag  
Registered, 16c the 2oz. packet.

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RESIDENCE—172 Jarvis Street. 28-oh

**W. C. ADAMS,**  
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34-hr First house off Yonge St., North Side

**N. AGNEW, M. D.,**  
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363 AND 363 1/2 YONGE ST. TORONTO,  
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If you want a Good, Cheap Suit, now is the time for genuine bargains.

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EVERYTHING REDUCED.  
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Cottons at Manufacturers' Prices.

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All Goods marked in plain figures.  
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CARPETS, STOVES, &c.  
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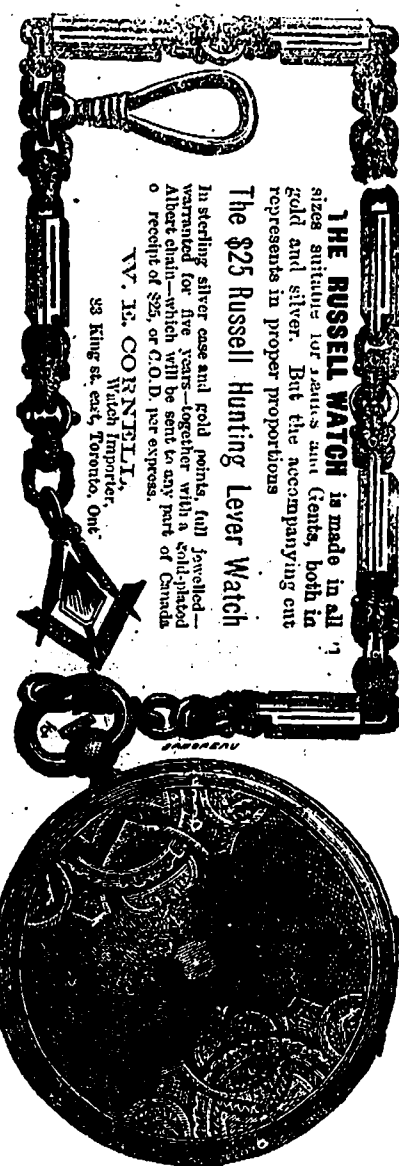
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50 " Dinner Sets,  
25 " Dessert Sets,  
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**GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,**  
Monday, 17th day of February, 1873.  
PRESENT:  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the Act 31, Vic. Cap. 6 intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Town of Stratroy, in the County of Middlesex, Province of Ontario, be and the same is hereby constituted and erected into an Out Port of Customs and placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of London.

**W. A. HIMSWORTH,**  
Clerk, Privy Council. 43-e  
March 10, 1873.

**GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,**  
Saturday, 25th day of December, 1872  
PRESENT:  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas the article known as *Old Tom Gin*, being a sweetened Spirit, cannot be accurately tested for strength by Syke's Hydrometer, in the mode prescribed by law for testing spirituous liquors, and it is expedient with a view to uniformity in the collection of duty thereon, that an average strength should be adopted as the rule governing entries thereof.  
His Excellency, on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the authority given by the 4th section of the Act 31, Vic. Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting Customs," has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that in collecting Customs Duty on the importation of *Old Tom Gin*, the same be dealt with and treated as a Spirit twenty-three per cent under proof, or containing seventy-seven per cent of proof spirits.

**W. A. HIMSWORTH,**  
Clerk Privy Council. 43-o  
March 10, 1873.

**GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,**  
Thursday, 6th February, 1873.  
PRESENT:  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th Section of the Act 31st Victoria, Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Village of Coeague, in the County of Kent and Province of New Brunswick, be and the same is hereby constituted and erected into an Out-Port of Customs, and placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Richibucto.  
**W. A. HIMSWORTH,**  
Clerk of the Privy Council. 43-o  
March 10, 1873.

Miscellaneous.

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

**PETER WEST,**  
(Late West Brothers.)  
GOLD AND SILVER PLATER.  
Every description of worn out Electro-Plate, Steel Knives, &c., re-plated equal to new, Carriage Irons Silver-Plated to order.  
POST OFFICE LANE, TORONTO STREET.  
35-7h

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

**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.  
26-hr

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

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

**BAY STREET**  
**BOOK BINDERY.**  
No. 102, Late Telegraph Building.

**WM. BLACKHALL,**  
Account Book Manufacturer, and Law, Plain and Ornamental Bookbinder and Paper Ruler, Toronto.  
35-ho



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

**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.**

**CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,**  
Ottawa, November, 1872

**AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES** until further notice, 12 per cent.  
**R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,**  
Commissioner  
26-41

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

**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.  
-oh

MEAKIN & CO.

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

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

TO THE MECHANICS OF THE DOMINION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That in consequence of the men who were employed on the erection of the Presbyterian Church, not having been yet paid, the members of all Trades Unions and others are requested not to engage at all with the Contractor who has no it, or any Contractor who may hereafter have said Church, until all arrears are paid.

THE QUEEN CITY CLOTHING STORE, 332 Queen Street West, (OPPOSITE W. M. CHURCH.)

H. J SAUNDERS, Practical Tailor and Cutter,

Begs to inform the numerous readers of the ONTARIO WORKMAN that he will do his utmost to make his establishment one of the best Clothing Houses in the Western part of the city, and hopes by attention to business to merit a large share of public patronage.

THE ST. LAWRENCE BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That a second call of ten per cent. on the subscribed stock of this institution has this day been made, and payable at the office of the Bank here, on or before the 11th proximo.

K. F. LOCKHART, Cashier.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Tuesday, 10th day of September, 1872.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs and under the provisions of the 5th section of the Act 31 Vic., cap. 6, intitled "An Act respecting Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that the out-port of Peterboro, heretofore under the survey of the Port of Port Hope, be and the same is hereby constituted and erected into a Port of Entry for all the purposes of the said Act.

W. A. HIMSWORTH, Clerk Privy Council.

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

TORONTO, 5TH MARCH, 1873.

AN ORDER IN COUNCIL, DATED 19, April last, with the view of promoting settlement on lands of the Crown at present remote from the centres of traffic, provides that the Commissioner of Crown Lands may withdraw any lot or lots or portions of land, he may deem necessary from any timber license there-after issued or renewed, for the purpose of furnishing a supply of timber for saw mills manufacturing or to manufacture lumber for local consumption; the timber from lands so set apart for the purpose mentioned, and that such lands shall be restored to the license from which they were withdrawn.

R. W. FORT, Commissioner.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Monday, 17th day of February, 1873.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 9th Section of the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Town of St Thomas, in the County of Elgin, Province of Ontario be and the same is hereby constituted and erected into an Out Port of Customs, and placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of London.

W. A. HIMSWORTH, Clerk, Privy Council.

Undertaking.

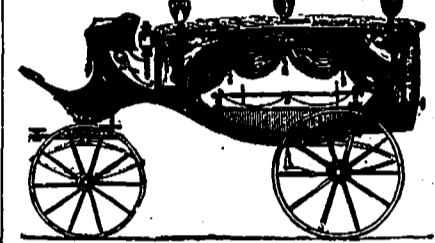
M. McCABE, PRACTICAL UNDERTAKER, 165 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO, (OPPOSITE COLLEGE AVENUE.)

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.

Books, Stationery, &c.

ALFRED BUTLER, BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS DEALER, 85 Queen Street West, TORONTO.

R. MACKENZIE, NEWSDEALER, STATIONER, AND DEALER IN TOYS AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS.

BAIRD'S INDUSTRIAL, PRACTICAL, & SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS.

Piddington's "Mammoth Book Store," 248 & 250 YONGE ST.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

WM. WRIGHT, DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS.

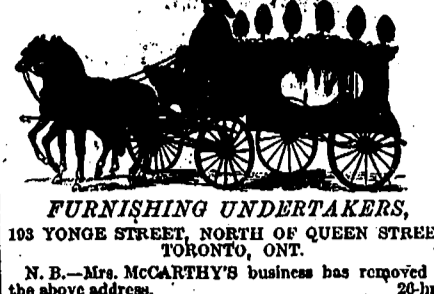
F. PEIRCE, DEALER IN Provisions, Cured Meats, Butter, POULTRY, ETC., 100 1/2 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Hams, Bacon, Pork, Sausages, Baked Ham, and Rolled Beef, Lamb, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Vegetables, &c., always on hand.

"THE ROYAL TEA MART"

CHOICE TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FRUITS AND SPICES. PORTS, Sherries, Claret, and Champagnes; Hennessy's, Vine Grower Co.'s, Jules Robin & Co.'s Cognac Brandy; Dunville's Irish Whiskey; Bernard's Ginger Wine; Stewart's Scotch Whiskey; Jamaica and St. Jago Rum; Booth's and Bernard's Old Tom Gin; Do Kuyper and Houtman's Holland Gin; Bass's Pale Ale; Guinness's and Blood's Dublin Stout; Montreal India Pale Ale and Porter; Epp's Homeopathic Cocoa and Taylor's Homeopathic Maravilla, Cocoa and Chocolate; James & Son's Dome Black Lead; Starch and Blue; Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces, etc., etc.

MURPHY & BOLTON



FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS, 108 YONGE STREET, NORTH OF QUEEN STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

Coal and Wood.

GREY & BRUCE WOOD YARD, BAY STREET, (Opposite Fire Hall.)

Beech, Maple, Mixed, and Pine Wood constantly on hand.

ALL KINDS OF CUT AND SPLIT WOOD IN STOCK

HARD AND SOFT COAL

WM. BULMAN, PROPRIETOR.

QUEEN'S WHARF COAL HOUSE

Having completed my new premises I am prepared to offer a complete assortment of

COAL AND WOOD

Coal Covered and Free from Ice and Snow

P. BURNS, Office corner Bathurst and Front streets.

BEST COAL & WOOD!

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY, AT THE VICTORIA WOOD YARD,

COAL! WITHOUT SNOW.

BIG COAL HOUSE.

OFFICE: 45

YONGE STREET.

COLEMAN & CO.'S COAL OFFICE

REMOVED TO 65 YONGE ST. 65

Henderson's Auction Rooms

J. F. COLEMAN & CO

MUTTON, HUTCHINSON & CO., LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, &c., STEAM AND DOMESTIC COAL,

CORDWOOD, CUT AND UNCUT.

OFFICE AND YARD—Corner Queen and Sherbourne Streets. WHARF: Foot of Sherbourne St., Toronto.

Boots and Shoes.

R. MERRYFIELD, Boot and Shoe Maker, 190 YONGE STREET.

J. PRYKE, Workingmen's Boot and Shoe Store, KING WILLIAM STREET, HAMILTON.

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

133 YONGE STREET.

G. M. LYNN & CO celebrated for their BOOTS AND SHOES No Better Stock in the Market. G. M. LYNN & CO 133 YONGE STREET.

PROCLAMATION.

To all whom it may concern, Greeting:

MONTHLY DISCOUNT SALE.

The Public are hereby informed that S. McCABE, Proprietor of the Big Blue Boot Store, No. 59 QUEEN STREET WEST,

Is prepared henceforth to sell Boots and Shoes of all shapes and sizes, of all qualities and prices, Fifteen Per Cent. cheaper than any other store in the city. He can afford to do so, as he buys for cash, and has come to the conclusion that he serves his own, as well as the public interest, by having large sales and light profits. He also intends having a Discount Sale to favor the working classes, on the first Monday of every month, when he hopes for the increased patronage of his numerous friends and customers.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Now is the Time for Bargains.

Balance of Winter Stock must be cleared out to make room for a Splendid Stock of

SPRING GOODS.

THE BEST AND LARGEST WE EVER HAD.

WM. WEST & CO.

200 YONGE STREET.

P. MCGINNES, 131 YORK STREET.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Miscellaneous.

GEORGE ELLIS, Manufacturer and Importer of

Hair and Jute Switches,

Chignons, Curis, Wigs, Bands, Puffs and Perumery.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HAIR NETS.

No. 179 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!

CHEAPEST IN THE CITY, THE IMPERIAL,

324 YONGE STREET.

THE WOODBINE, 88 YONGE STREET.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THE CLERK'S OFFICE, Ottawa, Jan. 30, 1873.

Pursuant to the 5th Rule of the House, notice is hereby given that the time for RECEIVING PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS will expire on Wednesday, the 26th day of March next.

ALFRED PATRICK, Clerk of the House.

A PROCLAMATION.

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

AND WHEREAS it has been deemed expedient by Our Governor of Canada that the said provisions should be extended to the several tracts of lands hereinafter mentioned and called, known and used as Indian Reserves respectively, being Lands or Roads or allowances for roads running through any lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe, band, or body of Indians, situate and being within the Province of Ontario and hereinafter particularly described.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE THAT WE, taking the same into Our Royal consideration, and approving of the extension of the provisions of the said sections of the said Act to the said several Indian Lands hereinafter mentioned and every part thereof, do hereby declare and make subject to the provisions of the eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second sections of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, made and passed in the 31st year of Our Reign, and intitled: "An Act providing for the organization of the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, and for the management of Indian and Ordinance Lands."

All and singular the following Indian Lands situate in the Province of Ontario, that is to say:

- The lands of "The Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte," "The Chippawas of the Thames," "The Moravians of the Thames," "The Chippawas of Sarnia, Kettle Point and the River Sable Reserves," "The Oneidas of the Thames," and "The Chippawas of Saugon and of Cape Croker Reserves."

Of all which premises all our Justices, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables and other officers of Justice, and all other our liege subjects are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness Our Right Trusty and Well Beloved Cousin and Counsellor the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Temple, Earl of DUFFERIN, Viscount and Baron Claude-buoy de Claudi-buoy, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Claudi-buoy of Claudi-buoy of Rathfriland, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of our most illustrious Order of St. Patrick, and Knight Commander of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of Canada and Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the Sea, in our CITY OF OTTAWA, in our Dominion, this TWENTY-SIXTH Day of February in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three and in the Thirty-sixth year of Our Reign.

J. C. AIKINS, Secretary of State.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Wednesday, 12th day of February, 1873,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

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

REGULATIONS.

No. 1.—No timber or firewood, railway ties, staves, shingle wood, or other description of timber or wood shall be taken from, or cut on, the lands of the Six Nation Indians or those of the Mississaugue of the New Credit Settlement without either a special license issued by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, or otherwise by the Superintendent within whose agency or jurisdiction the said lands are situated; and such Superintendent shall in no case issue such a license except with the approbation and consent as respects the Six Nation lands, of the council of chiefs; and as respects the lands of the New Credit Settlement, with the joint concurrence of the head chief and the Local Superintendent; and this regulation shall apply to all lands whether located or otherwise.

No. 2.—Any timber or wood removed, taken or cut without such license shall be seized by the Local Superintendent, or the Forest Warden, or by any person duly authorized in writing by the said Superintendent or Forest Warden so to do, and wherever found, whether on or off the said reserves, may be seized and sold for the benefit generally of the band or bands, to whom the reserve may belong.

No. 3.—And whereas, it is desirable to provide for the mode of determining the location of lands to be held, used and enjoyed by the said Indians, under the provisions of the Acts of the Parliament of Canada in that respect, it is therefore declared that in respect to the lands set apart for the use of the Six Nation Indians, the Local Superintendent, acting in concert with the council of chiefs of the Six Nation Indians; and in respect to the lands set apart for the Mississaugue of the New Credit Settlement, the Local Superintendent, acting in concert with the head chief of the said Mississaugue, is hereby authorized to allot and locate to the various members of the bands for whose use respectively the lands or reserves so held, as the case may be, the various lots in such lands or reserves; and acting in concert, or with the concurrence aforesaid, as the case may be, to settle, readjust and re-arrange such allotments and locations where disputes may arise, as to the original or subsequent allotment or location of any such lands or reserves.

W. A. HIMSWORTH, Clerk Privy Council.