

Ontario Workman.

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

VOL. I.

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Labor Notes.

The trades unions of England have added fifty per cent to their numbers during the past year.

Wages have increased ten per cent. on the average throughout England.

About two hundred of the recently suspended mechanics, London, Eng., resumed work at the Navy Yard, on Thursday.

The gas stokers employed by the Oldham Corporation struck on Friday because an advance of wages had been delayed.

On Thursday, Mr. Gerald Massey, delivered a lecture in the New Waverly Hall, Edinburgh, to a large audience, on behalf of the Printers' Strike Fund. The subject announced for the lecture was "Thomas Hood," but the real subject was the social condition of the country.

Colonel Henderson has refused to reinstate the men of the P. division of police, who were discharged for accompanying Goodchild in the omnibus to Hammersmith Police Court. They are to consider themselves permanently discharged. A subscription is being got up for the men who were imprisoned.

Meetings of miners have been held nightly in the Dunfermline district in regard to the demand by the employers for a reduction of wages by 1s. per day. It has been unanimously agreed to stand by the resolution made at the "mass" meeting held on Friday, to work only four days per week, should the imposition of the reduction be insisted upon.

Nearly all the day stokers at the Imperial Company's works, London, resumed work on Wednesday. Some of the other companies will also take on many of the old hands. The two stokers against whom warrants have been issued in connection with the gas strike at Beckton have absconded with the money subscribed for their defence.

In compliance with an application from a large number of the men on strike, the managers of the Imperial Gas Company have permitted a large number of their old hands to return to work, on condition that they signed a document for a week's notice either way. The men gladly accepted these terms, and most of the night gang, with the exception of the ringleader in the strike, went back to work last night, and the day gang will go in to-day.

The South Yorkshire colliery owners are forming a combination, having for its object the insurance of members against losses by strikes, accidents, &c., and the acquiring of rights in patents relating to the working of mines. It is proposed to raise a capital of £200,000, in 20,000 shares of £10 each for this purpose.

Efforts are being made to arrange for a conference between the Masters' Association and the Typographical Society of Edinburgh, who have been on strike for the past four weeks. Both parties express themselves willing to negotiate a settlement of the points at issue, but at the same time, there is an evident unwillingness to make mutual concessions. In these circumstances, we have heard it suggested as a basis of compromise, that the masters, on the one hand, should concede the principle of the 51 hours, and that the men, on the other, should agree to spread the reduction of hours over two years instead of one, as they proposed; further, that the advance of 1d per 1000 should be given on and after the 1st of May, 1873.

A general meeting of the Edinburgh Typographical Society was recently held to receive a report by the Executive Committee on the establishment of a printing office in connection with the society. The committee recommended that a lease should be taken of suitable premises, and that the present plant of the office be extended with a view to carry on the printing business in a sufficient manner. The recommendations of the committee were unanimously adopted, as was also a suggestion to send a representative to the Trades Union Congress,

which is to be held at Leeds on the 13th of January.

One of the largest meetings of colliers ever held in Lanarkshire, took place lately in Hamilton. Bands of music, with flags flying, marched in front of the men connected with various districts, and before the close of the meeting, which was held in the open air near the Gas Works, no less than ten or eleven thousand men would be present. Various speakers having addressed the meeting as to the proposed reduction which the Larkhall men received notice of on Saturday last, it was resolved to bring out the Larkhall men on strike, the other districts to resume work on Thursday, and support their fellow workmen while out on strike.

In anticipation of the approaching visit of the gentlemen forming the Commission of Enquiry relative to the working of the Factory Act, the operatives are bestirring themselves in order to furnish evidence to show the necessity for the adoption of the 54 hours bill, as proposed by Mr. Mundella, M. P. It is expected that the Commissioners will visit Glasgow towards the end of the month or the beginning of January. Mr. M. Middleton, as a deputation from the Nine Hour Factory Workers' Association, has just returned from Belfast, where he has been explaining the importance of the subject to the operatives. They are now fully alive to the necessity of the measure, and quite prepared to give evidence in support of its adoption.

There is likely to be a large immigration from the agricultural districts of England. Very little of this element has hitherto been added to our population, and when the tide once sets this way we shall expect to see many thousands of sturdy Englishmen turning their faces Americawards to better their fortunes. A meeting has just been held in London at which the miserable condition and low wages of the English farm laborers were fully discussed. The London dailies, with a single voice, advise the ill-paid farmers to emigrate, and undoubtedly the advice will be taken by many. Several companies are already forming, the numbers being about equally divided for Canada and the United States.

A London correspondent of a Birmingham paper writes that the Curates of Richmond were on the strike. What galled these representatives of the mildest and most amiable section of humanity into such a desperate act of rebellion we are not informed. Possibly an increase of salary was their object, or perhaps their Vicar did not treat them sufficiently as men and brethren. It is stated, however, that ten services were held each Sunday in the two churches of the parish; and on this fact some may be inclined to build up the plausible hypothesis that the curates considered themselves over-worked. But, whatever their grievance, they clearly showed that they did not understand the art of striking. Richmond is within a quarter of an hour's rail of London, where there are always plenty of disengaged clergymen. The Vicar, being an energetic man, telegraphed for assistance, which at once was forthcoming, and the ordinary services were triumphantly accomplished. We cannot affect to regret that this movement has been crushed in the bud. Clerical unionism would inevitably become tainted with the proverbial bitterness of theological controversy, and we might before long witness scenes among our spiritual pastors at which Sheffield itself would shudder.

Wm. Hart, corner of Yonge and Elm streets, is conducted on the good old English principle by Bell Belmont, late of London, England, who has gained the reputation, by strict adherence to business, of keeping the best conducted saloon in this city. The bar is pronounced by the press to be the "prince of bars," and is under the entire management of Mrs. Emma Belmont, whose whole study is to make the numerous patrons to this well-known resort comfortable. Visitors to this city will not regret walking any distance to see this—his handsomest bar in the Dominion.

PROGRESSION.

The following article contributed by Mr. J. F. Bray to the Workingman's Advocate, contains some ideas that are worth pondering by our readers. They are somewhat advanced, but, in the main, are, we believe, practical.

While trades and labor unions have accomplished much good, they are naturally restricted in their operations, and the time seems to have arrived for the formation of organizations based on broader views, and embracing individuals and ideas hitherto excluded from all labor movements. It is necessary that the whole industrial community should be in unity and harmony as much as possible, and this cannot be accomplished through existing labor organizations of any kind. These new unions should be made as attractive as possible, free to all who choose to enrol themselves as members, women as well as men. One evening a week can be pleasantly and profitably spent in amusing and instructive exercises, in reading and discussing short articles or essays for or against the projected universal union of capital and labor. Music and dancing can be introduced. One great object of these new organizations is to diffuse a more extended knowledge of the new union-of-capital-with-labor movement in all its bearings, and at the same time promote social intercourse and improvement. As these new organizations will doubtless excite the hostility of opponents, it may be necessary to know the members by numbers instead of names. Working-men need something more humanizing than the saloon and the grocery. Home is not always attractive, and the existing unions furnish but a dull and dry mental repast.

A great social and political movement, founded on a great idea, its universality will soon effectually protect its members. The temperance movement owes its continuance and success chiefly to the admission of women into its societies; and as working women suffer equally with working men in the existing empire of plunder, they naturally form an important portion of the movement. It is not necessary to give up the present trades unions, for as yet their impression is not ended, but these new organizations are a preparatory step to a great universal movement of the industrial classes to establish a new political and social era. They embrace important elements and forces that are excluded from other unions. They have nothing to do with strikes, hours of labor, and the other objects sought for by existing unions, and yet their ultimate success embraces all that other unions are contending for. A full and free discussion by the working class of all the principles and wages that affect them for better or worse is a prime necessity, and this discipline is studiously banished from all existing organizations. Regalia and other influences known to be attractive, can be introduced if deemed necessary.

There is always more or less bickering, and division of sentiment in ordinary unions as to the propriety of discussing this or that subject, but these new organizations should encourage the discussion of everything that affects the welfare or progress of mankind, and admit every individual that is in accord with the primary idea of the union of capital and labor.

This union of capital and labor necessarily includes and advances of all other reformatory measures. When all workmen toil for themselves in consolidated associations, regulating alike the amount of their wages and their hours of labor, there can be no chance for the hostile influences that now demoralize society and impoverish labor. This great reform, with the progressive agencies to gain out of it, establishes society and civilizations on a new and permanent basis. For the first time in the history of the world, the weak will be relieved from the oppression of the strong. There can be no more exclusive legislation, no legalized plunder of the masses. It is not expected that the earth will become a paradise, but as the new

movement will banish poverty and idleness, it thereby removes the chief incentives to intemperance and crime.

The prime necessity of the times, is a union of capital and labor. There is no possible argument for their continued separation. It may have been necessary in the past, but is so no longer. The submissive child laborer of old times, has grown into this aggressive and thoughtless man-laborer of to-day. His brains are developed equally with those of his master. He unites with his fellow-laborer for defensive and offensive operations. Capital also has its unions, to coerce, to intimidate, to starve rebellious labor into submission. Each party expects war, more or less, and is preparing for it. Which has the advantage? Capital most assuredly. No combination of labor could successfully resist a general combination of capital. The wealth which labor has created is employed to conquer and crush it. Union after union would go down before a combined alliance of capital, and the combination of capital is only a question of time. One month of a general outlook of important branches of manufacture, would reduce the masses engaged in it to abject poverty.

It is well for labor to look at its weakness as well as the strength it has; it owes it to its own organization and the disorganization of its adversary. But events may compel the organization of capital. What chance has labor in a final struggle between the men who have everything and the men who have nothing?

But, giving up isolated trade conflicts, and gradually consolidating the industrial masses into one political body, combined together for an attack, not upon capitalists, but upon the system which makes labor its slave, a victory at the polls includes all other victories. Labor then has effectually the upper hand. It will legislate for the greatest good for the greatest number. It outflanks capital, and takes possession of its strongholds. The distinction between the rival forces will be so great that there will be no chance for treachery. Every man will stand broadly upon one side or the other. Shall a man be free, or shall he be measurably owned and controlled by another? That is the great question for the future to decide.

Labor and trades unions have been instituted for this express purpose, but they cannot fight effectually because their hands are tied by the want of capital. They cannot control capital because they do not attempt to control legislation. They leave all legislation to party politicians and political hirelings, and therefore all legislation is against them; but the way out of their difficulties lies through legislation, and this can be controlled only through political action independent of political hacks and hirelings, and existing parties. Legislation can unite capital with labor, and give labor a fair start, free from the bonds of interest and profit, and the other appliances which have been invented to rob labor.

EDUCATION IN ARTS AND TRADES.

It is a misfortune that the old-fashioned habit of subjecting lads to the training of apprenticeship has been suffered to die out. The lack of systematic education in the practice of the industrial arts has already produced serious effects upon many of our trades in which skilled labor is needed, and there are loud complaints from all classes of our employers against the imperfect methods of work which have unfortunately become the rule rather than the exception. The younger generation of Americans seem to have forgotten that their fathers won the honors and rewards of life through diligent labor, careful study and the skillful adaptation of means to ends. Practical education has given place to a sort of happy-go-lucky scramble, in which the quickest is the luckiest. Young men plunge headlong into vocations for which they are totally unqualified by nature or by education; the useful life of the artisan is too often regarded with undigested contempt by those who prefer to starve in clerkships than to live comfortable lives through the gains of labor; country lads come to the cities with no degree of fitness for

city work, and frequently fall into evil ways; and the ranks of the skilled workmen, which must be kept full in order to preserve our industries from decay, are chiefly recruited from abroad. Ask the owner of one of our large printing offices, who gives employment to many men, if the printer is as well trained up for his work as he should be, and the answer is in the negative—and why? Because the custom of apprenticing boys to that trade has fallen into disuse. Inquire of any machinist, who has hundreds of good workmen under pay, what proportion of Americans find their way to his shop among the throng of applicants for places, and his reply will be that the foreign element is largely in excess of the native. The same reason is given in explanation—the foreign workman is trained from boyhood to the avocation he elects to follow, and the American workman is untrained. The statistics of our manufacturing industries for the past ten years show that this condition of affairs has gradually grown worse, and the problem of the best method of reforming the evil is one which demands attention.

Recent discussions of the subject of technical education have, therefore assumed an important aspect. We need schools for instruction in the industrial arts, open to all corners, and capable of imparting a practical knowledge of essential processes; yet more than all else, we need a better education of the young in the lessons of industry and duty. The rising generation of American youth should be so tutored that they will regard honest labor as an obligation incumbent upon them, rather than as a punishment inflicted for their sins. It is not given to every man-child to walk in the way of the statesman, the orator, or the author—nor for that matter, to become proficient as clerk or merchant; Nature has created Arkwrights and Brunels and Stephensons for the practical work of the world, and but for this practical element the professions would speedily find themselves without clients or audiences. Let our boys be urged to select their own line of business, and when their choice is made, require them to apply all their energies to the mastery of its principles and its details, and we shall then have begun to purge the body corporate of some of the unwholesome humors which now retard its growth and restrict its energies.

A BOY'S COMPOSITION.

Girls are the most unaccountable things in the world—except women. Like the wicked flea, when you have them they ain't there. I can cipher clean over to improper fractions, and the teacher says I do it first-rate, but I can't cipher out a girl, proper or improper, and you can't either. The only rule in arithmetic that hits their case is in the double rule of two. They are as full of old Nick as their skin can hold, and they would die if they couldn't torment somebody. When they try to be mean they are as mean as parsley, though they ain't as mean as they let on, except sometimes, and then they are a good deal meaner. The only way to get along with a girl when she comes at you with her nonsense is to give her tit for tat, and that will flummox her; and when you get a girl flummoxed she is as nice as a new pin. A girl can sow more wild oats in a day than a boy can sow in a year, but girls get their wild oats sowed after a while, which boys never do, and then they settle down as calm and placid as a mud puddle. But I like girls first-rate, and I guess the boys all do. I don't care how many tricks they play on me, and they don't care either. The hoity-toitist girls in the world can't always boil over like a glass of soda. By-and-by they will get into the traces with somebody they like, and pull as steady as an old stage horse. That is the beauty of them. So let them wave, I say; they will pay for it some day, sewing on buttons and trying to make a decent man of the feller they have spliced on to, and ten chances to one if they don't get the worst of it.

It is not the seeing of one's friends, the having them within reach, the hearing of and from them, that make them ours. Many a one has all that, and yet has nothing. It is believing in them, the depending on them, assured that they are true and good to the core, and therefore could not but be good and true toward everybody else, ourselves included—aye, whether we deserve it or not.

Poetry.

FORGE-SIDE MUSINGS.

Why stop you teller's arm of might?
In his hand, hard work done?
Yes, for a moment's brief respite,

Tales and Sketches.

THE OTHER SIDE.

NEW TRADES UNION STORY.

BY M. A. FORAN.

Pres. C. I. U.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Poor Amy was now in a hopeless state of alarm, she feared each successive minute would witness her brother's death; she could not bear to look at him, she turned away her head and had recourse to prayer.

his body, although there were no marks of violence, no bruise or contusion to be seen. Large drops of rain now began falling rapidly, falling upon the upturned face of the poor maniac, falling upon the thinny clad person of the delicate child, whose tears mingled with the rain that fell upon the face which looked so pale and ghastly at the black frowning heavens, that scowled illimitably by the scowl of the tempest-throned Storm King.

feebly and ruefully, knowing quite well that his appearance was not only shockingly ridiculous and laughable, but sadly disconsolate, also. "Were you near that tree?" asked the farmer, pointing with his whip toward the debris.

house with little Amy, her heart plunging in her fair breast like the piston of a refractory engine—her blood rushing through her veins like liquid fire—her whole being in a burning glow of gladness, joy, bliss, rapturous soul-entrancing delight. What did it mean?

tumultuous and discordant voices. Hastily wrapping herself in her large cloak, and arranging her loose tresses, she advanced to the grating of the wall. She found that the cries proceeded from a horde of beggars, who were waiting at the gate in expectation of a distribution of soup from the kitchen of Burdett, such alms from convents and great houses being common in Spain at that time.

(To be Continued.)

RACHEL AND AIXA;

The Hebrew and the Moorish Maidens.

AN INTERESTING HISTORICAL TALE.

CHAPTER XXXVII.—Spanish Beggars.

Two months had elapsed since the great battle of Navarrete. Don Pedro and the Black Prince had made their entry into the noble city of Seville amidst enthusiastic acclamations, similar to those with which Don Enrique had been welcomed but a short time before.

Aixa drew near to Esau and spoke in soothing and gentle tones, trying to lead him to her purpose. She represented to him that her enemies were his also, and incited him to revenge. She furnished him with the successful

villany of Burdett, the victorious triumph of Don Pedro, the author of all his misery; but, in vain. Esau, broken down by pain and weakness, met her passionate expostulations with the indifference of despair; saying, "Constant suffering has broken my spirit."

The Morisca smiled, for she had yet a last hope in reserve; fixing her eye on the leper, she said, "If thou shouldst suddenly see the daughter of Ben Levi, wouldst thou still remember the past?"

"Rachel!" exclaimed Esau. "Why, madam, recall that name to my mind?"

"I have then, at last, touched the only chord that still vibrates in the heart of this man," muttered the Morisca.

"What magic is there in that name?" continued Esau. "To see her only once again, to kiss the hem of her garment, I feel I could become a demon."

"I accept the conditions," interrupted the Morisca, placing her hand on Esau's cheek.

"Where, and when shall I see her, madam?" asked Esau.

"Here," replied Aixa, "in this square, on the threshold of this very house."

"When?" exclaimed Esau, with joy.

"Instantly," said she, "for our agreement is concluded. Look towards the Triana Gate. Seest thou that cloud of dust raised by the horses' feet?"

"It is Burdett returning home with his followers," said the leper, shaking his head.

"It is the daughter of Samuel Ben Levi, escorted by Englishmen," replied the Morisca; and, to avoid awakening the suspicions of her master, she hastily left the side of Esau.

The latter remained as if struck by a thunderbolt, and followed, with haggard eye, the march of the escort. He uttered a cry of joy on recognising Rachel, wrapped in a white travelling cloak, mounted on a mule, beside which rode the English knight with a triumphant air.

The young girl looked pale and sad, keeping her eyes cast down.

While the escort entered the courtyard, Aixa approached Esau, "Depart," said she to him, "but, as soon as it is night, return; thou shalt enter the house that Rachel is henceforth to inhabit, and I will reveal a secret to thee."

Rachel was conducted to her apartments while Burdett hastened to the refectory, musing in the meanwhile on the perplexities that surrounded him; his prisoner, Duguesclin; his captive, Aixa; his wife, so little disposed to love and obey him; and last, though not least, the precious gold table which Samuel Ben Levi had so cleverly extorted from him, and of which he desired again to get possession, but without exciting the suspicions of Don Pedro.

Calling his majordomo, he inquired if the Morisca had despatched any messenger to Granada, and, finding she had not, "Since that is the case," he said, "were she at present to offer me twice her weight in gold, she should remain my slave." He then sent for her Morisca, and without deigning even to speak to her, made her an imperious sign to follow him.

The knight led the way to his wife's apartments, which he entered, followed by the Morisca.

"Madam," said he to Rachel, pointing to the Morisca, who was still standing immovable before them, "you are doubtless surprised at the presence of this woman in your house, but I will explain it to you myself. When my Lord Edward of Wales sought a husband for you among his assembled lords and barons, you remember, Rachel, the humiliating silence that reigned around you. One man alone ventured to brave the shame that seemed to attach to that union; that man was myself."

(To be continued.)

"THE SEVEN WHISTLERS"—ENGLISH SUPERSTITIONS.

One evening a few years ago, when crossing one of our Lancashire moors in company with an intelligent old man, we were suddenly startled by the whistling overhead of a covey of plovers. My companion remarked that when a boy the old people considered such a circumstance a bad omen, "as the person who heard the Wandering Jews," as he called the plovers, "was sure to be overtaken by some ill-luck." On questioning my friend on the name given to the birds, he said:

"There is a tradition that they contain the souls of those Jews who assisted at the crucifixion, and in consequence were doomed to float in the air forever."

When we arrived at the foot of the moor, a coach, by which I had hoped to finish my journey, had already left its station, thereby causing me to traverse the remaining distance on foot. The old man reminded me of the omen. Another writer says:

"During a thunder-storm which passed over this district (Kettering in Yorkshire), on the evening of September 6th, on which occasion the lightning was very vivid; an unusual spectacle was witnessed; immense flocks of birds were flying about uttering doleful, affrighted cries as they passed over the locality, and for hours they kept up a continual whistling like that made by sea-birds. There must have been great numbers of them, as they were also observed at the same time, as we learn by the public prints, in the counties of Northampton, Leicester and Lincoln. The next day, as my servant was driving me to a neighboring

village, this phenomenon of the flight of birds became the subject of conversation, and on asking him what birds he thought they were, he told me they were what were called 'The Seven Whistlers,' and that whenever they were heard it was considered a sign of some great calamity, and that the last time he heard them was the night before the great Hartley colliery explosion; he had also been told by soldiers that if they heard them they always expected a great slaughter would take place soon. Curiously enough, on taking up the newspaper the following morning, I saw headed in large letters, 'Terrible Colliery Explosion at Wigan,' etc., etc. This I thought would confirm my man's belief in 'The Seven Whistlers.'"

SELF-SUPPORTING WIVES.

For young married women to undertake to contribute to the family income is in most cases utterly undesirable, and is asking of them a great deal too much. And this is not because they are to be encouraged in indolence, but because they already, in a normal condition of things, have their hands full. As, on this point, I may differ from some of my associates, let me explain precisely what I mean. As I write there are at work in other parts of the house two paper-hangers, a man and his wife, each forty-five or fifty years of age. Their children are grown up, and some of them are married; they have a daughter at home who is able to do the housework, and leave the mother free. There is no possible way of organizing the labors of the household so judiciously as this; the married pair work together during the day, and go home together to their evening rest. A happier couple I never saw; it is a delight to see them cheerfully at work together, cutting, pasting, hanging; their life seems like a prolonged industrial picnic, and if I had the luck to own as many places as an English duke, I should keep them permanently employed in putting fresh paper on the walls. But the merit of this employment for the woman is that it interferes with no other duty. Were she a young woman with little children, and obliged by her paper-hanging to neglect them, or to leave them at a "day-nursery," or to overwork herself by combining all her duties, then the sight of her would be very sad. So sacred a thing does motherhood seem to me, so paramount and absorbing the duty of a mother to her child, that in a true state of society I think she would be utterly free from all other duties, even, if possible, from the ordinary cares of housekeeping. If she has spare health and strength to do these other things as pleasures, very well; but she should be relieved from them as duties. And as to self-support, I can hardly conceive of an instance where it can be to the mother of young children anything but a calamity.

HOW A YANKEE BOY MADE A METEOR.

The Springfield Republican tells rather a flighty story of a well kept secret, which suggests that some of the modern meteors, which are constantly being discovered, may be accounted for in similar manner. The story goes that a boy, well back in 1811, made a kite and attached a lantern to it, in which he put a candle and arranged so that, when the candle had burned out, it would explode some powder which was in the bottom of the lantern. He kept the secret entirely to himself, and waited for a suitable night in which to raise his kite. The boy got his kite into the air without being discovered, for it was so dark that nothing but the colored lantern was visible. It went dancing about in the air wildly, attracting much notice, and was looked upon by ignorant people as some supernatural omen. The evil spirit, as many supposed it, went hobbling around for about twenty minutes, and then exploded, blowing the lantern to pieces. Next morning all was wonder and excitement, and the lad, who had carefully taken in his kite and hidden it after the explosion without being found out, had his own fun out of the matter. The people of Brattleboro' never had any explanation of the mystery until nearly sixty years afterwards, when the boy who had become quite an old gentleman published the story in a Brattleboro' newspaper.

A CONFLICT WITH A WHEELBARROW.

The following must have emanated from a person who had experienced in tumbling over a wheelbarrow (and who has not?) to have enabled him to so graphically describe the sensation:

If you have occasion to use a wheelbarrow, leave it, when you are through with it, in front of the house with the handles toward the door. A wheelbarrow is the most complicated thing to fall over, on the face of the earth. A man will fall over one when he would never think of falling over anything else. He never knows when he has got through falling over it, either, for it will tangle his legs and arms, turn over with him and rear up in front of him, and, just as he pauses in his profanity to congratulate himself, it takes a new turn and scoops more skin off him, and he commences to evolute anew, and bump himself on fresh places. A man never ceases to fall over a wheelbarrow until it turns completely on its back, or brings up against something it cannot upset. It is the most inoffensive looking ob-

ject there is, but it is more dangerous than a locomotive, and no man is secure with one, unless he has a tight hold of its handles, and is sitting down on something. A wheelbarrow has its uses, without doubt, but in its leisure moments it is the great blighting curse of true dignity.

AN INSPIRED TAILOR.

A tailor in Dublin, near the residence of Dean Swift, took it into the "ninth part" of his head that he was specially and divinely inspired to interpret the prophecies, and especially the book of Revelations. Quitting the shopboard, he turned out a preacher, or rather a prophet until his customers had left his shop, and his family were likely to faint. His monomania was well known to the Dean, who benevolently watched for an opportunity to turn the current of his thoughts. One night the tailor as he fancied, got an especial revelation to go and convert Dean Swift, and next morning took up the line of march to the deanery. The Dean whose study was furnished with a glass door, saw the tailor approach, and instantly surmised the nature of his errand. Throwing himself into an attitude of solemnity and thoughtfulness, with the Bible opened before him, and his eyes fixed on the 10th chapter of Revelations, he awaited his approach. The door opened, and the tailor announced, in an unearthly voice—

"Dean Swift, I am sent by the Almighty to announce to you—"

"Come in my friend," said the Dean, "I am in great trouble, and no doubt the Lord has sent you to help me out of my difficulty."

This unexpected welcome inspired the tailor, and strengthened his assurance in his own prophetic character, and disposed him to listen to the disclosure.

"My friend said the Dean, I have just been reading the 10th chapter of Revelations, and am greatly distressed at a difficulty I have met with, and you are the very man sent to help me out. Here is an account of an angel that came down from heaven, who was so large that he placed one foot on the earth and lifted up his hands to heaven. Now my knowledge of mathematics, continued the Dean, has enabled me to calculate exactly the size and form of this angel; but I am in great difficulty, for I wish to ascertain how much cloth it will take to make him a pair of breeches; and as that is exactly in your line of business, I have no doubt the Lord has sent you to show me."

The exposition came like a shock to the poor tailor! He rushed from the house, ran to the shop, a sudden revolution of thought and feeling came over him. Making breeches was exactly in his line of business. He returned to his occupation, thoroughly cured of prophetic revelation by the wit of the Dean.

NOT SO SMART AFTER ALL.

A crafty chap with the serpent of deceit squirming in his heart, became possessed of a \$20 greenback. His wife was a woman who indulged in the conjugal custom of nightly searching his pockets for nomadic scrip. Sometimes she performed this ceremony of investigation while her husband was enjoying that sweet and innocent slumber which is only produced by brewings of malt and hops, fuming upon the brain. But when the wily chap got his \$20 greenback he wadded it up, and with diabolical deceit he put it in his tobacco box, and shut down the cover with a snap that spoke of the greedy satisfaction that rioted in his soul. He was seen to wink horribly and heard to mutter, "Guess the old gal wouldn't think of that." That evening, before going home, he drank freely in celebration of his matchless cunning. On his way home he comforted himself in his lonely walk with a cud of tobacco of unusual proportions. It disagreed with him, and he spat it out. The next morning he woke up to the discovery that his \$20 greenback was gone, and that his wiles and arts were, after all, weak and unreliable pretence.

NEW THEORY OF THE AURORA.

The English Mechanic publishes the views of Dr. Wolfert, a German observer, on the nature and origin of the aurora borealis, which, it will be noticed, are based on speculations which do not connect the phenomenon with a magnetic or electric source. Dr. Wolfert says: "The sun's rays, falling on the earth, are variously reflected according as they fall vertically or at an angle more or less obtuse. The earth being conceived as a large mirror, many of the obliquely incident rays will be reflected to a part of the celestial vault on the night side of the earth." The zodiacal light he ascribes to the irregular reflection of sunlight from water, and similarly the vast fields of ice in the polar regions, he considers, may be regarded as an imperfect mirror irregularly reflecting the incident light. The rays which fall most obliquely are the most abundantly reflected; and as the quantity of reflected light increases with the angle of incidence, adds the author, we may see how the reflected sunlight illuminates in the highest degree the night skies of the region nearest the pole; further, the great similarity of the incipient light of the aurora to moonlight is thus explained, the latter being also sunlight reflected.

The rays falling on the ice at an angle of 40° are, however, dispersed as well as reflected. It is commonly said that the point of

origin of the aurora is indicated by the direction of the magnetic needle. More correctly, according to Dr. Wolfert, a line drawn from the sun a right angles to the horizon and prolonged would be the middle line of the phenomenon. On this supposition an advance of the central part of the aurora to the north is explained.

The grounds on which Dr. Wolfert rejects the ordinary hypothesis of the aurora may here be briefly stated. The strongest reason given for supposing a magnetic origin of the aurora is that the phenomenon seems to originate in the quarter to which the needle points. It is replied that in expeditions to Boothia Felix and Melville Island, the needle has in these places taken a vertical position and even at times pointed southward, while the aurora appeared in the north as usual. If the aurora consisted of a streaming of electricity from the magnetic pole, it would be difficult to explain how an observer at the pole always sees the light beyond the horizon as at other places. When lightning strikes a ship, the compasses become irreversibly useless. But ships have ventured in the midst of these (supposed) currents from the pole, and their compasses have been but temporarily disordered. Neither man nor beast suffer from such currents nor do sensitive electrometers show any change in atmospheric electricity when the phenomena occur.

It is said that the needle shows irregularities before the aurora. But this is by no means a constant occurrence. The polar light and the electric (disturbing) currents may have a common cause. Heat also diminishes the attractive force of magnets, and this might account for the variation of the needle. If the phenomena were electric it would be difficult to account for their punctual regularity of appearance and disappearance in northern regions. This is explained, however, when we connect them with the sun.

In recent times, it has been supposed that the sun spots are in some way connected with the aurora. The recurring frequency of the latter every ten or eleven years is found to coincide with the periodic maxima of the former. Dr. Wolfert suggests the following as a possible explanation: If it be true that the spots diminish the solar radiation, the cold winters that recur in these periods may be thus caused. Now cold winters imply an extension of the polar ice southwards, and therewith an enlargement of the reflecting surface in the same direction.

A TRADE, OR A PROFESSION?

Thousands of young men are now asking themselves the important questions: "What shall I do? To what vocation am I best adapted; and in what pursuit shall I be likely to succeed?" These are problems of the highest moment, and are usually solved only by the experience of a life-time. And, too often, at middle-age a man awakes to the fact that he mistook his vocation, and that in consequence his life has been a mistake and a failure.

The question of fitness for different occupations is one that must necessarily be decided by the young man or woman, alone. Having arrived at the years of discretion, it must be supposed that they are more capable of correctly estimating their own ability than are others. To those who are attempting to decide, this brief article is addressed.

It is a somewhat paradoxical fact, that here in Democratic America, where the vitality of law and of government is based upon the axiom that "all men were created free and equal," the prejudices of caste in society are as strong and as inflexible as in any country of the old world. Perhaps even more inconsistently so, for the lines of English society are regulated by birth and noble ancestry, while the aristocracy of America is founded upon wealth, almost solely. The consequence of this absurd folly is the bane of the America of to-day—the aversion of "good society" to the admission of tradesmen within its sacred limits, and the consequent dislike of the rising generation to anything savoring of the factory and workshop.

This sentiment has not always prevailed to such an extent as now. It seems, rather, to be an accompaniment of the "Days of Shoddy." Thirty or forty years ago, it was not considered an unpardonable offense for a young lady to support herself, or to aid indigent parents by working as a "factory girl." Earlier, it does not appear that Franklin or Sherman were regarded as pariahs by the other members of the first American Congress because the one was a printer, and the other a shoemaker.

It is not practicable, if it were desirable, to have a community composed entirely of professional men, and the ranks of all professions are overcrowded—flood to reptition. Ordinarily, there is now no inducement for a young man to fit himself for the practice of medicine or of law. I speak, of course, of that class of young men who are obliged to make their own way in the world. The wealthy may pursue any nominal calling they fancy.

In this condition of affairs, the adoption of some trade, involving the exercise of both the mental and physical powers, seems the only true solution of the problem. It seems, too, that a life spent in the production of something calculated to lessen the labor, or to improve and elevate the powers of mankind, best answers the designs of the ruler of the universe. To be ideally satisfactory, an avocation should

be based upon the good, rather than the ill-fortune of man.

There is much of pleasure and of satisfaction in the enjoyment of a livelihood honestly and fairly earned. Such an one may be earned in this country by almost any who possess a willingness and a desire to do it. The vast extent of yet unpeopled territory in the West, affords ample opportunity for men to leave the more densely populated states, and make homes and fortunes there. Yet, I would not be understood as advising any and all indiscriminately, to go westward. On the contrary, if there is room for your industry where you are, it would probably be better to remain; but the patient and industrious may undoubtedly succeed there, or in fact, almost anywhere.

The fact of being a mechanic does not compel you to relinquish studious tastes, if you have them. A careful avoidance of the saloons and abstinence from going on spree, will enable you to buy books, and to surround yourself with the current literature of the day. You may be well educated, and you may continually add to your knowledge if you choose. You may be independent, above want, and able to lay by something for a rainy day or for old age, while your classmate is waiting for patients or clients, in a chronic state of impecuniosity and wondering where his next week's board is to come from. "I know, because I have been there."—F. Sherman Briggs.

WHAT IS EDUCATION.

Reading, writing and arithmetic. These three accomplishments, in old times, were supposed to be all that was necessary for a man to succeed in life, and of these a small amount was held to be sufficient. But what was enough one hundred years ago will not do to-day, even to secure a moderate degree of success, any more than the vocabulary of words which was quite sufficient to express all Lord Bacon's ideas, would serve a modern professor of natural science, in writing one small volume which should express the elementary statements of natural science of the present day.

"Business is business" we know, but it is none the less true that what was meant by the term business one hundred years ago will not stand for it now. The world has been transformed by steam and electricity. Regions which were remote then, now lie at our very doors as it were. St. Louis is not so far from Boston to-day as Philadelphia was then. We live the same life as London every day, by means of the electric current under the ocean waves. The Illinois farmer cannot fix a price for his wheat until he knows how it is selling in Europe. And a revolution in France, or war between Germany and France alters his estimate of his property. All circles have widened. Interests once diverse have become united. The fire which lays in ashes the business center of Boston lowers the value of railroad stock along the slopes of the great lakes, and affects the sales across the ocean. When the great earthquake at Lisbon, tore open the ground and shook the city to its foundations, the water in the Scotch lakes rose perceptibly and was violently agitated; but that sympathy was as nothing to the close interlocking of human interests by means of the steam engine and the telegraph.

The business man of 1762 who should appear upon the scene once more, and enter into business, would find himself unable to make the wide combinations, and to calculate the far reaching chances of the present. The education which was sufficient then is not sufficient now. Time is worth more now than then. More reading must be done in less time, and a rapidity of calculations undreamed of then must be cultivated.

The common people, the masses must be raised to the new level of science. This must be done through the agency of the common schools, and it must be done if we would not lose the interests on our money investments in whatever direction. We cannot afford to have the masses uneducated. We cannot afford to give them only the education which was amply sufficient one hundred years ago. Nothing can be more short-sighted than the policy which would refuse supplies for the needs of common school education, and would limit the work done there to the amount done years ago. "Penny wise and pound foolish," was the old English proverb; and the capitalist who does not realize what education at the present day means, and the absolute necessity for it, will find when too late, that in saving his pennies the pounds have been lost.—American Journal of Education.

An invention, or more properly a new application of a well-known fact, has recently been patented. The originality of the special application will strike most readers. Every person knows that when an electric current is transmitted through a fine platinum wire, the wire becomes red hot. The patent in question is for the utilizing of this principle for the purpose of cutting wood. Hence we may now have the sawing of timber effected without a saw. Dr. Robinson, the patentee, was led to this novel application of electricity by observing the facility with which a platinum wire, when raised to a white heat, effected the removal of tumors, and cut its way into the living flesh. It is anticipated that by means of this invention, which requires only a simple quantity battery, trees will be felled and divided into logs, and other operations of a similar nature performed.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN.

Trades Assembly Hall.

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

The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JAN. 16, 1873.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have sent accounts to those of our Subscribers who are in arrears, and hope that they will remit the amounts without delay. We know people are apt to think "Mine is only a very small matter, it won't make much difference," but when these small amounts, scattered over various parts of the province, are multiplied by tens and hundreds, it becomes a matter of importance to the publishers that each subscription should be paid promptly. The publication of a newspaper is attended with a very considerable outlay of money and energy, and we trust our readers to whom we have, and may yet, send accounts, will strengthen our hands by prompt remittances—*Verbum sat sapienti.*

CO-OPERATIVE HOMES.

This is a subject which, for some time past, has been claiming attention in New York and other American cities. The dangers and inconveniences of life in large cities have long ere this arrested the attention even of the most careless. It has been estimated that in the tenement houses of New York the annual mortality has been one in eleven, while in Boston, washed by salt water on three sides, the death rate among children during a hot summer, is shown to be as high as a thousand in one hundred days. This fact alone, without taking into consideration the dangers to morality which must result from huddling so many human beings into these confined spaces, must convince all that tenement houses are not the best possible residences in which either to bring up the young or to house men and women on whose shoulders is the work of the world. And the remedy that is proposed for this evil is the building of co-operative homes—that is, that a number of workmen should combine together, buy one, two, or three hundred acres of land, about half a mile distant from the city, divide it into lots of one acre each, and proceed immediately to build cottages of three or four rooms each, and sell them

to members of the society at cost. This plan, if gone about properly, may be feasible, but we must confess to having our doubts whether a sufficient number of workingmen, with sufficient capital, will be found to engage in the undertaking.

WHAT LABOR REFORM MEANS.

The advocates of Labor Reform are often accused of being unpractical and wild in their theories. It is said of them that they have no definite idea of what they want, and that their arguments are of the Utopian and agrarian school. Their history, in this connection, is a repetition of all reformers in times past, and so far it has reiterated the fact that those who have once lost their rights can hope or expect little from appeals to justice. In a time like this, when Mammon seems to reign supreme, the hearts of men become so calloused and hardened to the condition of their less fortunate brothers, that burning truths glance off and find no lodgment in the recesses of conscience. Dollars, not men, seems to be the popular motto with those who have risen to affluence, and in this country, as in Europe, he who toils for his bread is looked upon, by many, as a sort of necessary evil which is well enough in its place, but the idea of elevating "greasy mechanics" to a social equality with wealthy, genteel loafers is, according to the views of shoddy aristocracy—most of our aristocracy is shoddy—simply preposterous and an outrage upon society.

Labor reformers may have made mistakes in their efforts to improve the condition of those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, and it is very natural that errors should creep into the acts of men who attempt to explore new and untried theories, though the foundation of those theories, may be as true and firm as the "rock of ages."

Labor Reform is in its infancy, and like a little child it must necessarily creep before it can walk, and doubtless will receive some falls before its muscles become sufficiently firm to sustain its growing body. Labor Reform has a true and just cause that must eventually grow a good effect. The inherent desire in man to govern himself is working out the problem of man's duty to man, and how best to enforce it when not done voluntarily. The opponents of Labor Reform are more ungenerous, and go to further extremes in their opposition than ever the hottest headed advocate of poor men's rights.

The principles of the Labor Party are, in the main, correct; they are as yet somewhat crude perhaps, but they embody the true elements of justice and equality, without which no government can long endure. Labor Reform means a higher and nobler condition in life for those that delve for an existence; it means better education and more refinement for the laboring classes; it means a just division of profits between labor and capital. It means true manhood and true womanhood; and it means comfortable shelter, respectable clothing and nutritious and palatable food for those whose hands produce the necessities and comforts of life; it means the elevation of men to their true sphere, and, like crude gold, it will come from the crucible pure and bright.

THE LABORING CLASSES.

We hear a great deal from the lecturers and orators of the day about the "laboring classes," as if the people who do the work for society were a race quite distinct from those who are born to do nothing but enjoy the fruits of labor without contributing anything to the productive wealth of the country. And we find as occasion offers there is a wide difference in the general estimate of those people whose avocation is toil. Some of the public teachers—for those who make talking a business are prone to claim the right to do the teaching in every department of knowledge, political, religious and moral—have much to say at times about "the dignity of labor," and are very eloquent in impressing the duty of labor upon all except themselves. They tell us continually that

every man is born to labor, and that if he does not follow that order of nature he neither performs his duty nor fulfills his destiny. And it is astonishing what a difference there is, at times, in the relations which labor and its "dignity" bear to wealth and idleness. Just about the election period, the laborer figures largely as the hero of society, who holds in his hand the destinies of a nation and the fate of government. He is made to believe that not only is the government machine operated by his will, but that its work is exclusively for his benefit. At other times when working men, being convinced of the inadequacy of fine-drawn theories and flaunting rhetoric to their wants, proceed practically to take the management of their interests in their own hands, and to organize associations for self protection, and, by combinations, endeavor to establish such rates of wages as will afford them a decent support, "laboring classes" slide down in the scale of dignity, and are regarded as unreasonable, tyrannical and rebellious; the powerful arm of government is invoked to reduce them to submission, and legislative wisdom is urged to subject and restrain them. Then we are required to recant all our former opinions about what we owe to labor, and to remember only what labor owes to capital.

The absurdity of these various and opposing ideas is apparent; but the reconciliation of interests, and the remedy for the constantly conflicting efforts of capital and labor to obtain the mastery remain as far from adjustment as ever. The truth is, that a want of sincerity on the part of political economists, and the growing conviction among the people of the hypocritical character of their teachers, is the cause of the difficulty and the obstacle to a mutual understanding and an equitable settlement. Now, when the mercenary orator harangues the populace about "dignity," and impresses the necessity of "protection" to secure the interests of laboring people, it has become manifest that he is not really pleading the cause of labor, but only bolstering the rapacity of capitalists, who get the protection for themselves, and dole out about as much of its indirect "benefits" as they may think fit for their operatives. We must understand more thoroughly the hardships and privations of laboring people before we can fairly judge of their conduct when under the stringent rule of poverty; and we should appreciate the services of those who relieve us from the burden of duties we are wont to "shirk" and happily escape; while they who toil daily, toil for their own support as well as for the support of their fortunate neighbor. The miner who digs our coal, the scavenger who cleans our streets, have a daily task before them, from which most of us would shrink in horror, and consider ourselves most unjustly persecuted if we were obliged to perform; and yet, this is the business of their whole lives; for this they seem to have been born; they live by it, and still they live for it. Surely, this is virtually a condition of slavery, and perhaps the most intolerable kind of slavery, where poverty is the master, and "capital" the steward or overseer. Is it wonderful that the subjects of it claim and try to secure a fair remuneration for their labor?

Labor has a dignity far above the factitious importance which selfish politicians attribute to it, when votes are needed and money is running short. In proportion to its usefulness and the self-sacrifice involved in it, labor is indeed honorable. Therefore, it follows that those avocations commonly regarded the most menial are the most honorable; and society owes a debt of gratitude to all those who bear the burden of the hardest and most disagreeable work, which it can best reciprocate by a cheerful remuneration for the most toilsome and exacting employment. — *Phila. Sunday Transcript.*

THE HOUSE.

The House, during the past week, was mainly occupied with the debate on the Address. No business of importance has been transacted up to the present time.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

TORONTO TRADES' ASSEMBLY.

At the last regular meeting of the Toronto Trades' Assembly, the following officers were elected:—President, John H. Dance; Vice-President, J. Winnett; Recording Secretary, J. S. Williams; Corresponding Secretary, J. Hewitt; Financial Secretary, J. Carter; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. Stephens; Trustees, J. C. MacMillan, A. Scott and A. McCormick.

BAKERS.

At the regular meeting of the Journeymen Bakers' Union, held in the Trades' Assembly Hall, on the 11th inst. the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months:—President, James A. Boyd; Vice-President, G. Perry; Recording Secretary, A. Crawford; Financial Secretary, G. Love; Treasurer, M. English; Door-keeper, J. McKnight; Delegates to Trades Assembly, J. A. Boyd, G. Perry and M. English.

THE BALLOT.

We have already spoken in favor of the election by ballot, and we are pleased to notice that Mr. Clarke, of Wellington, gave notice that he would introduce a bill for taking votes by ballot at elections of members of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

Communications.

HAMILTON.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

DEAR SIR,—Man's inhumanity to man has produced a new price list for the piece-workers in the Wanzer Sewing Machine Factory, the immediate effect of which list is to reduce the prices from thirty-five to fifty per cent. This was very like a new years gift for those men who in the largeness of their hearts went back upon the Short Time Movement and accepted the gilded bait held out to them last summer. These men have found to their sorrow that the way of the transgressor is hard. They find that summer friends can turn the cold shoulder to their dupes when the snows of winter block up the highways and byways of our land; and moreover, they now find the evil of selfishness in not sustaining the organization that assisted them in their time of need. Had they continued to sustain that organization it would have been something to fall back upon; but failing to do so they now find themselves powerless in the hands of their humane, considerate and I had almost said Christian masters; but fortunately the last name does not apply to men who take such undue advantage of the unfortunate beings who are in their power for the time.

The best and most spirited of the men have already left this little Eden, and more will follow as opportunities offer. No doubt every effort will be made to bring machinists from the country towns to fill their places; but let all such remember that the price of firewood and house-rent will far over-balance any difference in the rates of pay received by them in their present situations, and that which will be held out to them as an inducement to come to Hamilton. Besides, the taxation is likely to be very heavy on workmen for years to come. This point is easily accomplished by the gentlemanly assessors, who, out of affection for the hard-working mechanic, value his cottage and garden up to the highest cent that their tender consciences will allow them; whilst on the other hand they bring the capitalist down so shamefully low, that we only wonder that "Big Thunder" has not discovered this new way of keeping Ontario down. If New York wanted a Vigilance Committee to look after its mis-spent money, our city wants a Revising Committee to look after our assessors.

The weather has been very severe along the line of the Great Western Railway during the past week; the usual amount of damage has been sustained by the locomotives on the line; for engines are always more liable to damage when the temperature is about 10° above zero, as there is generally a strong breeze blowing then.

We have had a rather unusual occurrence in the yard, which I regret to say has ended fatally to two men: one, a fireman, was killed instantly; the other, a regular yardman, survived a couple of days. As the inquest is still pending, it is best to leave the subject in the hands of the jury, who, it seems, are determined to make a strict search for the real cause of the accident.

One word about your article on the "worthy poor"; and first let me say that I heartily endorse every word you have said on the subject. What I want to know is the rule or rules this very philanthropic Association give their agents so as to enable them to distinguish the worthy from the unworthy. Now, it is commonly reported, and the *Witness* says that there are houses licensed in New York for the sale of a liquor which causes great distress and misery; yea, moreover, it is even said to cause death, and that among the rich and poor alike. Now if this be so, would it not be well first to furnish the world with a copy of the standard by which the "worthy poor" are known, and next let these agents enquire into the report, and if it is found that a revenue is derived from the vice and misery of the people, to make it publicly known, lest our own land fall into this snare. Yours, etc.,

WORKMAN.

O S H A W A.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

SIR,—An act of condescension occurred at the late municipal election here on the part of the powers that be, inasmuch as they actually allowed a workman to be elected as a councillor. It may seem a small matter to record, but to those who know how workingmen in the Oshawa Cabinet Factory and Joseph Hall Works are in general importuned at elections, the fact that so many of the men in those establishments voted for one of their own number, gives us reason to hope that they will do better next time.

I see by what your Hamilton correspondent states, that the bosses there were present at the polling booths. Here, in the Cabinet Factory above referred to, the president generally at election times requests the voters of the factory, as a personal favor, to vote for his "ticket." If he don't succeed, the manager next visits them, and as was the case at the last general election, he will tell any one who may be inclined to vote against the boss that "It is no use voting against power, because power can retaliate"—that generally fetches them.

In the Joseph Hall Works, on like occasions, the president, if he cannot succeed in getting the voters in his establishment to vote as he wants, he will request them not to vote at all, or, as I am informed was the case at an election for School Trustees some time ago, he told a man that he "would mind him" for voting contrary to his wishes. The man referred to had his wages cut a York shilling a day shortly afterwards; but, of course, his voting against the boss had nothing to do with it—oh, no. One can scarcely credit that the boss referred to could be guilty of such a mean action, but when he could discharge the man who forwarded the petition of the men of the Joseph Hall Works for the "nine hours," it will be seen that he is capable of anything.

This is a paradise—a purgatory rather—for workmen who may dare to differ with the bosses of the two establishments above mentioned, as your correspondent can vouch, seeing that he has virtually been outlawed for having dared to advocate the nine hours movement, the ex-reeve having refused the protection of the law to your correspondent, and his family as well, but nevertheless he hopes to be able to exist yet.

In answer to a petition of the men of the Oshawa Cabinet Factory, to be allowed to quit at five o'clock on Saturdays, and loose the hours, as a punishment they were made—for the last four or five weeks—to quit at four o'clock, and loose two hours, the men being quite agreeable to the arrangement.

Last Saturday the men were notified that in future they would have to work till six o'clock on Saturday. Happy men! and happy bosses. Of course the long winter is on just now.—Yours, &c.,

HEATHER JOCK.

BRANTFORD.

Mr. S. L. M. Luke has written the following communication to the *Courier*, and as it may interest many of our craftsmen, we re-produce it for their benefit:—

As a jour printer, I came to Brantford about Sept. last, 1861, and found employment in the office of the *Daily News*, conducted (?) by one E. A. Percy. Before being twenty-four hours in the establishment I was informed by three or four of the journeymen who were then, and had been for a length of time in the employ therein, that if I had not brought money enough with me to pay my board during the length of time I intended to remain in the *News*, it would be better for me to leave before I incurred any responsibility in the boarding houses. There were symptoms of a "strike" on hand—not for increase of wages, nor for hours of labor by the "week hands." I deemed it not necessary for me to enter

into the views of my chums, on the ground that their complaints did not come within the rules which regulate the Unions, and owing to the general disorganization of the establishment, I was at a loss to discover where the difficulty had its origin, Percy, denouncing the employees with all the vile names with which our language abounds, and intensified with adjectives, the expression of which my pen refuses to commit to paper. There was a disposition on the part of two or three to "run the old thing," but a number left for good, compounding the payment of their several claims with the "New York Gentleman" Percy, at the rate of, from nil to twenty-five cents in the \$.

Order was now somewhat restored; Percy joined a Teetotal organization in Town, and with promises of prompt payment, all hands went to work with a will, promptness in execution of contrasts soon brought in an overflow of work, yet the employees barely received enough to meet their weekly expenses. Plausibly Percy accounted for this by telling us that he had payments to make on a new power press he was purchasing, as well as new type &c., but that in a few weeks, a certain moneyed gentleman, whom rumor says he (Percy) had coerced into a disagreeable alliance with him, was to come to Brantford, take the business management of the office, and that arrears of wages should be promptly paid up, and wages for the future paid each Saturday night.—This golden era should have taken place about the middle of last October, yet the probability is as far distant as ever.

A young man who had been in the News for some time, finding he could not pay his board, "struck," was told by Percy if he did not come back to work that he would never receive a cent. The young man, finding the difficulty of his position, entered the employment of a party in town at manual labor until he earned sufficient money to liquidate his responsibilities. Silas Reid, H. Doherty, J. Grant and some five others have been similarly served since my connection with the News, but they were enabled, by their own resources to leave town and obtain employment elsewhere. When the three named left town, Percy made his boast that he would never pay them a d—d cent, because they had left him, in the hope to break down the News.

Percy has managed to fill his starved out ranks with recruits from other parts of the country, by advertising in the Toronto papers for "hands," and it is with a view to warn the fraternity of printers from becoming victimized, that the foregoing exposure has been made by

S. L. M. LUKE.

Brantford, Jan. 6th, 1873.

NATIONAL IRONWORKER'S ASSOCIATION.

Birmingham, England.

The December proceedings of the National Ironworkers' Association were under the presidency of Mr. Shufflebottom, of Warrington.

The re-election of Mr. Capper as agent of the Association for the Staffordshire and East Worcestershire district was agreed to unanimously.

The prospects of the Association in South Wales were next before the meeting, and the importance of the Union being strengthened in that district was urged by several delegates. It was resolved to send two delegates into South Wales for the purpose of advocating the claims of the Association, and for forming new lodges. The question of the appointment of an agent for South Wales was deferred.

Mr. John Kane was again elected general secretary of the Association.

The next question on the programme was the establishment of a fund, out of which to make grants to members disabled for life by accident or otherwise. A proposal had been submitted to the Council for raising the weekly payment from 4d. to 6d., in order to make the provision indicated. No resolution being before the Conference, a motion deferring the adoption of the proposition was moved and seconded, on the ground that it would not be wise, in view of certain circumstances, to increase the weekly payment at present. An amendment was proposed that the payment be raised to 6d., and grants made to disabled members. Several members were in favor of leaving the matter to each lodge to deal with as it thought fit, and a second amendment to that effect was submitted. The motion deferring the matter was carried by a considerable majority.

The question of raising a special fund, to be employed in defending the interests of members in case of strikes and lock-outs, was next discussed. The importance of such a fund in some of the districts which had recently joined the Association,

was pointed out. In cases where the employers were united, the men, if not backed up by a general fund, were in a defenceless condition. Mr. Kane, general secretary, pointed out that the establishment of arbitration boards in all districts, would render such a fund unnecessary, for all disputes would be settled amicably. In the north of England, no defence fund was required. The difficulty of establishing arbitration courts in certain districts was urged by some of the delegates. It was resolved to establish a special fund, and that the contribution should be 6d. per quarter.

THE LABOR CONFERENCE.

The conference of the leading Labor Reformers throughout the State, which was held at Hartford on the 7th inst., after a full discussion and interchange of opinion, adopted the following resolutions, as expressing the proper course to be pursued in the coming campaign:—

Resolved, That this conference appoint a committee of five to draft resolutions embodying Labor Reform principles, to be presented to the State Conventions of both the Democratic and Republican parties.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to call a Labor Reform State Convention until after the Conventions of the Democratic and Republican parties have been held.

Resolved, That we re-affirm the principles of the Columbus and Bridgeport Conventions, and that the committee appointed be instructed to present the following resolutions for the consideration of the two dominant political parties in this State at the coming election.

Resolved, That we demand the re-enactment of the usury laws of this State, which were repealed by the last legislature, believing that repeal to be injurious to the interests of honest labor and legitimate business; its direct tendency being to increase a rate of interest already oppressive, and to increase the taxes of the already over-taxed producing classes.

Resolved, That the interests of the people require the establishment of a State Bureau of Labor Statistics, similar to that existing in the State of Massachusetts, whereby the condition and interests of the producing classes may be fully understood. We also demand that our members of Congress use their influence and votes to establish a National Labor Commission for the purpose of preparing statistical and other information in reference to the condition of the producing classes.

Resolved, That eight hours of daily labor is sufficient for transacting the business of the country, and that the improvement in the arts and sciences should tend to lessen the hours of manual labor, and that women and children should not be employed in our manufacturing establishments more than ten hours a day.

Messrs. Troup, Graves, Harrison, Leonard and Smith were appointed said committee, and were instructed to call a Labor Reform State Convention if they deemed advisable, after the adjournment of the Republican and Democratic Conventions.—New Haven Union.

THE ANTI-INCOME TAX AGITATION IN ENGLAND.

The agitation in England for the repeal of the income tax, which has for some time been carried on in a desultory and unconnected manner, appears now to have reached the stage of formal organization. One of the speakers at a meeting held in the Guildhall, London, on the 13th ult., recalled Mr. Bright's description of the natural course of every great movement before attaining success, as, first a suggestion, then discussion, next hopeless resolutions submitted to the House of Commons, next a conference like that recently on the income tax at Birmingham, then the formation of a league, followed by discussions in the press, election cries, the appearance of the matter in the Queen's Speech, and finally, effective legislation. The Birmingham meeting referred to did not make much noise in the country, but it appears to have been an important practical step in the agitation, nevertheless, for it was there that the decision was come to hold a greater meeting in London, and to organize for effective action by the formation of a League. Of the London meeting the Times' report says it was imposing both in point of numbers and character, the platform being unusually crowded with members of Parliament and other persons of consideration, and that in these respects, and the strong feeling which appeared to animate it, there has been no such meeting in the Guildhall for many years. A special feature was the attendance of influential civic and commercial deputations from various parts of the country, Birmingham, Bath, Hull, Bristol, Wolverhampton, Exeter, and other places, who came to London to take part in the great London meeting for the formation of a League. The Times' report says at the close that for the two hours and a half during which the meeting lasted, the interest never appeared to abate. Evidently this was no ordinary occasion, and

the promoters of the agitation may congratulate themselves on having elicited a most influential expression of public opinion. Lord Russell sent a letter, in which he characterized the income tax as a partial confiscation of property, to be relied on for extraordinary occasions only, adding, however, that he was not convinced that so large a resource could be at once surrendered, and declining to a peremptory decision on this difficult question until the Government make their decision and the reason for it publicly known. Letters from a number of Parliamentary and other celebrities, approving of the object of the meeting, were also read. Two declaratory resolutions were moved, seconded and carried unanimously, and with great enthusiasm, in the following terms, viz:—"That the income tax is inquisitorial in its character, unjust in its operation, and demoralizing to the national character," and, "That the continual imposition of the income tax is contrary to the pledges of Governments of both parties, is a direct breach of faith with the taxpayer, and, having always been relied on as a war tax, or tax for extraordinary emergencies, ought now to be repealed." The third resolution was for the formation of a National Anti-Income-Tax League, and the fourth was a vote of thanks to the chairman, who acknowledged the compliment in terms from which it might be inferred that he felt himself more impressed with the importance of the movement than official dignity allowed him to admit.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Mr. Charles Sturge presided over a conference held in the Temperance Hall, Birmingham, on the subject of International Arbitration. Addresses in favor of the establishment of a regular tribunal for the settlement of international disputes were delivered by Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., Archdeacon Sandford, Mr. Alderman Hawkes, Mr. J. S. Wright, and others, and it was resolved, on the motion of Miss Sturge, seconded by Mrs. Ashford, to form an International Arbitration Union in the Midland Counties. Among numerous letters of sympathy with the movement, was one from Mr. Winterbotham, who wrote: "The noble example set recently by the United States of America and our country will not, I am sure, be without good result. It will only be by repeated experience that we can hope to form that habit of arbitration which is the only 'system' I think possible. To win the hearty assent of mankind to the practice, you must take your stand, I am sure, on something higher than economic considerations, however important these may be. Appeals to self-interest will justly fail, and the best instincts of men will refuse to give up the courage, the self-devotion, the enthusiasm for war, unless you find these nobler elements of life in those practices of justice and charity towards men, which have their root in God." Sir Charles Adelerly wrote, expressing some doubt as to the practicability of preventing war by arbitration.

TRADES' CONGRESS AGAIN.

That the workmen of America are not commensurately compensated for expended muscular effort, is, it has been generally conceded, attributable, in a great measure, to defective apprentice laws; that they are, to an alarming extent, ignorant and dissipated, has been traced by learned physiologists to the deteriorating and debasing effects which severe, long-continued, laborious physical exertion, has upon the moral and intellectual faculties. It is pertinaciously and confidently maintained by all Labor Reformers, whose opinions are worth quoting, that wise, beneficent apprentice legislation, in conjunction with the eight-hour rule, would go far towards effecting a practical solution of the Labor problem.

If a man, sick unto death, was informed of the existence of a remedial agent whose medicinal properties would infallibly produce a cure, what efforts would he not make, what expense would he not willingly incur to procure the curative elixir? Socially speaking, workmen are sick unto death; we are groaning under an accumulating accumulation of evils. Certain men, who have made our condition a study, who have investigated the supposed causes of effects, which are far from being supposititious, claim to have discovered an unfailing panacea for all the ills to which we seem to have fallen heir. We have only to stretch forth our hands, pluck this social elixir, and be made whole—healed, but strange as it may seem, we fail to do so. Why? A sad want of harmony, unification and unselfish, disinterested mutuality of feeling and purpose, existing between the several branches of industry, has begotten a segregated element of opinion,

which prevents that concentration of power, without which the securing of a Labor panacea is an utter impossibility.

The writer of this article was, and still is, of the opinion that an Industrial Congress, or International Trades' Assembly, is the "one thing needed," the Eureka of success. Mr. J. Fehrenbach, President of the Machinists and Blacksmiths' International Union, was of the same opinion, and so was Mr. Saffin, of the Molders. Prompted by a desire—whose purity of motive none can question—to bring the workmen of America into closer union, and direct their assimilated wills and aggregated efforts to the accomplishment of a common purpose, these three men issued a call for a conference of the leading trade unionists of the country, to discuss this ameliorative proposition. But when the day set for holding the conference arrived, it was found that Fehrenbach and Furan were the only persons present. The unexpected absence of Mr. Walls, from the I. M. office, prevented Mr. S. from coming. Most of the others sent excuses—as numerous as those sent by the guests invited to the "Marriage Feast."

Letters were received from Messrs. W. J. Jessup, of the Workingmen's Assembly of New York; W. H. Noers, of the Cigar Makers; Hugh McLaughlin, of the Sons of Vulcan; John Ennis, of the Plasterers; J. T. Kirby, of the Bricklayers; and C. C. Murphy, of Rhode Island Branch of the T. H. A. The Toronto Trades' Assembly, through Mr. John Hewitt, also responded to the call. All these parties are heartily and enthusiastically in favor of the movement and will give it all the assistance in their power. Here the matter comes to a dead stop as far as we are concerned. For an will go not one step further; he believes in the movement—believes in his soul it is the only proper step for the workmen of America to take at this time, and should the movement be inaugurated he will render it all the assistance possible, but he will take no active or initial part in it. Let others move; he will follow. All that is now needed is a leader—a man possessed of sufficient grasp of thought, genius of conception, and force of character, to lead and mould social opinion, and earnest willingness to do it. Who is he? where is he? or is he at all? are questions we confess we can not answer.—Coopers' Journal.

TRADES ASSEMBLY.

The adjourned meeting of the Assembly will be held in their Hall on Friday evening next.

Our readers will please notice Eaton & Co's inducements to customers in another column. This firm deserve the thanks of the public for their liberality.

MARRIED.

BUTLER—GRANTHAM.—On Tuesday the 7th inst., at 95 Queen St. West, Mr. Alfred Butler, Newsdealer, to Miss Julia Grantam, daughter of the late James Grantam, sr., formerly of Quebec.

REMITTANCES.

J. P., Hamilton, \$7.25; G. M., do., \$3.60; J. G., do., \$1.00; J. P., Hoc R'oc, \$1.00.

TRAVELLERS GUIDE—TORONTO TIME.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.	
FROM THE EAST.	FROM THE WEST.
Rolleville Train—9.37 a.m.	Night Express—5.15 a.m.
Express—11.07 a.m.	Mixed from Berlin—10.45 a.m.
Mixed—6.57 p.m.	Express—6.30 p.m.
Express—11.07 p.m.	Mail—3.5 p.m.
GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
Express—5.37 a.m.	Express—7.30 a.m.
Mixed—12.05 a.m.	Express—11.45 a.m.
Belleville Train—5.37 p.m.	Mail—3.45 p.m.
Express—7.07 p.m.	Mixed—6.30 p.m.
	Express—12.05 a.m.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.	
GOING WEST.	FROM THE WEST.
Express—7.00 a.m.	Accommodation—11.00 a.m.
Do. 11.50 a.m.	Express 1.15 p.m.
Accommodation—4.00 p.m.	Mail—5.30 p.m.
Express—8.00 p.m.	Accommodation—9.30 p.m.
TORONTO AND NIPISSING RAILWAY.	
GOING NORTH.	FROM THE NORTH.
Mail 8.00 a.m.	Mail—10.45 a.m.
Mail—3.50 p.m.	Mail—5.35 p.m.
Connects with Midland Railway for Lindsay, Beaverton, Peterborough, &c.	
TORONTO, GREY & BRUCE RAILWAY.	
GOING WEST.	FROM THE WEST.
Mail—7.30 a.m.	Mail—11.30 a.m.
Do. 3.45 p.m.	Do. 8.50 p.m.

New Advertisements.

BOOTS AND SHOES. Fifteen per Cent Below USUAL PRICES.

The undersigned having special facilities, offers for sale BOOTS and SHOES

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All the American, English and Canadian periodicals received regularly. Remember the name and number, R. MACKENZIE, 124-1-2 Yonge Street.

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Boots and Shoes.

Workingmen's Shoe Depot, 40-hr



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

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- A. McKinnon —1 bale, No. 9.
- G. W. Gates —2 Cases.
- D. McMillan —1 box.
- T. L. & Co. —2 cases Brandy.

JAMES E. SMITH, Collector.

Custom House, Toronto, January 1, 1873. 40-o



POST OFFICE NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE English Mail via New York, WILL ON and after TUESDAY NEXT, the 21st JAN., CLOSE AT 10 A. M. JOSEPH LESLIE, Postmaster!

Toronto P.O., Jan. 14, 1873. 40-t

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- Fancy Mugs, with names.
- Fancy Cup and Saucers.
- Fancy Jugs and Bottles.
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- Plated Cruet Stands.
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HENRY O'BRIEN, BARRISTER, Attorney and Solicitor, &c., NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. OFFICE—68 CHURCH STREET. 27-hr

Miscellaneous.

WILLIAM BURKE, LUMBER MERCHANT, Manufacturer of Doors, Sash, Blinds, Flooring, Sheeting, Packing Boxes, &c., &c. CORNER SHEPHERD AND RICHMOND STREETS, TORONTO. 28-hr

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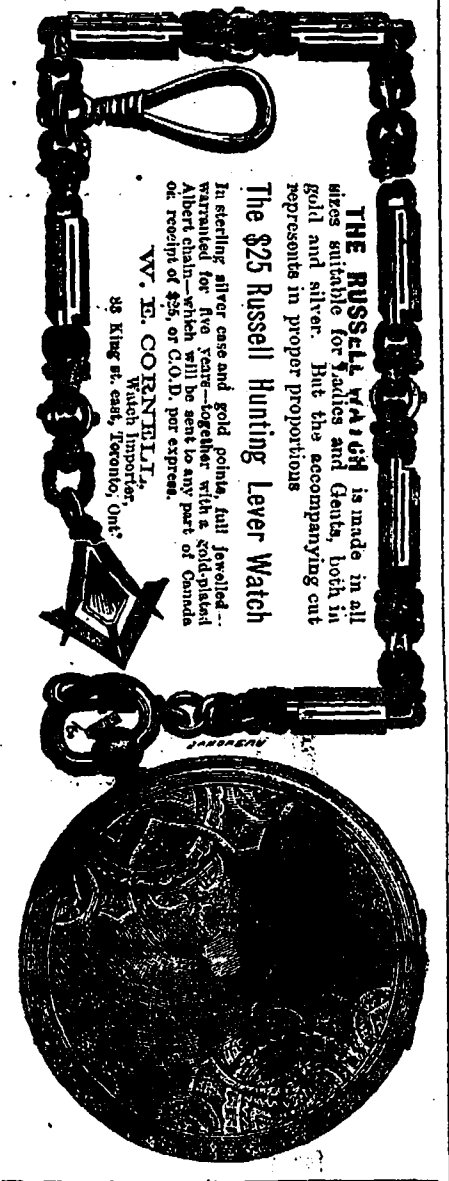
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COAL AND WOOD. ALL THE BEST VARIETIES OF Hard and Soft Coal, CONSTANTLY ON HAND. Also, the best of

CORDWOOD, AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST. Wood, Sawn only, or Sawn and Split, supplied to order. JOHN SNARR, IMPORTER, TORONTO. OPPOSITE CITY WEIGH SCALES, NELSON STREET. 26-to

COAL! WITHOUT SNOW. BIG COAL HOUSE.

OFFICE: 45 YONGE STREET. W. MYLES & SON. 30-to

COLEMAN & CO.'S COAL OFFICE, REMOVED TO

65 YONGE ST. 65 NEXT TO Henderson's Auction Rooms

J. F. COLEMAN & CO. (Successors to Geo. Chesley & Bro.) 28-to

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.
 Tuesday, 24th day of December, 1872.
 HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas, by the Act passed in the 35th year of Her Majesty's reign, entitled: "An Act to amend an act of the present Session and to enable the Governor-General in Council to impose a duty on Tea and Coffee imported from the United States in the case therein mentioned," it is provided that if at any time, any greater duty of Customs should be payable in the United States of America on Tea or Coffee imported from Canada than on Tea or Coffee imported from any other country, then the Governor-General in Council may impose on Tea or Coffee imported into Canada from the said United States a duty of Customs equal to the duty payable in the United States on Tea or Coffee imported into Canada from any other country other than the said United States, but passing in bond through the United States, shall not have that duty.

And whereas the contingency contemplated by the above recited Act has occurred, and Tea and Coffee imported into the United States from Canada are subject to a duty of ten per cent. ad valorem, while Tea and Coffee imported from countries East of the Cape of Good Hope are free from duty.

His Excellency in Council on the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Finance, and under the authority aforesaid, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that a duty of ten per cent. be imposed, and the same is hereby authorized to be levied and collected on Tea and Coffee imported into Canada from the United States of America.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
 Clerk, Privy Council.
 Ottawa, December 27, 1872.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.
 Wednesday, 18th day of December, 1872.
 HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Inland Revenue, and under and in pursuance of the provisions of the 6th Section of the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 5, His Excellency has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that a new Inspection District be, and the same is hereby set off, and established in the Province of Ontario, to be composed of portions of the present Inspection Districts of London and Toronto, and known as the Inspection District of Windsor, and that henceforward the three Inspection Districts aforesaid shall be respectively constituted as follows:—

The Inspection District of Windsor to comprise the Inland Revenue Divisions of Windsor, Lambton and Geddes.

The Inspection District of London, to comprise the Inland Revenue Divisions of London, Guelph, Paris, St. Catharines and Hamilton.

The Inspection District of Toronto to comprise the Inland Revenue Divisions of Algoma, Collingwood, Toronto, Cobourg, Peterborough and Belleville.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
 Clerk Privy Council.
 December 27, 1872.

Books, Stationery, &c.

New Year's Presents!
 Look out for Cheap Bargains in
Stationery, Toys, Fancy Goods,
 BASKETS, &c.,
 And you will be sure to get them at
G. HOWSON'S,
 239 Yonge Street.
 BOYS' SLEIGHS—The cheapest in the city. 32-2c

ALFRED BUTLER,
 BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS DEALER,
 85 Queen Street West,
 Nearly opposite Elizabeth street, TORONTO.
 Subscriptions received for all Periodicals. Any Book procured to order. Bookbinding executed in any style at Lowest Rates.
 GENERAL DEALER IN JEWELLERY AND FANCY GOODS.
 Jewellery carefully and neatly repaired. 28-hr

TO MECHANICS AND OTHERS.

A. S. IRVING
 35 King Street West, Toronto,
 Keeps on hand a large stock of all kinds of
Mechanical and Scientific Books
 AND ALSO ALL THE
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
 Give him a call. 30-2c

JAMES S. COOK,
 392 Yonge Street,
 NEWSDEALER, &c.,
 ENGLISH MAGAZINES,
 AND
 AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS,
 FOR SALE. 30-2c

D. HEWITT'S
 West End Hardware Establishment,
 385 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO.
 CUTLERY, SHELF GOODS, CARPENTERS' TOOLS.
 26-2c

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.
WM. WRIGHT,
 GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS,
 227 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

F. PEIRCE,
 DEALER IN
Provisions, Cured Meats, Butter,
 POULTRY, ETC.,
 23 YONGE STREET, TORONTO,
 (Opposite Louis Street.)

THE ROYAL TEA MART.
H. K. DUNN,
 51 QUEEN STREET WEST,
 OPPOSITE TERAULEY STREET,
 is now showing his Christmas Stock of New Season Fruits, comprised as follows:
 NEW VALENTIAS, NEW FIGS,
 "SULTANAS," "DATES,"
 "LAYERS," "PRUNES,"
 NEW CURRANTS,
 NEW LEMON, ORANGE AND CITRONS,
 PEARL,
 NEW MARMALADES, JAMS, AND JELLIES,
 Also, a Choice Stock of CANNED FRUITS.
 Particular attention is called to our stock of Wines and Liquors, which will be found to be unsurpassed. All goods delivered to any part of the city.

The Central Family Grocery,
 COR. QUEEN AND TERAULEY STS
 Offer great inducements to families and householders in fresh
Family Groceries and Provisions,
 Comprising Teas of high quality and good flavor, fresh ground Coffee several grades, Cocoa, Chocolate, New Raisins, New Currants, New Candied Peel, Crosse & Blackwell's Jams and Fruits, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Wyatt's Pickles, etc., Canned Fruits, Corn, Peas, etc., Canned Lobsters, Salmon, Mackerel, Sardines. A full stock of Provisions always on hand—Butter, Eggs, Ham, Bacon, Fish, Flour, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Cracked Wheat and Buckwheat Flour.
 ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
FIRST-CLASS BRANDS OF LIQUORS,
 Brandy from \$1 50 to \$4 Scaled Brand.
 Port Wine \$1 00 to \$4
 Sherry Wine \$1 50 to \$3
 Grape Wine \$1 00
 Jamaica Rum \$1 50 to \$3
 O. T. Gin \$1 50 to \$3
 Holland Gin, J. D. Kuyper, a large stock of Bottled Liquors, Guinness and Blood's Stout, Ale and Porter.
 Cash traders would do well to give us a trial. It member the place.
 C. HUNTER.
 32-2c

PEKIN TEA COMPANY
 CORNER OF YONGE & ALBERT STS.,
 Having bought out the well-known
OLD GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT
ROBT. LAWSON & CO.,
 AND FORMERLY BY
EDWARD LAWSON,
 We would respectfully announce to the public that we have a new and choice stock of goods, which we will sell at the lowest prices.

T. D. WAKELEE & CO.,
 PROPRIETORS.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
 We beg to inform our friends and the public that we have sold out the business heretofore carried on by us at 218 Yonge street, to the
PEKIN TEA COMPANY,
 And would solicit for them a continuance of the favors bestowed upon us.
 ROBT. LAWSON & CO.
 37-2c

TO MECHANICS AND OTHERS.
ST. JOHN'S TEA WAREHOUSE.
D. MACDONALD
 To inform his friends and the public that he has recently fitted up and re-arranged at considerable expense, the store
 ON THE NORTH-WEST CORNER OF TERAULEY AND ALBERT STS.,
 here he has opened out with an extensive and well-orted stock of
Fresh Groceries and Provisions,
 WINES AND LIQUORS, of the Choicest Brands.
CHRISTMAS FRUITS,
 Valencias, Seedless Sultanas, Layers, and other Fruits,
TEAS A SPECIALITY.
 The Subscriber having had many years experience in the Tea Trade has, as a consequence, peculiar advantages in buying his Teas, and can therefore supply his customers with the
VERY BEST KIND OF TEAS
 At Prices that will defy Competition. Parties wanting Teas would do well to call at the ST. JOHN'S TEA WAREHOUSE before purchasing elsewhere.
 Remember the address: on the North-West Corner of Terauley and Albert Streets.
 Goods delivered to all parts of the city. 33-2c

CAUTION TO SMOKERS.
 Masters' Golden Bird's Eye Tobacco, registered (superior to Wills', Bristol), is sold only in Packets, 25 lbs, 50, and 100 lbs.

Dry Goods and Clothing.
GLORIOUS NEWS
 To those who have not already bought their winter stock of clothing, we are selling out the remainder of our stock of
BEAVER OVERCOATS,
WHITNEY OVERCOATS,
HUDSON BAY OVERCOATS,
PEA JACKETS.
 At a great reduction, as we are determined to clear them to make room for extensive alterations, to be made before receiving our spring stock, now being bought by our buyer in Europe.

"STAR"
Dry Goods & Clothing House
 Corner King and West Market Streets.
 All Goods marked in plain figures. 38-2c

181 YONGE STREET 181
GREAT STOCK-TAKING SALE.
 We commenced on Thursday morning, 2nd January, 1873, to offer the WHOLE STOCK at a GREAT REDUCTION from the regular Prices, in order to make a Clearance, before commencing to measure for Stock-taking.
BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN.
 Look at some of our Prices.
 Scarlet Flannel 1s, worth..... 0 1 3
 Stout Wincey, 6yd, 6d, 7yd, 9d, worth..... 0 1 0
 Prints, Ashton's best, 7yd, worth..... 0 0 9
 Fine French Merinos 2s and 2s 3d, worth..... 0 3 0
 Rich Flowered Dress Goods, 1s, worth..... 0 1 0
 French Reys 1s 2d, worth..... 0 1 0
 Heavy Tartan Lustres 1s, worth..... 0 1 0
 All-wool Plaids, 1s 3d, worth..... 0 2 3
 Paisley Shawls 15s, worth..... 1 10 0
 Good Grey Cottoms..... 0 1 0
 Clouds 7yd, 1s 3d, 1s 9d, 2s 3d, worth..... 0 2 0
 Horrock's White Cotton..... 0 0 7
 Black Alpaca 10yd, 1s 1yd, 1s 3d, and..... 0 1 6
 Blankets..... 0 8 9
 Heavy Shawls, 10s, worth..... 0 15 0
 AND OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION.
 This is a genuine Sale and no humbug.
T. BROWNLOW,
 181 Yonge Street, 4 doors North of Queen.
 34-2c

FARMERS AND MECHANICS
TRY THE LION
 FOR YOUR
Ready-Made Clothing,
Heavy Tweed Suits,
Fine Tweed Suits,
Warm Overcoats,
Red River Coats,
Boys' Clothing,
 THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK IN THE PROVINCE.
Millinery, Mantles, Shawls.

R. WALKER & SONS
 TORONTO AND LONDON.
 CELEBRATED
Millinery & Mantles.
 CELEBRATED
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
 CELEBRATED
Clothing and Gents' Furnishings.
 CELEBRATED
BOOTS & SHOES.
 The only Family Furnishing House in the St. Lawrence Buildings.
 LADIES,
 Our Millinery, Mantles, Flowers, Feathers, Trimmings, &c., are the very latest Styles, and sold at the very lowest prices.
 Our Ready-made and Ordered Clothing cannot be surpassed for Style, Material, and Workmanship!
 Do not fail to examine our immense Stock of **BOOTS AND SHOES.**
 Remember the Address,
SHAVER & BELL,
 2 St. Lawrence Buildings,
 KING STREET EAST.
 Rear Entrance—East Side of the Market. 28-2c

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.
 To please both young and old, we have laid in an Immense Stock of
HOLIDAY GOODS.
CONFECTIONERY,
FRUIT,
NUTS,
CANNED GOODS, &c.
H. M. BOWE & CO.'S
OYSTERS!
 by the can or quart. Every can stamped. One hundred barrels Choice Apples just to hand.
WRIGHT & WIDGERY,
 CORNER YONGE AND RICHMOND STS.
 Country orders promptly filled. 30-2c

Boots and Shoes.
MERRYFIELD,
 Boot and Shoe Maker,
 190 YONGE STREET.
 A large and well assorted Stock always on hand.
J. PRYKE,
 Workingmen's Boot and Shoe Store,
 KING WILLIAM STREET,
 HAMILTON.
 Copies of the ONTARIO WORKMAN can be obtained Five Cts per copy.


GOLDEN BOOT,
 300 YONGE STREET,
WM. WEST & CO.
 A SPLENDID STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
 IN GREAT VARIETY,
 Suitable for Workingmen and their Families,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
 Call and see for yourselves.
 38-2c

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


Undertaking.
M. McCABE,
PRACTICAL UNDERTAKER,
 165 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO,
 (OPPOSITE COLLEGE AVENUE.)
 Horses, Carriages, Scarfs, Gloves, and Crane, furnished at Funerals. Fisk's Patent Metallic Cases on hand.
 M. McCABE has been appointed City Undertaker by His Worship the Mayor. 28-hr

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. 28-hr

H. STONE,
UNDERTAKER.

 337 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
 Funerals furnished to order. Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases always on hand. REFRIGERATOR COFFINS supplied when required. 35-2c

Miscellaneous.
T. CLAXTON,
 Importer and Dealer in
First-class Band Instruments,
 Violins, English, German and Anglo-German Conchinas, Guitars, Flutes, Pipes, Bows, Strings, Instruction Books, etc., etc.,
 197 YONGE STREET.
 Special attention given to repairing and tuning every description of Musical Instruments. 28-2c

CAUTION TO SMOKERS.
Master's Celebrated Virginia Shag
 (Registered), sold in packets, only at 10c, 25c, and 50c each.
THE IMPERIAL, 324 YONGE STREET.
 30-2c

NOTICE.
INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners appointed for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, hereby give public notice that they are prepared to receive tenders at their office in Ottawa, up to 12 o'clock noon, on Friday, the 31st of January, 1873, for 700 tons of Railway Spikes, according to sample, to be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer, at Ottawa, and the office of the Engineers at Rimouski, Dalhousie, Newcaste, and Moncton. Tenders to state price per ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered as follows:—300 tons at Campbellton, 225 tons at Newcastle, 175 tons at Moncton, N. B., in equal quantities in the months of June, July, August, September, and October next.

A. WALSH,
 ED. B. CHANDLER,
 G. J. BYRDGES,
 J. MCLELAN,
 Commissioners.
 Intercolonial Railway, Commissioners' Office,
 Ottawa, December 27th, 1872. 38

Department of Crown Lands.
 (ACCOUNTS BRANCH.)
 Toronto, 19th Dec., 1872.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
 That the unsold Lands in the
TOWNSHIP OF BLAKE,
 in the District of Thunder Bay, are open for Sale at one dollar per acre cash, under and subject to the provisions of "The General Mining Act of 1869."
 Applications to purchase, to be made to the "Commissioner of Crown Lands," Toronto.
 (Signed)
R. W. SCOTT,
 Commissioner of Crown Lands.
 37-1c

WELLAND CANAL ENLARGEMENT.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
 SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Welland Canal," will be received at this office until noon of Friday the 10th day of January next, (1873), for the construction of Nine (9) Locks, and Nine (9) Weirs—the excavation of the Lock and Weir Pits connected with them—the intervening Reaches, Races-ways, &c., on the new portion of the WELLAND CANAL, between Thorold and Port Dalhousie.
 The work will be let in sections, four of which numbered respectively, 8, 9, 10, and 11, are situated between St. Catharines Cemetery and the Great Western Railway, and sections Nos. 15 and 16 are situated between Brown's Cement Kilns, and what is known as Marlett's Pond.
 Tenders will be received for certain portions of the enlargement and deepening of the prism of the Canal above Port Robinson, and for the removal of part of the West bank of the "Deep Cut," &c., &c.
 Maps of the several localities, together with plans and specifications of the works, can be seen at this office, on and after Friday, the 18th day of December next, where printed forms of Tender will be furnished. A like class of information relative to the works north of Marlett's Pond, may be obtained at the resident Engineer's Office, Welland.

All Tenders must be made on the printed forms, and to each must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract.
 This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
 By order,
F. BRAUN,
 Secretary.
 Department of Public Works,
 Ottawa, 22nd November, 1872.

WELLAND CANAL ENLARGEMENT.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
 Contractors are hereby informed, that the time for receiving tenders for the construction of the Nine Locks, Weirs, and other works, on the new portion of the Welland Canal, between Thorold and Port Dalhousie, has been extended to Saturday, the 26th January next.
 By order,
F. BRAUN,
 Secretary.
 Department of Public Works,
 Ottawa, 26th Dec., 1872. 38-c

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
 SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Carillon Canal, Dam and Slide," will be received at this office until noon of Monday, the 27th day of January next, 1873, for the construction of a Dam, Slide, and Canal with two Locks, in the Carillon Rapids.
 Plans and Specifications of the works can be seen at this office, and at the Machine Canal Office, Montreal, on and after Wednesday, the 16th day of January next, when printed forms of Tender will be furnished.
 All Tenders must be made on the printed forms, and to each must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract.
 This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
 By Order,
F. BRAUN,
 Secretary.
 Department of Public Works,
 Ottawa, 26th Dec., 1872. 38-c