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 associa tions or corporations throughout the entire nation, where industries will admit of it, composed of the present employers and employees, skilled and unskilled. for the production and exchange of all the commodities which our climate and other conditions may enable us to

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 monicd class, unites capital the arches, and by the more sober drab of and labor in one homogeneous body, with but one common threat, 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 familliar 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 dicuss and prepare themselves for social changes. Apartial 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 Public Works Department (Mr. Page) it Breslau. The weavers of Cologne in the has been decided to use iron instead of employ of M. Meyer have struck work as stone, and already the rafters are in their they were refused an increase on their mea- intended positions. The outer wall of this gre earnings of 12s 6d per week. Their building is very thick and low, a polygon lowed this example.

### STRAY NOTES FROM THE SEAT OF COVERNMENT.

(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 tho 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 fect 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 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'ail. The materials used for construction is a compact, durable sandstone from Napean, near by; a stone of a very delicate warm grey tint, and which is further relieved by the still warmer Potsdam sandstone round 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 tor 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 fellow workers of the same town, have fol- of sixteen sides in shape, from each angle

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 sidered that a proper exercise of their politiwhat Wren called a system of "jetties, cal power, combined with the power the points, narrow window and crinkle crankle, Pugin, Barry and others, as the Victorian Gothic, have made the favorite style of the times. Our church architects-returning to the spirit of theirpredecessors—have for many years ceased to adorn Christian churches with Grecian porticoes and facades; its due reward. (Loud cheers.) He had practically embodying Coleridge's æsthetic taken some trouble with the resolutions. canon, that the Gothic is the "petrifaction 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 Bull, and Mr. Elliot having expressed the 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 particolored 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 ablets, turrets and handsome chimneys a the second Wednesday in each month, or 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. Noan harmonious arrangement of parts and gradation of the colors of the stone, which reflect the highest credit on the taste of the

The designs were, for the main building, these of Messrs. Fuller & Jones, of Teronto, 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.

Quserver.

### FEDERATION OF LABOR UNIONS.

A meeting of trades union representatives was held at Cooper Luncheon Rooms, Eldon street, Finsbury, on Wednesday evening. Mr. C. Shrives 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, Siser, Field, Hobbs, S. Peters, and G. Elliot; the Labor Protection League, by M. C. Keen, Gonoral Secretary, and Messra Hurley, Morgan, Fowler, Lynch and Mahoney; the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, by Mr. Bull and Mr. Pearce; the Amalgamated of which is thrown up a stying buttress to Messrs. Joy, Beasley, Chall, Nevile, Stroud, ation.

and Mr. C. Shrives, the General Secretary. The credentials of the delegates having been verified, the chairman opened the precedings 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 con-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 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. yiews 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 de-fensive 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-niths of those present at a summoned meeting, shall be binding upon every member of the various societies in the feder ation, two thirds of the upper executive to form a quorum.

oftener if required, at 7.30 p.in. t the most convenient place. They shall have power to summon all connected with any case submitted for their decision; also the sccretary 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 where is there any very costly elaboration other societies shall accept employment, or of details, effect having been obtained by 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 shali be made by the upper executive to refor the dispute to arbitration, one arbitrator to be named by the upper executive, and another by the societies' executive councils. 15 to al I flio 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 proceding clause has been strictly complied with without success, and it shall be thought to be necessary, by the 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 Carman and Conveyance Association, by binding on every member in the feder-

0.—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 excutive 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 10a.m., to discuss and settle the minor matters and form of

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 1d. 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, preupper executive, and a vote being passed in paratory 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

#### Boetry.

HONEST FRIENDSHIP'S GRASP.

Written for the Ontario Workman. Many a weary heart hath pined, Without a friend to cheer; Many a good and honest mind, Hath shed a lonely tear; But many a one, when all seemed night, Hath felt the precious clasp, Which fill the soul with beams of light, With honest friendship's grasp.

Each day doth bring its troubles, As we journey on life's road. A good friend will make them bubbles, For he'll help you with your load; Then, when the angry storm is past, We feel the precious clasp, Two honest hearts are still held fast, By honest friendship's grasp.

But trust not always in smooth words, Which often lead astray; Thes fly in winter like the birds. And come back when 'tis May. Honest friendship ne'er grows cold, However cold the blast : There's genial warmth and worth untold, In honest friendship's grasp.

When after years of toil and pain, Absent from home and friends, The wanderer seeks his home again, Each auxious moment tends To bring him nearer friends again; He feels the joyous clasp; There's enmity to care and pain, In honest friendship's grasp.

Montreal, March, 1873.

ODDFELLOWSHIP.

Written for the Ontario Workman. There is a name well known on earth, And blessed by all who know its worth, For good it's done e'er since its birth— Oddfellowship.

What is it that from day to day, Does all it can to drive away The pangs of illness and decay?-Oddfellowship.

What is it that throughout the land Extends an ever-helping hand, To all who join our noble band ?-Oddfellowship.

What is it helps the widow on. . When from her side her husband's torn, And every other help is gone !--Oddfellowship.

What takes the orphan by the hand, And helps him on till he can stand, As one amongst us in the band ?--Oddfellowship.

What is it that does most to save The aged from a pauper's grave, And gives him all that he can crave !-Odlfellowship.

Now friendship, love and truth you'll see, Also, faith, hope and charity, Combined in this our Unity !-Oddfellowship.

It never yet was known to pause, From giving help where there was cause; For charity pervades its laws,-Oddfellowship.

O blessed Lord, be thou our friend. And grant that we may to the end Do that which will our cause extend,-Oddfellowship.

G. PURROTT, I.O.O.F., M.U.F.S. Hamilton, March, 1873.

Tales and Sketches.

# HER TWO HANDS.

Old Caspar came home about sunset. His pick was on his shoulder; so was his old wool hat, for he thrust it isr back from his wrinkled front. Caspar had a bend, as if he had been' half-persuaded these many years to go on hands and knees again. So heavily time sat on his back, and so close to the earth did his daily labor draw him.

He was a good-natured trotting old fellow. working his mouth eagerly and straining his bleared eyes, as he approached the town's draggled skirts, for very thinking of his folks

-his old woman and his little girl. There were rows of dismal frame huts all around, built by railroad companies for the purpose of penning as many of their employees' families at a time as possible. The reposed, grimy and barn-like, squat on that sandy foundation which Scripture condemns, swarming with legions of tallow-headed children. Women, sharp at the elbows and sharper at the face, were raising clouds of pork-smoke from their respective kitchen altars. In fact, the whole neighborhood reaked with the smell of grease, and the evening was so warm a Laplander might have resented it. But Caspar's nose was not delicate. He trotted over the cinder sidewalk, nodding this way and that, glad there was such a fine air, and that his old bones were so near home.

"Thar's the little gal as usual," lie chuckled, as he turned a corner and found Maggie on beauty of his manhood. Such was the romance

sight to see in that neighborhood, so tidy and fair in calico and braids, and the pink flesh-color of youth. You wondered why she hadn't been set farther up town, and draped in something costly; why her deft fingers had never learned there were ten keys to unlock a soul which slumbered in rosewood, and which rises at a touch, like some blessed genii, to comfort all ills, all thoughts; you wondered why some high-bred father was not coming home to her now. But then this old man would have found it so hard to do without her. Then, too, Madge might never in all her life have struck the royal heart which was now in her hands, which she held her bank against all the future, and the interest of which was the only income she wanted.

"There you are, grandpa!" cried Madge. "Yes, and there you are Madge! And here we both are, Madge !" entering the opened

gate and casting down his pick. He put his hands on each side of her head and gave her a sounding smack on the cheek.

"Supper's ready." "Yes, yes. Jist wait till I git a little of the smut off my hands and neck. It's ben a powerful hot, dusty day."

Caspar trotted through the little barn alloted to him, hailed his old wife, who sat ready to pour out his tea, and after blowing and plunging through a deal of water, returned to his family with shining countenance and a hand-

"I jist pulled these up for a relish. They're cooling, ingens is. You 'tended that ingenhed, didn't you, Madgie?"

"Grandma and I."

HAL.

"And we wanted some of them ingens for market," said the old wife, eyeing the sacrifice severely. "We ain't got no ground to throw away raisin' luxuries for ourselves."

"Well, well, mother," pleaded Caspar, dipping his fragrant sphere in salt, "I don't calk'late to pull 'em all. I just wanted somethin' refreshin' after a hard day. Taste 'em, Madgie," insinuating emerald tops toward

"Oh? no, grandpa, keep 'em yourself," shaking her Lead and smiling.

"I feel," rambled Caspar, filling his senses and jaws with perfumed roots until a blind man would have pronounced him a Mexican, if his nose had sat in judgment over Caspar, "I r'aly feel as if I needed somethin' refreshin', working hard day after day for nothin', you might say. Sort of seein' your work go to pieces under your eyes, and knowin' the danger to them on the road."

"What do you mean, grandpa?" cried Madge, turning white as her bread and butter. "Why, honey, you see we've picked and picked in that cut, and the sile's as unstiddy as water. The stones and earth jist roll on the track contineral. The company orto do somethin' to that cut. Stones big as you is jarred down every train. But, then, the road's new,

the road's new yet." . "Men ain't got no senses," broke out the old wife. "Don't you see you're skeering that child to death for fear Charley 'll git smashed

up? He runs on that road." Two blades of keen remorse leaped from

Caspar's bleared eyes. "Now, don't be skeered, honey. Take an

ingen, honey." He reached over to pet her fingers.

"Charley didn't pass to-day when the dirt was rattlin' down so. He don't pass till halfafter eight this evenin', and we left the track as clean as this table. Yes, sir, them rails is as free and bright as new tin-pans. So don't be skeered, honey."

"I'm not scared about anything, grandpa, said Madge, tremulously, but smiling like a rainbow.

"There now, mother," cried Caspar, triumphantly, returning to his onions, "you come down on me for nothin'. She ain't skeeŕed a bit."

No, not a bit. She flew about the room like a bird, washed the earthenware, brought her grandfather his pipe, and dropped at his feet to tell him some funny story affoat. In his enjoyment, he wrapped himself in such a

cloud that she could hardly see the clock. Madge slipped out to the gate. She was often there looking up the road. The two old people sat inside thinking of the days when they were young.

She was restless, and flitted over the sidewalk, following a magnet which would have drawn her from the centre of the earth. To the road of course. How often had she watched the rails converging horizon-ward until they sharpened themselves to a needle-point The railroad had a fascination for Madge. When a baby, she used to follow her grandfather to his work, and hide among the bushes to see the trains whirling into town like screaming land demons. She had heard of the sea, and the spell it had upon sailors, but she saw the railroad and felt the spell, which nobody seemed to remark, that it cast over inland laborers. She saw her boy-playmates sucked up by "the road;" heard, her grandfather tell of hair-breadth escapes from collisions, of cool courage in men who placed themselves between the people and most horrible death. She had learned the power and mission of the road. In short, she was as loval a daughter of the rail as any Maine skipper's child is of the sea. Madge had affinity for an engine. To this day her throat swelled, her eye kindled, when the great iron animal swept past her. Charley drove an engine, and his engine was, in her eyes, a fitting exponent of the strength and

her lookout at the gate. She was a comforting of her little dry life. Everbody must have his enthritiasm, She had been in the town's great depot at aight, arrived from a holiday trip, and had laughed aloud to see some busy engine hurrying up and down, picking up freight like a hen gathering her chickens; now breathing loud enough to deafon a multitude, now concentrating its strength and panting slowly away at the head of its charge. She had waked from sleep to hear them calling to each other through the darkness, and translated to herself what they said.

It was a proper thing for Madge to be an engineer's wife. She thought it a right thing to be Charley's wife under any circumstances, I assure you. There was now only a little strip of time between Madge and Charley. She looked over that little strip and saw just how it would be. They were to have a cottage on a clean street; her grand-parents, if they became infirm, were to have a home with her';. "And these two little hands," said Charley, "will make me the dearest nest; I'll be so glad to run into it at night?"

Madge's pink face took on rose as she thought on all these things, looking up and down the cut to see if the track were clear, as her grandfather had said. It was clear. She felt relieved and foolish about coming out there through the twilight to spy for Charley's welfare, and much inclined to hid from the smoke rising far off. But those unstable sandy walls towering over his way? Madge watched them jealously. Just as the thunder of the train could be heard, her heart stood still to see them dissolve, like pillars ground down by some malicious Samson, and piled upon the track till nothing could be seen for yards but one long hill of earth and stones!

Now, little Madge, if there is heroism in you, it must meet and lasso that iron beast whirling a bundred people upon death! A hundred! The whole world was in the engine house, driving down first upon that fate! He wouldn't try to save himself when he came upon the life-trap She saw how he would set his lips, bend nerve and brain to the emergency; she saw how car would crash into car, the wreck lie over a burning engine, Charlie be ground and charred under them

Oh sublimely unselfish woman! She flew over the track like a thing of wings. It was life and Charley, or death with Charley! The head-light flashed up through the dusk. There were matches in her pocket; she scraped them on a rail and tore off her apron. Oh! they wouldn't ignite, and the cotton would but smolder. It is rolling down as swift as air. Bless the loom which wove the cloth which made that cotton apron! She tossed it blinking and blazing above her head, walking slowly backwards. The red-eyed fury roared down at her, but you can't terrify a woman when her mind is made up. It should run over her before it should reach the sandheap.

She was seen. The engine rent evening with its yells; the brakes were on-her lasso had caught it-it could now be stopped in time. She darted aside, but the current was too strong for her. She was dizzy; fell, and clutched in the wrong direction. Poor, poor little fingers!

Now the people pour out: they run here and there. Women are crying—perhaps because they weren't hurt. The engineer darts along like a madman, looking under the train. There, a dozen feet before the engine, rises the sand-hill. Everybody wants to know how they were stopped before they rounded the curve.

"Here she is!" shouted Charley, striding | limb. up with a limp bundle, like a king who had sacrificed to the good of the state. "She showed the signal! And stood up to it until I saw her--until we almost run her down! There's half the fingers cut off her left hand. There, what do you think of that, now, for the woman that saved you all!" holding up the mutilated stump.

"God bless it!" prayed an old gentleman, taking off his hat

"Amen!" roared the crowd. With one breath they raised three shouts, which shook the sand-bills until they came down handsomely a second time. Charley standing above their enthusiasm with the fainting child in his arms, like a regent holding some royal in-

"Let me see her !" sobbed first one woman, then another. So Charley sat down and let them crowd round with ice-water, cologue, and linen for bandages. He even gave the men a glimpse of her waxy face, just unfolding to consciousness. Like all Western people, they wanted to pour out their hearts in "a purse." Madge hid her face on Charley's blouse, and "would none of it."

He carried her home at the head of a procession, which stopped before her grandfather's hut, and cheered her "last appearance." So do people froth up in gratitude.

An hour afterwards, when the neighbors were dispersed, and Caspar stood convinced that "an ingen" might not be the best brace for Madge's nerves, when her hand was dress ed, and her grandmother was quavering a psalm in the corner, Madge turned such a look on Charley as even that stout-hearted fellow could not stand. He leaned close to her, and not having yet washed the smoke off his face, was as Vulcan-like a lover as you could desire. But Madge always saw the god, not the mechanic.

"O Charley! how can I make a little nest for you now! After the feeling of, to-night is over, you will wish you had married anybody rather than a maimed girl !"

Unwise Madge ! She drew her fate upon herself. I do aver, that to this day her nose is much flattened by the vice like punishment Charley made her suffer for that speech.

When he came in next evening, he laid a paper in her lap, and watched the pale face expand and blossom while it read a deed of gift to her of the prettiest cottage on the prettiest street in that city. The company which Charley served, and which could do handsome things as well as thoughtless ones, begged her in a flattering note to accopt the gift as only a small acknowledgement of their obligations to her.

"How could she make a little nest for him?" asked Charley, looking at her through brimming oyes.

"Why, with her hands, after all," answered Madge, crying.

"And this will always be the prettier hand of the two," said that foolish fellow, touching the bandaged one.

### TOPPING A SHAFT.

A THRILLING SKETCH.

As I was leaving the yard one evening, to trudge back to the bits of rooms we were obliged to put up with since I came to London, in order to get better wages, I was called called into the office by the foreman. "What is your present job, Lindsay?" he asked; and I told him.

"Humph! That can stand over for a day or two, can't it? Stubbs has fallen ill again, and you must take his place."

I didn't care to be shifted before I'd finished what I was about; but a journeyman bricklayer, with a wife and children looking to him for bread, cannot afford to be particular, and so I held my tongue.

"You must go to Coot's brewery to-morrow morning, and finish that chimney," the foreman told me. He gave me a few more directions, and then went his way, and I went mine, not very well pleased at the prospect before me.

I suppose I never ought to have followed the trade, for though I had gained myself a good character as a steady workman, I have never been able to overcome a horror at being perched at any great height. In the country, where the buildings were low, I managed well enough; but in this great city, there were roofs on which I could not stand without this dread oppressing me, nor look down without feeling as though something below was tempting me to fling myself over and end at once the miserable sensation which no effort of mine could possibly shake off.

This huge chimney the foreman had ordered me to finish was reckoned one of the highest and best built shafts in London. We were all proud of the job, which had been carried on so far without a single mishap; but I had been earnestly hoping that I might not be sent to it, and it wasn't till the workmen had got almost to the top, that I began to breathe a bit more freely, and trust that it would be finished without any help of mine.

Once at home with the youngsters' merry prattle sounding in my cars, I forgot my uneasy feelings about to morrow's job; but the moment I dozed off to sleep, it came back to me in a hideous dream. I thought I was falling down, down, down! and just as the crash of my body striki g the earth seemed inevitable, I woke up with a start, to find myself in a cold perspiration, and trembling in every

No more settled sleep visited my pillow that night, and it was a relief when the booming of the clocks dispelled my frightful visions, and warn me that it was now time to face the

The morning was bitterly cold and boisterous; scarcely a soul was to be seen in the deserted streets, at that early hour, and the dull thud of my footsteps sounded mournfully in the stillness reigning around. At last the great chimney loomed in sight, and gazing, up at its height. I shivered at the thought at being on the top of it, and forced to look down at the sickening depth below.

If it had not been for the shame of the thing, I should have gone back; but the thought of Bessie and the children spurred me on ; so, buttoning my jacket tightly around me, I began to ascend the staging. In my journey upward, I passed many costly curtained windows, and remember thinking, rather enviously, how nice it must be to be rich, and sheltered. on such a morning, from the biting cold, in a warmly furnished bedroom.

Some fellows wouldn't mind the least bit if they were perched on the top of St. Paul's on the coldest of the mornings, provided you supplied them with beer; but I wasn't over strong limbed, and more than that, I couldn't pretend to be strong-minded; so what to them was nothing, to me was almost death itself.

The higher I went the more intense the cold appeared to be, and my fingers became quite numbed by the hoar frost that was clinging to the sides and spokes of the ladders. After a while I stood on the few boards forming the stage on the summit of the shaft, and giving one glance downward, my blood turned colder than it was already, as I realized the immense depth to the yard below.

Giving myself a shake to get rid of the dizzy consation that came over me, and unhooking from the pulley the tub of mortar which my began my solitary work.

I had been hard at it for more than an hour, and was getting a bit more reconciled to my . position, cheering 'n yself as I whistled and vorked, with the thought that each brick I laid was bringing me nearer to a finish, when all at once a flercer and colder blast than before came shricking and tearing round the chimney. I was nearly overthrown, and in the endeavor to recover myself I tilted then board of mortar off from the edge of the shaft on to the frail standing-place.

In a second, to my intense horror, I felt the boards and all that were on them gliding away with me from the chimney, and in a few moments I should have been lying a mangled corpse below if I had not succeeded in flinging my arm over and into the hollow of the shaft, where, as the scaffolding and its load of bricks crushed downward, I was left hanging with certain death awaiting me the moment I loosened my hold.

My first impulse was to throw my other hand over and draw my body up so that I could lie partially across the top of the shaft. In this I was successful, and continued to balance myself, half in the chimney and half

There for some time I could only cling with frenzied desperation, praying carnestly to be saved from the horrible death threatening me; but at last I summoned courage to peer cautiously over the outside of the shaft.

Not a bit of scaffolding remained within many yards of me-and that but the poles. with a few boards dangling to them-and there was nothing to break my fall should I quit my hold.

Shuddering, I drew my head over the shaft, for there the darkness hid my danger, while to gaze on the scene without brought the old feeling of being dragged down back to me in full torce.

Then I began to think of the wife and little ones whom I had left snug in bed, and bitter tears came into my eyes as I wondered how they would live if I were taken away from them. The thought brought me back to more selfish ones, and I kept asking myself, "Must I die? How long can I hold on with this fierce wind besetting me? Is there no hope? Will no one, seeing how I am placed, strive

Again I turned my eyes downward. In the court-yark of the brewery, and in the streets below, people were fast collecting; windows were being thrown open, and women and children, shricking and sobbing, were gazing from them at me. The crowd below thickened, running hither and thither. A large kite fluttered nearer and nearer. How I tried to steady myself with one hand, that I might grasp the cord with the other as soon as it was within reach, comes vividly before me now. But it never did come within my reach, a gust of the breeze carrying it farther away or dashing it to the ground.

An hour passed, and though still clinging to the brickwork, it was almost unconsciously; for cold and fear had so worked upon me that I became quite dazed; and the chimneys, the people, and the confused noise from the streets. and my own perilous position, seemed to be jumbed together in a tangle which I could not put straight. While in this half-insensible state I heard a voice shout my name. But it had to be repeated twice before I could rouse myself sufficiently to hear what was

"Bill! Bill Lindsay! cheer up mate! help ie coming !" were the words that rumbled up

After this there was a pause for some minutes; and scarce able to control my excitecome. Then there was a warning shouted to me to keep my head back, followed by a whizzing, hissing noise; and, looking within the shaft, I saw a bright shower of golden sparks lighting up the well-like hole, and knew that a rocket had been fired.

But it struck the brickwork in its ascent and failed to reach me, so that once more I was left to wait and hope until the voice again shouted for me to keep clear. A moment after a fiery tail of sparks shot upward far above me, and an earnest "Thank God!" came from my heart as I grasped a thin cord that fell by my side as the rocket descended.

By this communication a stouter and stronger rope was sent to me. But my danger was not over, for in my weakened and numbed state it was perilous to slide down it. At first I could scarcely brace my nerves up sufficiently to launch myself over the brickwork, and my head turned dizzy, for a moment I thought myself gone, but conquering the feeling by a great effort, I slowly descended until about half the distance was accomplished.

Then the horrid fear seized upon me, "What if the rope should break, or not be securely fastened!" and dreading each second that my fears would be fulfilled, in feverish haste I

When within a few yards from the bottom, overtasked nature would bear the strain no longer; and, loosing my hold, I dropped into the arms of those who had been breathlessly watching the decent.

Other hands than mine finished the shaft incalmer weather, and on:a more securely fastened scaffold; and I, well-cared for by the best of little wives, soon got over the shock of my accident; but, as I go to and from my work, and look up to the huge chimney, I often recall with a shudder, the hour when I clung toits summit, counting the moments, each one mate, waiting below, had sent up, I at once of which seemed to bring me nearor to a dreadful death.

THE GREAT LABOR QUESTION.

It is a noticeable fact in the last annual Messages of the Governors of Massachusetts and Maine, that these officers concur in and announce the opinion that the problem of labor, in its relation to capital, is the great question of the day. To quote the language of the Governor of Massachusetts: "This is a question which cannot be much longer postponed."

The same opinion prevails among the great thinkers of Europe. Socialism-though the fact is denied by their Government organshas burst out afresh, and in blood, in Russia. It is murmuring in Germany. And it burns, in its ashes, in Wales. The frenzy of Communists, the threatening aspect of the Internationale, are not the offspring of any sympathy which the masses have with disorder, or with agrarian notions. The excesses of organized labor, when it assumes an offensive shape, are only so many acts of self-defence against the oppressions and invasions of heartless and constantly encroaching privilege and capital Driven to despair because statesmen and philanthropists and capitalists seem to neglect and forget them, the sons of toil accept such dangerous leadership as the Jack Cades of the hour offer-lunatics and demagogues, who are fitter for insane asylums and prisons than for such a solemn trust as are the interests of labor.

The time has come when the war between labor and capital cannot be safely waged much longer. Capital must be warned in time! Honest labor does not maliciously envy the granite palace nor the gilded equipage. Honest labor is patient, but not patient unto death. It demands work; fair wages; and a just chance to earn its share of the soil; and square recognition by the Government-and with this it will be content.

Look (among the great number of the like which occurred last year) at the Welsh strike of 1872 for a moment, and observe how, from one single convulsion, the greatest interests were imperilled. Ten thousand coal miners were reduced in their scanty wages ten per cent., and "struck." By this means 41,000 iron-workers were thrown out of employ for want of coal to carry on their business. Sympathetic industries became impolved, untilfrom this one cause alone-the aggregate of unemployed reached 70,000 men and boys. The result, in its last stage, of this struggle, was the spread of the ghastly famine fever, and drunkenness and crime, in a district where health and temperance and content had before prevailed.

While industry was thus suffering, and hoarding up the seeds of hate for transmission to its posterity against capital, capital locked up its coffers and calmly waited for necessity to reduce these helpless creatures to its terms. In the single case, that of the Dowlais Works-over one million pounds sterling were left unemployed by the masters! What the meek sufferers did was--simply to suffer! They committed no trespasses; no outbreaks occurred. They associated in "Trade Unions;" they held "conferences" with the masters. They heard these musters say: "We must make cheap railroad iron, and, therefore, your wages must come down!" And, finally, when the wolf stared in at every door of these unfortunates, they sullenly succumbed, and, who doubts it, with hatred in their heats, and secret vows of vengeance against their tyrants. For, even while we write, the telegraph informs us that these Welsh strikes have just burst out afresh.

Resting on this Volcano of Hate, which is ready at any moment to belch forth ruin and destruction to society and to all the hoarded gains of seltishness, even despotic Europe is not safe. There, where monarchs and nobles rule, and where privilege is respected, the socalled powerful classes begin to feel their weakness in the fast-coming crisis of the conflict between labor and capital. To make cheap railroad iron for the benefit of rings and speculators, while the producers are torn by the pangs of want, to see these lords of aristocracy fairly riding over their abased necks, is not a spectacle likely to cement labor in the bond which alone can hold the dependent links of the social chain unbroken-the bond of frateraity and fellowship which binds mutual interests and inspires mutual hopes among all degrees of men. The thinkers of Europe recognize the fact, and appeal to the power of wealth and birth to tremble at these underground pulsations, and to be warned before the earthquake overtake thom.

And why should these not be in fear from this cause? Is not history full of warnings, which repeat the lesson taught by the blind Samson? This generation cannot surely hope that the doom of the oppressor, if it be provoked, will be reversed for them!

If this oppression and neglect of labor in Europe be a dauger in society, how much more dangerous is such a condition with us in America. Our political institutions rest for their security on the proposition that labor must govern if we would preserve our freedom. Our vitality does not lie in the ripe rottenness of bloated capital. Our veins are fed by the blood of toil, and our liberty depends on the constant agitations of the ballot, which inspire the laborer with the spirit born of the sense of his dignity as a ruler. Take away from us this one check on privilege and monopoly, and we instantly lapse into anarchy and faction. In such case, if we survive, it must be as a despotism.

The American laborer will not long patiently

capital creating an impassable gulf between successful telescope maker, and a very poor him and the rights and recognition which are philosopher. This absurd doctrine about the secured other men. Monopolies cannot long, nature of the sun is, even now-a-days, not exwith safety-increase the price of breadstuffs by ornel freights on cereals, and combine to put up the price of fuel when it is most needed. tence; "The sun is a dark body surrounded Politicians cannot much longer—with safety demagogue it periodically with labor; refuse it wholly such representation as capital secures, in a common Government; postpone its demands by windy promises of legislative re- perature of the solar body to be many thousforms when votes are needed, and then, when secure in power, offer stones instead of bread used. Congress cannot much longer - with impunity—discriminate against labor in its subsidies and other legislation. Nor can the to betray to capital those who confide in them.

Our fathers promptly recognized the theory which we here advance. These great menthe last of these champions was Henry Claysure perpetuity to our form of government. to help it. They claimed for labor a fair asked legislative aid.

He who surveys the conduct of our Conhas been to favor monopoly and privilege at the expense of competition and equal rights. And the observer sees the same dangerous facin the legislation of our States. Labor has no honest, brave voice to protect it in these assemblages. The railroad is becoming the chief despot. It is absorbing our public lands and over-mastering the Government itself, shutting its ears against the cries of patriotism, deaf in its selfishness, blind in its folly, insane in its greed, defiant in its assumptions. Government infected with the contagion, speedily fall into the gripe of such corrupt managers as those who made up the Credit Mobilier. We are rushing too recklessly in this direction. We must stop, or encounter a collision which may be fatal to every cherished American interest. Of what avail are the rich cargo and the portly vessel, if the ship in which our all is embarked is being scuttled while we go blindly on, by the hands of desperate men?

The remedy for this increasing wrong is ing each other, Capital should study the labor problem in sympathy with labor. The employer should think more of the sensibilities of his hands than he does of those of his petted horses. Capital should combine not to ower, but in all possible ways to elevate labor. Such a combination of hearts and minds would soon result in the most respectful recognition of labor in all its schemes. Capital would see its interests cheerfully promoted. And in this way our legislators would be compelled to remember that our foundation as a nation rests on the children of toil.

Already murmurs are heard against a certain plass of immigration. The Chinese, for illustration, must be diverted to tropical climates. Broad as are our domains, the speculator has grasped so much of them that competition for soil is becoming desperate among immigrant cultivators. We must discriminate in favor of our own race, and an outlet must be provided by capital, in the tropical portions of America, for the support of immigrant Oriental labor. so much needed in those vast and prolific regions.

not despise this labor problem. Do not leave labor in its despair to its own wild counsels. Dare not to scoff at it. Champion its just demands honestly. Men of position, mind, and education, let not its standard bearers be the knaves and madmen of the Commune. Let us of legislation, and everywhere among our sun is a heter-geneous flery region, where large employers. This done, and a new sun will rise over the children of toil, whose influence, like the dews of heaven, shall refresh labor and capital alike .- Frank Leslie.

KIRCHER'S REMARKABLE OBSERVA-TIONS CONCERNING THE SUN.

The great English philosopher, Isaac Newton, and, in face, all the astronomers from the middle ages down to the end of the last century, had a much more correct idea of the nature of the sun than was the case with William Herschel and his followers, who, in order to keep step with the current of public opinion of their time (which favored a plurality of inhabited worlds), tried to prove not only the planets but even the sun inhabitable, at any cost, even at the expense of common sense. For that purpose Herschel invented the phosphorescent cool atmosphere, which, from its under surface, gave only sufficient light and comfortable heat to the inhabitants on the solar surface, but from its upper surface projected radiations which, at a distance of over 92,000,000 miles, could develop, with the help of our atmosphere, the burning heat of our tropical zones. Notwithstanding that the idea was absurd in the extreme, and without any foundation on analagous facts positively known about the properties of matter and of heat, it was accepted on the authority of tho older Herschel, who (when we render him impunged from our school books on astronomy, many of which still contain the following senby a luminous atmosphere."

Thanks to the revelations of the spectro scope, we know now that Isaac Newton was perfectly right when he estimated the temands of degrees. It is, in fact, so high that, according to his statements, we, with our to those whom they have thus deluded and most intense fires, cannot form any adequate conception of the same.

As a proof of the correctness of our asser tion as to the opinions in regard to the naleaders in Labor Reform be much longer bribed ture of the sun during the century preceding Newton, we refer to a work, written in Latin by Father A. Kircher, and published in Amsterdam, Holland, where a translation of this book into the Dutch language appeared in 1682. It consists of two folio volumes, and clearly saw how distinctive from all other la- is illustrated by many woodcuts and engravbor American labor must be, if we would in lings on copperplate. The work is, as all works of that time were, a curious mixture of And so they really honored labor and legislated 'truth and untruth, filling the reader, in succession, with admiration at the patience and tariff on enterprise and wealth, when these sound judgment of the author, and then with surprise at his credulity in recording evident crrors as positive facts. The article on the gress since the war, cannot shut his eyes to sun, is one of the remarkable instances in the fact that the tendency of our legislation which the author is on the side of the truth, and he even anticipates the modern ideas resulting from discoveries of two centuries later. We can only give an abbreviated translation as, like all old writings, it is too long-winded for readers of the 19th century. He says, in substance :

"The great and good Architect of the universe, has given us an image of His Divinity in a body which causes all life, motion and being, the sun, which (as the soul or mind of the universe) is, in the material world, the visible representative of the invisible God; by thinks of nothing but immense jobs, which it He created light and order out of the chaos. and revealed to man the majesty of the invisible power to which he owes his very exist-

"Notwithstanding that we see the sun daily, we must be amazed at its beauty, and notwithstanding that it is given to no man to obtain a correct knowledge of its nature, the question arises: What does that glowing substance consist of? To this I answer that the sun is a fiery body condensed from a heavenly vapor, out of which heat and light flow off to simply to reverse our course. Instead of fight. all things, as out of an inexhaustible fountain of fire; which heat and light, combined with the sceds of the earth, produce the wonderful variety of things which we daily see here below. The sun, then, is a sphere, rough and uneven, consisting partially of liquid and solid matter, which would appear incredible, if it had not been proved by the very excellent magnifying spy-glasses, invented for the inspection of the stars. If such a glass is attached to the hole in a blind in a dark room, and turned toward the sun, an image of the same may be thrown on a white sheet: it will be seen that the surface of the sun is uneven, has shadows and lights, and is rough like the waves of an ocean, and that it varies and is not today as it was vesterday. All of which has been described by the celebrated Scheinerus. Sometimes also large spots, some of them dark, and some light, are seen, which last several days, sometimes disappear and reappear again after some days; these spots are especially seen at certain positions of the stars. All who have over seen the large crucibles for the melting of metals, and noticed the surface of the white hot metal and the motions To use a well-known admonition: "Beware on its surface, can form a better idea of the of the locomotive when the bell rings!" Do appearance of the surface of the sun, whence sometimes smoke arises, as I have seen myself in Rome with Scheinerus, on the 4th of April, 1625, wherefore I have judged it appropriate to add here a picture of what I saw. That these images of shadows and faculte belong to these observers; hours of reflection come the solar surface, is evident from common see these advocates for justice in all the halls reason. We must then conclude that the changing spots, smoke and nebular arise from the surface, now bolting up, then again disap- Ife, to happiness, to progress, are carefully pearing, as in a fiery ocean agitated by constant motions and drift currents. All those beauty is perceived. who will further investigate these wonders of t the sun will, without doubt, easily understand the origin of the comets. . . . . In order that the sun should botter give its wonderful power to the other heavenly bodies, the Architect of Nature made it turn around on its: axis, as recently demonstrated by the astronomers; while the earth is provided with a vapor region made from the evaporations from our earth, the rising of which moderates the too great heat of the snu, so as to give us a moderate amount."-Scientific American.

### EDUCATED EYES.

stance, the classic Apollo, as he stands in the haughty and magnificent strength of young manhood, having just sent the dealing arrow into the heart of his victim-who can gaze upon this figure unmoved? For not only are the beautiful, symmetrical proportions of a perfect human form presented, but there is a careless observer.

So forcibly and clearly does this statue re- his all-observing eyes and questioning, pene-

submit to witness either the Government or 'partial justice' must be 'considered as only a | veal itself to the sense of right, that a strong and lasting impression is produced on the mind; and in proportion as the person beholding it is able to perceive and appreciate its beauty and merit, just in such proportion has his tast become cultivated and refined. For the emotious have been aroused, the imagination awakened by the contemplation of this hero, so superbly free and dauntless; our sympathies are given to him and his cause. and when we turn away and seek to be ourselves again, we find that it is not possible, at least for a time, to descend to our former level-we have been uplifted to a more refined atmosphere, and prefer to remain there.

It is chiefly because the Belvidere Appollo. with other renowned statues, is fixed forever in one significant and impressive attitude and expression that uneducated eyes can perceive its beauty. The same eyes look upon, without seeing, the loveliness of earth and air, of water and fire, those elements which are constantly forming for us the most beautiful pictures and forms, ever new, never tiring. How much they lose, those dark, half-blinded eves. I see their owners rush through the crowded streets, hastening to daily toil in the morning, to daily rest in the evening, sceing nothing but the grim pavements, or the faces of other moles like themselves; while overhead the fleecy clouds go by, veining and softening the azure dome, and in the far eastward the morning sun grows like a princeless ruby of the Orient, or in the far westward lights half the heavens with scarlet and gold, and softly fades to rose and amber, and gently dies away into a pale purple flush before the rising moon.

To those who are able to see, life is never wearisome, seldom sad. To them all nature speaks of beauty, of hope, of life. It is for them the glorious sun is shining, and dowdrops glitter in his rays; yes, even in the crowded city a little patch of grass or climbing vine will make a picture for their eyes-a picture where light and shadow and reflected lights-chiaroscuro and points of brilliancyare not wanting; where even bizarre and incongruous architecture is softened and mellowed by the misty atmosphere into a stately picturesqueness, while the thronging, moving human forms constantly appeal to the imagination and the heart.

Such a one-the owner of the educated eyes -- on a journey, is like a child; all things are new, all beautiful. Shut him into a crowded ship's cabin during a storm, and while others are fretting miserably he will spend a pleasant hour in admiring the delicate complexion of a girl, whose rounded cheek displays the rose and the lily blended, that the old poets were so foud of describing or the silken tresses, like spun gold, or like the glossy raven's wing, of some fair lady. Put bim on deck in the same storm, and the terrible sublimity of air and ocean will fill his spirit with unspeakable emotion. He wanders over a desolate moorland where another would feel solitary indeed, and rejoices in the soft, broad sketches of color and infinite expanse that the purple heather below and the cool, hazy sky above present to him. A lichen-covered boulder by the roadside fur nishes to him both a resting place and a picture, while the delicate ferns spreading in its shadow are but added objects of beauty and

Others value a gem for the amount of money it represents, he for its intrinsic beauty; for the clear translucency of the diamond, the flawless, pure opacity of the pearl, the levely color of the emeral I, the ruby, the amothyst. It is worth while to be a beautiful woman when a man of educated eyes is near-to be a magnificent man when a woman's educated eyes observe—they can only see and appreciate true beauty; they only are not deceived by the superficial and false.

And it is not merely objective beauty that makes an impression upon these gifted ones, when beautiful things once seen must be recolled by memory. Then the mind forms a picture and dwell upon it till a train of thought is aroused: the relations of attractiveness to reasoned out and true ideal or subjective

He who educates his eyes elevates himself constantly; he adds world upon world to that sphere in which he was originally born. He sees and knows the life of every created thing. The animals, to him, are not more brute be sts, but a strange and won lerful race of creatures which, indeed, cannot speak like man, but who possess domestic and social affeetions, and are capable of emotions of edueation and progression.

And for him the flowers bloom, the lovely flowers with their often exquisite aroma, their grace and fragility. Of what use, indeed, are these beautiful blossoms but to arouse pleasurable and therefore elevating sentiments in Very few people, even though entirely un- the mind of an observer ?\* So to him the vegeducated, can look upon a fine antique statue ctable world is closely connected with the huwithout being impres oil by it. Take, for in- | man; almost be can believe when examining the life of certain trees and plants that they also are sentient, they also have some consciousness of existence. He who has wondered over the sensitive plant, shrinking even before it is touched, can comprehend the myth of the mandrake that shricks aloud, " Die! die!" when it is torn from its mother significance, a meaning in the attitude and earth. That which to others is but an absurd expression which is apparent to the most fable, to him is the key which unlocks the archives of an unknown world and permits'

trating mind to study the hidden lore of

Not only do men and women of educated eyes add world upon world to the one sphere that contents the unobserving, but by interesting themselves in the mode of life, the dutice and enjoyments of all living creatures, they fully use every moment of existence and multiply a thousand fold that little span of seventy years which the mutitude find too long.

#### LONDON TRADES.

There is one quiet trade in the Metropolis carning high wages and on a large scale, that the public little notice, i.e., the coachmakers, and I believe it has as many branches, if not more, than the manufacturing of a pin. At this season of the year the whole of the branches are very busy, and I learn that already the trade gives indication of an unusual briskness, and foreign orders particularly for the East Indies and our colonies, are coming in fast. This augmentation of trade rebounds into the harness trades, for where a carriage is "set up," or a new one ordered, a new set of harness is bound to accompany it, and none but those who have paid a harnessmaker's bill can comprehend the wages profit of a suit for "four-in-hand," "a pair," or a "brougham."

From leather to Caxton !-- and here typos and machinists have experienced a sudden rise no one can account for. In the early part of February, "Ben Johnson," and other hostels of that family about Fleet street, were full-handed, and all a printer had to do if he were pushed was to send up to these trade houses of call; but lo! all at once, and without any apparent cause, neither typos nor machinists are to be found anywhere, from Farringdon street to Chancery Lane. I would take an affidavit the tribe have not become "Good Templars!" The late strike in Edinburgh, has withdrawn, I know, many nonsociety printers from London, but the number is not sufficient to account for the great call for hands in the Metropolis, and we must set the reason down to a flourishing state of the trade, and which augurs well for the year.

The tan-pits and the whole of the Bermondsey leather trades, are very active; and were it not for the immense imports of foreign, but badly tanned leathers, our English leather would be worth its weight in gold; and it may not be foreign to the subject to observe that not many years since there was a heavy excise tax on our tan-pits, and Parliament removed this impost in order-that leather for boots should be cheapened. I have some remembrance of the leather merchants being the most noisy promoters of this benevolent trade transaction, and I can appreciate their efforts by having to pay 100 per cent. more for my boots and leather to repair them now than I did before the leather tax was repealed. An old ficsh-killer I know informs me that he gets but a little more for his hides at Leadenhall than he did in the time of the tax. This brings us to the wages question and the price of labor. Well, here I find that wages always ruled high throughout the trade, and except the japanners, there has been but little increase; and this being so-to, speak of a trade—there's nothing like leather.

I next arrive at leather manufactured, and, . upon this important emporium of labor I have to report some particulars that I glean from a useful and accredited trade organ, St. Crispin. The Amalgamated Society of Shoemakers have given the masters notice of their intention to cease work on April 7th next unless the following conditions are acceded an advance of wages to range from 3d. to 1s. 3d. per pair, and a further rise up to 3d. extra on work done at the workman's home. Added to this, the masters are to find hemp, flax, wax, paste, hairs, awls, candle-light, tacks, &c. Altogether, I am informed, this increase will not be far short of 25 per cent. It is not my province to observe upon this somewhat alarming addition to the price of boots, but I may here remark that this advance refers more to the interests of the light than the hard wearers; and would it but halt here the laboring classes would not feel the "shoe pinch." It so occurs, however, St. Crispin is on to strong, boots, and the men are going "to demand a rise in spring : and their tactics will be to strike all the shops, that successfully held out on the last occasion." I am not yet informed of the increase of this branch of the bootmaking, but from some trade ominous lines, it will tell very severely on other branches of labor. An extra levy on the trades unionists of St. Crispin, of 6d. per week, is already levied, to meet the contingency of a struggle between the masters and men; but ... unless the wearers of shoes will accommodate the masters by going barefooted, labor will be triumphant and five shillings in the pound will be added to our clothing.

The condition of the remainder of our chief trades I must summarize for sake of space.

The following are well on for work :- Engineers, ironworkers, steam boilermakers, cabinetmakers, carvers and gilders, printers, bookbinders, plumbers, glass-makers, asphalters, hatters and shipbuilders: whilst those somewhat languid are silversmiths, ongravers and goldsmiths.

Hope is the ruddy morning ray of joy, n recollection is its golden tinge; but the latter is wont to sink 'mid the dews and dusky" shades of twilight, and the bright blue day which the former promises breaks indeed, but n another world, and with another sun.

NO TIOE.

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We wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not hold ourselves resconsible for the opinions of correspon-Our columns are open for the discussion of all ques-Wons affecting the working classes. All communications must be accompanied by the names of the writers, not mecessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good

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. L.O.S.C. Lodge 356, 2nd and 4th Tuesday. Tinsmiths, 2nd and 4th Tuesday. Gigar 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. Ccopers, 2nd and 4th Friday. Printers, 1st Saturday. Bakers, every 2nd Saturday.

### The Ontario Workman

TOBONTO, 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 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 persussion 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. Me-Fedries, 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. four men appeared with counsel, and

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

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 torm "Act of 1872," must be understood, not the Trades' Union Act itself, but that "uunecessary 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 tittle 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 thef that time paid it without demur), and circumstances we have named, it may be at once inferred that he is using "coercion;" and, in defending himsel 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 O. S. C. Lodge, that was sufficient to for the passage of a prohibitory liquor mark them out for prosecution. The law. The Committee consists of Messrs. Mackenzie, Richards, Bowell, Burpee, after the case had been heard and ad- Casgrain, Charlton, Chisholm, Wilkes, journed three times, the men were hon- Forbes, Killam, Palmer, Gibbs, Ross orably acquitted, the counsel for the 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 oxaggerating 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 cither 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 Legisla ture. The House then divided on the reception of the petition, and resulted as follows: for its reception, 72; against

### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The Provincial Grand Ledge 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 Muster; Bros. S. S. Peck, Windsor, and A. Broder, West Winchester, Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Masters; Rev. Bro. J. Norris, Omemce, 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 workingmen to share their patronage with Mr. Kelz, as he is governed by the motto of "small profits and quick returns."

AN- 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, wherein 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 in numerable forms for comfort and orna ment. It has a far higher function, which is to give force to the will, efficiency, courage, the capacity of endur ance, 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 achieve notable success in life, for man good when made the sole work of life. is so constituted that he loves power, It must be joined with higher means of and money gives him this. The more 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 greviously wronged when compelled to exclusive drudgery for bodily subsistance. Unhappily, our present civilisation is far from realising 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 distin guishes civilized from savage life, and to which we owe chiefly the perfection of the arts, tends to dwarf the intellec tual powers, by confining the activity of the individual to a narrow range, to 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 develope all, is the most important element of human civilization. In proportion as Christianity shall spread the spirit of brotherhood, ed wager.

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, great 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 fatigueing, 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 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 days work is ended, but the cares of the office and the business cross the threshold of home, mar the peace of the dinner hour, and frighten away sleep, or at least baunt 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 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 Scissormakers' 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 advancTORONTO.

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 workingmen 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 workingmen, and presided over by workingmen, to consider questions which belong to labor, and have become the property of workingmen 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 workingmen 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 Torics, 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. Workingmen 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 workingmen 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 workingmen'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 o 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 workingmen to have this repealed, and i many belonging to the party in power at Ottawa are true to their promises we wil have such legislation; and if the expressed desire of the workingmen 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 forgotton when the proper time

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 though kindly, that 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 relie 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 mills. This is not a joke; I am in earnest their hands, and gone boldly forth to redeem from the wilderness and make valu- devote a portion of time each day to the able that which was valueless without the labor of man. I must forever object to man's franchise being based on any other is taught to take a pleasure in work and basis than honor and manhood. I notice morality, the natural consequence will be 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 instead of industry, laziness would become becomes law. The Opposition have a fine the ruling power of his mind. Secondly, opportunity to show to what extent they are Reformers. Mr. McKenzie's remarks on the Bill had something of the true ring of justice and the incidental expenses of about them. Manhood Suffrage is what his confinement. Yet this is no reason he 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 cation of the lash. 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 principally; and if once he understands prison labor to contractors. And at this that he is worked solely for the benefit of time it perhaps would be as well to foreshadow my intention of dealing with this question by argument, evidence and comment. My time being principally engrossed in attending to my private affairs, any lapsis lingua, or slip of the tongue, will perhaps be excused in one who is a genuine workingman, and who now, as for the last should be appointed according to ability, twenty-four years, has toiled in a workshop tested by competitive examinations, and from morning till night, and like the irrespective of political opinions. majority of his class, has little chance for recreation or pursuit of knowledge. I therefore ask indulgence for any seeming | man because he has been an active poliambiguity 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 justice as to traffic in the sweat of our they should be supplementary to the one grand object that should animate the breast | morality and crime, and at their periodical of every one, namely, reformation. To be consistent, those holding the confine- resulting from profits on crime. ment view should urge the eternal confinement of all persons leaving the moral path; and those holding the punishment idea entirely neglect one of the graud 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 shortmoment compare with reformation. Punrecipient. Punishment hardens the crimiretaliation on his oppressors, as he considers them; and brooding over thoughts of future anything like a vivid imagination to imagine a prisoner, (or, if you like it better, a enough to give him time, under proper instruction, to learn that he has acted unthe wrong-door; to impress earnestly,

" Ho nover knew a knavo 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 secondly, they are still born; thirdly, they taxes for this sort of thing, and keep pris- | are not worth the paper they are printed | toasted.

oners in idleness?" Not so fast, my friend. No one over 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 treadin the matter. At the same time I would inculcation of moral lessons, put in an interesting and attractive form. If a prisoner 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 it is but just that each prisoner should pay his share of expense in the administration should be sold as a slave to the highest bidder, and every mode of whipping him to labor resorted to, except the direct appli-

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 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

I have yet to learn that the care of our prisoners can be justly entrusted to a tician, 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 criminal population, and trade upon imbanquet gloat over the large dividends and the unbounded confidence placed in

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

HAMILTON.

(To the Editor of the Octavio Workman.)

SIR,-My conscience never accused me of having done anything wrong at the mass sighted and seldsh, and will not for one meeting held in this city. It was your editorial which called forth my letter. I ishment debases, kindness improves its was not so troubled in mind or conscience as to attack an editor of a paper on Sunday nal's heart, and incites him to thoughts of for publishing the proceedings of that evening; neither did I hold any meeting trying to explain away facts that cannot be vengeance is evidently anything but a step denied. I am sorry Mr. Parker has got towards amendment. It does not require into such a delemna. I heard the meeting called an "indignation" one by a Tory. Had the Managing Committee of said meethardened criminal,) "uttering curses loud ing invited me as J. Mowat, I would have though deep" at what he may think an | been there; but the invitation was given unnecessary punishment. Curses are in as a member of an Association which I no case a means towards improving the have no power to represent, unless authormorals of a man, and will not make a thief ized to do so. If Mr. Parker had been enhonest. I think a better way would be to gaged as I was, the interests of workingmen show him that his incarceration is just long and their families, would be better advanced, being at home after six o'clock. If he was eves-dropping on Locomotive justly towards his fellow man, and that a street, he required to have his cars sharpwrong done can never bring happiness to ened, 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;

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 that 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 Gaspe, and be count ed no better than codfish; or handcuffed as the gve five gas stokers of London were, and who are noweserving their term of imprisonment under an act of which the one introduced by the arch-deceiver of the workingmen 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 Kings ton said to be kept in power by the profits of the labor of the convicts in the Kingston Penetentiary? 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 Outurio 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 Moulders 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, i 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, him. He rejoiced at this, because it was sure sign of prosperity. ful, 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 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 benefitting 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 marvellous 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 workingmen was organization. He thought this feeling had been called forth by the nine hours movement.

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 to-

The next toast was the ONTARIO WORK-MAN, responded to by Mr. Saffron and Mr. Pryke. Mr. Saffron said the ONTARIO WORKMAN was the only true workingman's advocate on 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 Workmans' advocacy on the part of labor.

The health of the Host and Hostess were

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

> Alas for the rarity Of Christian Chanty, 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 workingmen 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 561 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
mmediate 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 Manciay
March 3, 1873, are as follows:—President, Robert Thomlinson; Vice-President, Joseph Hugg; Financial Secretary, William Gould; Recording and Corresponding
rectary, George Bissett; Treasurer, Robert Poustic,
Tyler, James Walker; Trudes Council, Donald Robertson, James Kulker; Trudes Council, Donald Robertson, James Kulker; Trudes Council, Donald Robertson, James Kulker; Trudes Council, Donald Robertson, James Kulker, Joseph Hugg; Trutees, Donald Robertson, John Casey, William Clark.

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### The Rome Circle.

THE LAGORER'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 loose their way I see the landmark and I know the road, I carefully have scanned the chart of life, And know the nath to wealth and happiness Give me but riches and all else is surc-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 sharnest 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 hursed; What right have they to look for competence? Hewers of wood and drawers of water to such as mc.

I to order, they to obey and do my bidding, They seek no higher glory in this world, Than, hat in hand, fulfilling my beheats, 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 happi ness?

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. Grink, take thine ease Of others take no thought—be happy in thy self-

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

oat. For which he cleaned my shoes, and 'tended

flocks and herds,

And held my horses in the street on holy Sab-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 aplendor.

And lighted all this universe of God: He who caused the vapors to ascend, And watered mountains and the thirsty earth; And brought abundant vegitation 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 mis fortune; 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 Vohiniare, 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 cat?"

"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 to-

gether on a journey to a distant part of the Arriving at a certain village, the people ask ed them their kabary or business. The man who trusted in his fellows, and whom we

shall call Mr. Trust-in-man, promptly re-"My friend here trusts in God to feed him wherever he may go, but I place my confi-

dence 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, in-

stead 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 were changed again, and he said-

"Mr. Trust-in God, we invite you to line 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

"Let us take the matter before the king." Mr. Trust-in-God having agreed to this they came bfore 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 happines 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 bungry 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 nest 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 countinghouse. 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 filth 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 impertment 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 flatnothing 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 scat 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,

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 ?

Cosl gent. - That placard on the car says, Fi This train to Rochester without change."

The conductor, with a look of astonishment at the individual's assurance and check, 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 scat beside him and they'll no hae many eggs then." presently said :

Greely ?"

"Greely? Greely?" said Artemus. "Horace Greely? Who is he?"

The man was quiet about five minutes. Pretty soon he said,

"George Francis Train is kicking up a good deal of a row over in England. Do you think they will put him in a Bastile?"

"Train? Train?-George Francis Train?" said Artemus, solemnly, "I never heard of

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 eatch 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 to the office of the ONTARIO WORKMAN, had never sold rums for me to buy," replied the | 124 Bay street.

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 'us-

A Quaker goutleman, 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 cobweb, 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 mag 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 pedler; "nothin' but greens."

In a letter to his friends at home, an intolligent 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."

Doan 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" ("Vennice"), 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

An inhabitant of a suburban town, after "Did you hear the last thing on Horace spending a convivial evening was discovered among the carrots and cabbages of his humble garden wripped in slumber .-- "Woll, Bill," said an admiring friend, as he shook the prostrafe 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 seacaptain for relief for cramp in his stemach. 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. S and 7, saying "8 and 7 make 15;" and the sailor, to whom the calculation scomed quite natural, felt for a week afterward as if he wanted to die and he out of his misery.

A paper tells us this story, for the truth of which it vouches :- "A professional gentleman, well know in this district, had not seen nis son for a long period of time, or fact that the latter had retired to bed crothe former returned bonie, 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?"-"] 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."

70 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 Boll 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

#### Grains of Gold.

The highest and most profitable lesson is the true knowledge and lowly esteem of our-

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 barass 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 clone, 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

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

. "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 AMEND-MENTS THERETO.

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 mede 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 cleven 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.

STRONG CART GOOD

FOR SALE CHEAP.

J. HUNTER,

Corner Queen and Jarvis Stree

CHARLES HUNTER, DEALER IN GROCERIES AND PROVI-SIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS,

68 Queen Street West, CORNER TERAULEY ST. TORONTO, ONT.

**CAUTION TO SMOKERS** 

The Imperial Smoking Mixture

Sold only in registered 2 oz. packets, 15c.

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

Masters' Celebrated Virginia Shag, Registered, 10c the 20z. packet.

THE IMPERIAL 324 YONGE ST., TORONTO

- W. MASTERS, Impourer.

٠.

EDWARD SNIDER, SURGEON DENTIST

OTFICE AND RESIDENCE-84 Bay Street, a few door elow King Street, Toronto. 26-hr

Dentistry, Surgicul, &c.

A. TROUTMAN, L.D.S.,

DENTIST. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE--127 Church Street, Toronto prosite Metropolican Church.

Makes the preservation of the natural teeth a spiciality. 26-oh DR. J. BRANSTON WILMOTT,

DENTIST

GRADUATE OF THE PHILADELPHIA DENTAL COLLEGE OFFICE-Corner of King and Church streets, Toronto

G. CALLENDER,

DENTIST.

Office-Corner of King and Jordan Streets TORONTO.

G. TROTTER,

DENTIST, 53 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, ONT., Opposite Toronto Street.

RESIDENCE-172 Jarvis Street. W. C. ADAMS,

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

G. W. HALE,

DENTIST No. 6 TEMPERANCE St., TORONTO, First house off Yonge St., North Side

N. AGNEW, M.D.,

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

Miscellaneous.

WILLIAM BURKE,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

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

27 Planing, Sawing, &c., done to order.

W. MILLICHAMP,

Gold and Silver Plater in all its branches MANUFACTURER OF

Nickel Silver and Wood Show Cases and Window Bars. 14 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.



Is the best place in the city to get value for your money.

Remember the address,---

55 KING STREET EAST, OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET. 40-oh

SAMUEL PLATT, JR.,

ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c.,

OFFICE: -T KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

THE ALMAMBRA,

CORNER YONGE AND SHOTER STS. Noted Flouse for Choice Drinks Mesters' Goldon Bird's Eye Tobacco and the Imperial Smoking Mixture can be had here in registered Packets, only 15e cach.

STEAM DYE WORKS 363 AND 363½ YONGE ST., TORONTO,

(Between Gould and Gerrard Sts. THOMAS SQUIRE. Proprietor.

Kid Gloves Cleaned with superiority and despatch. 2T Centlemen's Clothes Clanned, Dyed and Repaired on the shortest possible notice 89-oh

Exilering.

CHARLES TOYE.

MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

72 QUEEN STREET WEST. A large and extensive stock on hand. A good fit 39-hr guaranteed.

TOHN KELZ,

Merchant Tailor, Cutlery and Fancy Goods.

358 YONGE STREET.
A LARGE AND GOOD ASSORTMENT OF FALL 71 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. GOODS FOR ORDERED WORK. .

A Cheap Stock of Ready-Made Clothing on hand, 30-oh.

Tegal Cards.

LAUDER & PROCTOR,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, ETC.

OFFICE :- Masonic Hall, 20 Toronto street. A. W. LAUDER. JAS. A. PROCTOR

HARRY E. CASTON,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., OFFICE-48 ADELAIDE STREET,

Opposite the Court Honse,

HENRY O'BRIEN, BARRISTER,

Attorney and Solicitor, &c.,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICE-68 CHURCH STREET

Dry Goods.

MEAKIN & CO.. MERCHANT TAILORS.

207 YONGE STREET, HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING ON HAND.

If you want a Good, Cheap Suit, now is the time for genuine bargains.

Order Work Punctually Attended to,

AND WE GUARANTEE A GOOD FIT. AB A First-Class Cutter kept on the premises.

STOCK-TAKING AT

44 55 1 A 1 1 37 T HE

EVERYTHING REDUCED.

DRESS GOODS LOWER THAN EVER.

Cottons at Manufacturers' Prices.

REMNANTS AT A SACRIFICE! "STAR HOUSE,"

Corner King and West Market Square.

All Goods marked in plain figures.

Miscellancous.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY

New & Second-Hand Furniture.

A good assortment of SIDEBOARDS, LOUNGES AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Of every description. Always on hand,

CARPETS, STOVES, &c. FURNITURE EXCHANGED.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE NEATLY REPAIRED

Sofas Re-Covered and Chairs Re-Caned (all before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES WEEKES,

247 & 249 YONGE STREET WEST END FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS.

JAMES McQUILLAN, FURNITURE DEALER,

258 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT. Strict attention paid to repairing in all its branches. City Express delivery promptly executed. Household Furniture removed with greatest care.

First-class Furniture Varnish always on hand. 32-oh

MECHANICS'

CHEAP FURNITURE STORE, 28-Queen Stre: t West-28

Next to Knox Church. The Subscriber begs to call special attention to the BARGAINS now offered in New and Second-Hand Fur niture.

EST Mechanics and others will find it to their advantage to visit this store to purchase what they want.

28-br ALEX. KING

China and Glassware.

CHINA HALL SIGN OF THE "BIG JUG," REGISTERED.

Has now in stock a large assortment of Crockery and Glassware, to which he invites the attention of ladies and gentlemen furnishing—

100 patterns Broakfast and Tea Seis, " Dinner Sets,
" Dessert Sets.
" Bedroom Sets.

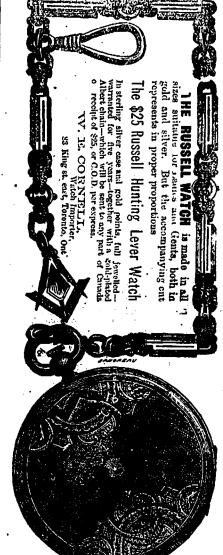
Also, Table Jurs, Fancy Teapots, Cheese Covers, Discuit Jars, Game Ple Dishes, Spoons

35-te

GLOVER HARRISON, IMPORTER' Jewellery.

J. SEGSWORTH,

Importer of Watches, Clocks, and Fancy Goods, and Manufacturer of Gold and Silver Jewellery. Masonic Emblems made to order. 113 YONGE ST., TORONTO. AN Spectacles to Sult every Sight . Wh



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Monday, 17th day of February, 1873. PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Miniser of Customs, and under the Act 31, Vic. Cap. 6, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excel lency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Town of Strathroy, 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 Custom

at the Port of London. W. A. HIMSWORTH, Clerk, Privy Council, March 10, 1873.



COVERNMENT 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 by 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, Intituled: "An Act respecting Customs," has been SPEND A PLEASANT EVENING pleased to order and it is heroby ordered that in collect ing Customs Duty on the importation of Old Tom Gin, the same be dealt with and treated as a Spirit twentythree per cent under proof, or containing seventy-seven per cent of proof spirits.

W. A. HIMSWORTH, Clerk Privy Council. 48-0 March 10, 1873.



COVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Thursday, 6th February, 1873. PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorabie the Minis-

ter of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th Section of the Act 31st Victoria, Cap. 6, intituled : "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Village of Cocague, 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 Richbucto.

W. A. HIMSWORTH, Clerk of the Privy Council. March 1", 1973.

Miscellaneous.

WESTMAN,

177 King Street East,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF BUTCHERS' TOOLS SAWS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. All Goods Warranted.

### PETER WEST

(Late West Brothers,)

GOLD AND SILVER PLATER. Every description of worn out Electro-Plate, Stoel Knives, &c., re-plated equal to new, Carriago Irons Sil-ver-Plated to order.

POST OFFICE LANE, TORONTO STREET. 35-rh

T: CLAXTON,

Importor and Dealer in irst-class Band Instruments, Violins, English, German and Anglo-German Concer-tinas, Guitars, Flutes, Fifes, Bows, Strings, Instruction

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 Dysing done in first-class style.

Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting promptly and carefully attended to.

26-hr

L. SIEVERT,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN CICARS, TOBACCO AND SNUFF,

And every description of Tobacconist's Goods, 70 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO.
Sign of the "INDIAN QUEEN."

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. BAY STREET

No. 102, Late Telegraph Building

BOOK BINDERY.

WM. BLACKHALL. Account Book Manufacturer, and Law, Plain and Ormanic mental Bookbinder and Paper Ruler, Toronto.

35-ho



Seal Presses, Society

RIBBON AND DATE STAMPS. CRESTS. MONOGRAMS, &C.

ENGRAVED ON HAND STAMPS.

CHAS. A. SCADDING,

MAT'S

MAT'S, MAT'S. FOR CHOICE DRINKS

MAT'S.

GO TO

IF YOU WANT TO

GO TO MAT'S.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, November, 1872 AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERI CAN Invoices until further notice, 12

> R. S. M. BOUCHETTE Commissioner

D HEWITT'S

West End Hardware Establishment, 365 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO. CUTLERY, SHELF GOODS, CARPENTERS TOOLS

MIO MECHANICS.

26 tî

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.

44-to

# 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 now has it, or any Contractor who may hereafter have said Church, until all arrears are paid. By Order,

R. H. GRAHAM, Secretary. Ottawa, March 1, 1873,

# THE QUEEN CITY CLOTHING STORE,

332 Queen Street West, (OPPOSITE W. M. CHURCH.)

### SAUNDERS.

Practical Tailor and Cutter,

Begs to inform the numerous readers of the ONTARIO WORKMAN that he will de his utmost to make his estab-ment 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.

Gentlemen's own materials made up to order.

# 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.

By Order,

K. F. LOCKHART, Toronto, 12th March, 1873.



# GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Tucsday, 10th day of September, 1872. PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs and under the provisions of the 8th section of the Act 31 Vic., cap. 6, intituled "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

> W. A. HIMSWORTH. Clerk Privy Council.

50-c

49-W



NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

TORONTO, 5TH MARCH, 1873.

N 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 thereafter issued or renowed, for the purpose of furnishing a supply of timber for saw mills manufacturing or to manufacture impher for local consumption; the timber from lands so set apart for the supply of such saw mills to be cut and manufactured exclusively for such local demand, and so disposed of; that any infriction of such condition, directly or indirectly, will be followed in each case by cancellation of authority to cut timber or trees on the lands so set apart for the purpose mentioned, and that such lands shall be restored to the license from which they were withdrawn.

R. W. FCOTT.

R. W. FCOTT. COMMISSIONED



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 provisions of the 0th Section of the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 6, intituled: 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. 48-e

### Mudertaking.

McCABE, Μ.

# PRACTICAL UNDERTAKER,

165 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO, (OPPOSITE COLLEGE AVENUE.)

Hoarses, Carriages, Scarfs, Jloves, and Crape, fur-nished at Funerals. Fisk's Patent Metallic Cases on hand. AND M. McCABE has been appointed City Undertaker by H:s Worship the Mayor. 26-hr

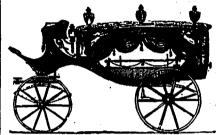
H. STONE,



Funerals furnished to order. Fisk's Metalic Burial assas always on hand. Refrigerator Coffins supplied then required. 38-te

# J. YOUNG,

G. Armstrong's Undertaking Establish



📨 Funerals Furnished with every Requisite. AGENT FOR FISK'S PATENT METALLIC

Books, Stationery, &c.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS DEALER, 85 Queen Street West,

Nearly opposite Elizabeth street, Subscriptions received for all Periodicals. Any Book procured to order. Bookbinding executed in any style at Lowest Rates.

GENERAL DEALER IN JEWELLERY AND FANCY GOODS.

### R. MACKENZIE,

864 1-2 Yonge Street,

NEWSDEALER, STATIONER,

For Special attention given to the delivery of the Evening Papers throughout the Wards of St. John and St. James.

# BAIRD'S INDUSTRIAL.

PRACTICAL, & SCIENTIFIC

Piddington's "Mammoth Book Store." 248 & 230 YONGE ST Artizans call for a copy of Catalogue

Grocerics, Provisions, &c.

PARGAINS FOR MECHANICS!

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES AND

LIQUORS,

Yonge Street, Toronto.

### PEIRCE.

Cured Meats, Butter, Provisions, RUULTRY, ETC.,

> 4 10nge Street, Toronto. (Opposite Louisa Street.)

Hams, Bacon, Pork, Sausages, Boiled Ham, and Rolled licef, Lard, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Vegetables, &c.

## "THE ROYAL TEA MART"

CHOICE TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FRUITS AND SPICES,

PRUITS ARTD SPICES,
Ports, Shorries, Clarets and Champagnes: Hennessey's,
Vine Grower Co.'s, Jules Robin & Co.'s Cognae Brandies: Dunuville's Irish Whiskoy; Bernard's Ginger
Wine; Stewart's Scotch Whiskoy; Jamaica and St.
Iago Rum; Booth's and Bernard's Old Tom Gin; De
Kuypor and Houlman's Holland Gin; Bass's Pale Ale;
Guinness's and Blood's Dublin Stout; Montreal India
Pale Ale and Portor: Epp's Homcopathic Cocca and
Taylor's Homcopathic Maravilla, Cocca and Checolate;
James & Son's Dome Black Lead; Starch and Blue;
Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces, etc., etc.

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.

H. K. DUNN,

OPPOSITE TERAULEY STREET.

MURPHY & BOLTON,
(Successors to S. Fawkes & H. B. Williams.



FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS, 193 YONGE STREET, NORTH OF QUEEN STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

N. B.—Mrs. McCARTHY'S business has removed to the above address. 20-hr

Conl and Wood.

# GREY & BRUCE WOOD YARD, BAY STREET,

(Opposite Fire Hall.)

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

ALL KINDS OF CUT AND SPLIT WOOD IN STOCK

# HARD AND SOFT COAL

Of every description, promptly delivered, at lowest Note the Address,—

Having completed my new premises I am prepared to

COAL AND WOOD

Coal Covered and Free from Ice and Snow

P. BURNS.

Office corner Bathurst and Front streets.

### · PEST & WOOD

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY,

#### AT THE VICTORIA WOOD YARD

Victoria Street, near Richmond St.

N.B .-- LOW RATES BY THE CARLOAD

WITHOUT SNOW.

BIG COAL HOUSE

OFFICE:



 ${f YONGE}$ STREET

COLEMAN & CO.'S

W. MYLES & SON.

# COAL OFFICE

REMOVED TO YONGE ST.

NEXT TO

Henderson's Auction Rooms

### J. F. COLEMAN & CO

(Successors to Geo. Chaffey & Bro.)

### MUTTON, HUTCHINSON & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, &c., IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF

STEAM AND DOMESTIC COAL, DEALERS IN CORDWOOD, CUT AND UNCUT.

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

### Boots and Suoes.

MERRYFIELD, Boot, and Shoe Maker, 190 YONGE STREET. A large and well assorted Stock always on hand. 28-oh

### J. PRYKE,

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

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

YONGE STREET. colebrated for their SHOES Stock in the Market, BOOTS AND G. M. LYNN & No Better

PROCLAMATION.

To all whom it may concern, Greeting:

XONGE STREET.

MONTHLY DISCOUNT SALE.

The Public are hereby informed that

 $\mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{C}}\mathbf{C}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{E}$ , Proprietor of the Big Blue Boot Store,

No. 59 QUEEN STREET WEST, 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 eash, and has come to the
conclusion that he serves his own, as well as the public
interest, by having large sales and light profits. He also
intends having a Discount Sale to favor the working
classes, on the first Monday of every month, when he
hopes for the increased patronage of his numerous
friends and customers.

We have a magnificant variety of goods not enumerated
here, owing to the want of space. We would further say
to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, that if they
want fashionable, well-made and casy fitting boots and
shoes, give us a call before purchasing clsewhere.

Respectfully,

S. McCABE,

Respectfully, S. McCABE,
Sign of the Big Blue Boot, Fashionable Emporium, 50
Queen St. West, 3rd door West of Bay St.
40-te

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.

AT COME AND SEE.

WM. WEST & CO SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOT,

200 YONGE STREET.

P. McGINNES.

131 YORK STREET.

All who wish to have good, neat, and comfortable

BOOTS AND SHOES,

L. CALL AT THE Workingmen's Shoe Depot,



GEORGE ELLIS,

Miscellaneons.

Manufacturer and Importer of Hair and Jute Switches, Chignons, Curls, Wigs, Bands, Puffs and Perfumery.

Large Assortment of Har Nets.

No. 179 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

Special attention given to Shampooing, Cutting, and Dressing Ladies' and Children's Hair. Price lists and instructions for soft-measurement of wigs sent on application—either wholesale or retail.

41-te

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!! MEERSCHAUM AND BRIAR PIPES,

CIGAR CASES, VESUVIANS, &c. CHEAPEST IN THE CITY, THE IMPERIAL,

POUCHES, STEMS.

824 YONGE STREET.

THE WOODBINE, 88 YONGE STREET. WM, J. HOWELL, JR., PROPRIETOR. 85 Choicest brands of Wines Liquors, and Cigars constantly on hand.

## PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THE CLERK'S OFFICE,

Ottawa, Jan. 30, 1873.

ALFRED PATRICK,

Pursuant to the 50th Rule of the House, notice is heroby given that the time for RECEIVING PETI- be, to settle, readjust and re-arrange such alletments TIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS will expire on Wed. and locations where disputes may arise, as to the original nesday, the 26th day of March next.

> Cicrk of the House. 44

49-r

# PROCLAMATION.

John A. Macdonald, Attorney-General, Canada, an Act of Parliament of Canada, passed in the Canada. The Department of the Secretary of State of Canada and for the management of the Indian and Ordnance Lands," it is amongst other things, in effect, enacted that the previsions 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 saine, and so long only as such Proclama-

subject to the same, and so long only as such Proclama-tion 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 bereinafted mentioned and every part thereof, no IRREST 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 Roign, and intituled: "An Act providing for the organization of the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, and for the management of Indian and Ordnance Lands."

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

133

"The Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte."

"The Chippawas of the Thames." "The Moravians of the Thames."

"The Chippawas of Sarnia, Kettle Point and the River Sable Reserves." "The Oneidas of the Thames." and

"The Chippawas of Saugeen and of Cape Croker Reserves." Of all which premises all our Justices. Sheriffs, Baillffs, Constables and other Officers of Justice, and all other our liege subjects are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves necordinary.

notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

In Testinony Wherrof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Scal of Canada to be hereinto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Well Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honorable Sir Firderick Temple, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboys of Clandeboys, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboys of Ballyledy and Killeleagh, 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 Honorable Order of the Eath, Governor General of Canada, and Governor and Commanderin-Chief in and over the Island of Frince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of Canada and Prince Edward, At Our Government House, in our CITY OF OTTAWA, in our Dominion, this TWENTY-SIXTH Day of February in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three and in the Thirty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS, Sceretary 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 ion Indians and on the Reserve of the Mississague Indians of the New Credit Settlement, and to provide for the mode of determining the location of lands to be held, used and enjoyed by the said Indian

#### Canada relating thereto be, and the same are hereby made and established?

under the provisions of the Acts of the Parliament of

. 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 Mississagues 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 invisiletion the said lands are situated; and such Superintendent shall in no case issue such a license ex cept with the approbation and consent as respects the Six Nation lands, of the cenneil of chiefs; and as re spects 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

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 Spncrintendent or Ferest 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

lands whether located or otherwise.

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 chiofs of the Six Nation Indians; and in respect to the lands set apart for the Mississaguas of the New Credit Settlement, the Local Superintendent, acting in concurrence with the head chief of the said Mississaguas, is hereby authorized to allot and locate to the various members of the bands for whose uso 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 nal or subsequent allotment or location of any such lands or reserves.

W. A. HIMSWORTH, Clerk Privy Council.

March 10, 1878.

UNDERTAKER.

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