

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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NO. 3.

Labor Notes.

The cigar-makers of New York are on a strike, with every prospect of success.

The miners employed at sixteen coal mines in Phillipsburgh, Pa., have struck for an advance of ten cents per ton. The employers refuse to give the advance demanded.

From Utica we learn that the harness makers of that city recently attempted to reduce the wages of their employes, but failed to do so. The unpleasantness lasted two days, and resulted in a complete victory for the men.

The Metropolitan Police Force, of London; Eng., have made a move for increased wages, shorter hours of labor by day, and a release from the system of military drill to which they are now subjected.

The coopers of Seaforth are out on strike against an attempted reduction in their wages, and all honorable members of the craft are requested to keep away from that section of the country for the present.

The Boot Cotton Mills, at Lowell, Mass., have concluded to build that portion of their new mill which is to run along the canal five stories in height instead of three, much improving the manufacturing capacity of the mill.

The strike of the Glasgow tobacco-pipe makers having terminated, the men of Edinburgh and Leith solicited their employers to give them the same advance as the men of Glasgow, and the employers have agreed to the request.

The labor question is truly the greatest question that agitates the people and the nations to-day. It means that all shall live, and that all who can shall contribute towards that living. It means equal opportunities—no duties without rights, no rights without duties. It means justice.

There is some talk in Chicago of those trades engaged in building amalgamating for the general benefit of all. The matter is receiving the serious consideration of the stone-cutters, bricklayers, carpenters, etc., and may possibly be accomplished at any time.

The business of the Somerset Co-operative Foundry Co. shows the following very creditable exhibit. At the close of the first year, January 1, 1869, there had been a loss of \$30 87; January 1, 1870, a profit of \$3,158; January 1, 1871, a gain of \$6,614.12, and at the end of the fourth year, January 1, 1872, a gain of \$10,821.70. The valuation of real estate used is about \$7,000.

Monday, October 28, 1872, will ever be a pleasant reminiscence with the journeyman plasterers of the Garden City of the West. On that day, without the usual preliminaries of a strike, the eight-hour principle was inaugurated, and on the morning of that day, with a satisfactory arrangement between the journeyman and the employers, the plasterers commenced work on the eight-hour system, and thus the good work moves along.

STRIKES.—Miners, Airdrie, N. B.; Joiners, Heywood; Engineers, Barnsley (partial); Power-loom Weavers, Barnsley (partial); Carpenters and Joiners, Norwood (partial); Ironworkers and Colliers, South Yorkshire (partial); Shale and Coal Workers, Calder, N. B.; Limestone-getters, Dudley. Unsettled—Colliers and Ironworkers, South Wales; Mine Engine Tenters, South Staffordshire; Bakers, Glasgow; Silversmiths, Birmingham; Cabinet Makers, London; File Makers, Sheffield; Ship Carpenters and Joiners, Poplar; Gas Stokers, London; Engineers, G. W. R. Works, Wolverhampton; Dyers, London.

TROUBLE AMONG THE TAILORS.—Baltimore has an association of clothing cutters known as the Germania Lodge No. 1, Order of the Sons of Adam. When the fact of the existence of an organization of that kind became known to the employers, they immediately assembled and adopted a preamble and resolutions declaring that they would not employ any man connected with said association, on and after the 11th October, 1872, which preamble and resolutions they had printed, and supplied each one of their employes with a copy. Attached thereto was a printed form of a resignation as a member of the Sons of Adam, which was to be signed and handed to the association of cutters, another to be signed and handed into the employers' organization and then filed. By complying with their ignominious resolutions and resigning their membership in their association they would be permitted to continue work. When the action of the employers was made known to the Sons of

Adam, they held a meeting and spurned the proposition of the employers as became freemen, and have applied to the public to decide the great issue, whether they shall be sustained as freemen, or whether they shall have a right to associate themselves together or not. The action of the employers is the main technical of the age.

AMERICAN.

The N. Y. Herald's champion name for the horse disease is febricquobronchitis.

Nearly one hundred dead Chinamen were sent home by one ship from San Francisco lately.

The latest and lowest estimate of insurance losses by the Boston fire gives the total amount as \$48,572,300.

A epizootic disease among poultry is causing the death of vast numbers of "our feathered friends" on the banks of the Susquehanna.

The American literary bureau netted \$2,500 from Froude's five lectures in New York, notwithstanding three rainy nights and the horse disease.

A gentleman who was burned out at a fire in Belfast in 1866, went to Chicago and suffered there only to try again in Boston and come out a heavy loser by the fire.

A Chicago police sergeant who joined the force twelve years ago a poor man, has accumulated \$100,000 and resigned, to give another poor but honest man an opportunity.

Chicago now closes all her saloons on Sunday, that is to say, she closes the front doors—and thousands of people are put to the unnecessary trouble of going around to the rear.

The legislation of Georgia has passed a law exempting from taxation for ten years all cotton and woollen mills in the state, in order to encourage the development of manufacturing interests.

The principal of a New York city fashionable school, at which only the children of the elite attend, claims that his patrons owe the institution over \$30,000, and it is the hardest kind of work to collect it.

The Young Men's Christian Association, Chicago, has pledged \$10,000 for the relief of the Boston sufferers, and the Masons of Chicago have raised \$5,000 at their meeting in Masonic Hall, for the relief of the craft in Boston.

Mrs. Emma Oiler, of Garnet, Kan., was washing shirts the other day in her back porch, when she received a letter from her uncle, saying she was one of several heirs to \$3,000,000 in Scotland. Washing day was postponed.

Two Detroit sisters ran away and got married the other night. When they returned to pacify their papa, they found the old gentleman in such a state of hilarity at the removal of the burden of their milliners' bills, that the newly made husbands became painfully sad.

A gentleman connected with a Boston bank as a clerk recently robbed the bank. They called him "fellow" and other disreputable names at first, and some intimated that he was a thief, for they thought he had stolen only a few dollars. But it turns out that he took \$85,000, and is not a thief at all, but a defaulter.

A most hardened individual is a Chicago youngster, aged but nineteen years, who was convicted in that city and sentenced to imprisonment for life. As the clerk read the terrible words, the boy's old father arose in a transport of affection and agony, and threw his arms around his child's neck with a loud cry of pain. The son shook him off fiercely, and, in an angry tone, exclaimed "quit that." The old man shrank back in dismay, and the boy hurried away to confinement.

A man in Covington, Ky., made a bet the other day that he could drink a pint and a half of Cincinnati whiskey in twelve hours. He won the bet, and his widow remarked at the funeral next day, that it was the first money he had earned by hard work in ten years.

The corpse of a good-looking, well-dressed man was found on the Staten Island beach the other day. In his left hand was clutched a locket containing the picture of a pretty, fair-haired girl, which was also suspended from his neck by a ribbon. The inquest revealed nothing, and the remains were borne off to a nameless grave in the potter's field.

The work of preparing for the coming of the "beautiful snow" along the mountain division

of the Union Pacific is progressing rapidly, about 500 men being employed, of whom 225 are engaged on the snow sheds alone. Over 100 miles of snow fence have been put up and several miles of sheds. Fifteen miles of track have been raised, and other improvements made, by which it is hoped that a blockade this winter will be prevented.

There is an old saying: "A pennyworth of help is worth twopennyworth of pity." The friends of Woodhull and Claflin, anxious to secure the release of these misguided females from durance vile, held a meeting on Saturday evening, intending as a proof of their sympathy, to raise the sum of \$38,000. The money subscribed in the room amounted to only \$9.50.

THE SAN JUAN QUESTION.

A London paper of the 1st inst., throws some light on the San Juan affair. It states the case thus: Between the British dominions in North America (now the Dominion of Canada) and the United States, the boundary line was, in its western portions, previously to 1846, unfixed. The question was a standing dispute between Great Britain and America, which it was extremely desirable to get out of the way. Lord Aberdeen, Foreign Minister in Sir Robert Peel's Cabinet, proposed that the boundary line should be the 49th parallel of north latitude. This made all easy until the line, running westward, struck the waters of the Pacific. This it did in such a way as to cross the channel between the American mainland and Vancouver's Island, and cut away, and leave to the Americans, a slice of the island. But it was seen to be fair that England should have all the island; and Lord Aberdeen, doing as any man of common sense not minutely acquainted with the localities would have done, added that the line, instead of cutting Vancouver's Island, should deflect to the south, pass along the middle of the channel between Vancouver's Island and the American mainland, and thus leave the island to Great Britain. All this would have been right if the channel between Vancouver's Island and the mainland had been a uniform channel, like that between Dover and Calais; but, unhappily, at the most critical point, it is divided into three minor channels—the Haro Channel, lying nearest the British, that is to say, Vancouver's Island; the Middle Channel, between San Juan islet and another small island; and the Rosario Channel, lying nearest the American mainland. Now, the treaty said that the boundary line was to run in the middle of the general channel. Accordingly, all would have been easy if England and America had held to the letter of the law. But for mysterious diplomatic reasons, they agreed to give up all idea of the middle passage. "You take half the Haro Channel," said the Yankee, "and be thankful. We give you up a part of Vancouver's Island, but we promise islands in its vicinity, and intend to take San Juan." England, on the other hand, demanded that the line should run in the middle of the Rosario Channel, next the American shore, and to this the Americans stiffly demurred. The German Emperor was bidden to choose one of the two channels, the Haro or the Rosario, and he chose the Haro. It appears to be the unanimous opinion of the English residents in Vancouver's Island, and of all who really understand the question in this country, that the obstinacy of the British diplomatists in insisting that the award should lie between Haro Channel and the Rosario Channel, and should not be allowed to fix upon the Middle Channel, did the mischief.

REVOLTING TRAGEDY BY A BAND OF INHUMAN MONSTERS.

Tranpmann has been imitated at Szent-Clary, a village in Lower Hungary. During the night of the 13th ult., robbers broke into the house of an innkeeper, Francis Czutsch, and took possession of about £200 worth of money and chattels. Everything was packed up, and the robbers removing the bags, when one of them upset a chair, who avok the landlord, who was sleeping in the next room with

his wife. Mr. Czutsch at once jumped out of bed, took a double-barrelled gun and a knife, and opened the door, through which he fired two shots at the brigands without hitting them. The miscreants then floored the unfortunate man, whom they nearly stabbed to death. Mrs. Czutsch, who was awakened by the noise, and hurried to the help of her husband, was murdered most cruelly. The robbers then got hold of the six children, tied and gagged them, and set the house on fire at the two corners, taking to flight with their booty. The ill-fated house was soon in a blaze, and when the first fire-engines appeared on the spot, the mother and children had already been buried under the falling timbers. The landlord succeeded in creeping out of the fire, and has been able to give some important information, although there is little hope of his surviving. He stated that the assassins were nine in number, with faces blackened. The police are actively searching for the murderers.

A NEW INVENTION.

Dr. William H. Sterling has patented a process for preserving iron. An exchange says: "His invention contemplates the permanent preservation of iron. This he accomplishes by first heating the iron in vacuo, in order to expand it and open the pores, and then forcing some non-oxidizing or non-oxidizable substance into the interstitial and intercellular spaces of the iron to cool. This thoroughly impregnates the iron with a substance which will prevent it from rusting or deteriorating in any manner. Among numerous substances which can be used with the above result, the inventor specially mentions, and states his preference for paraffine. We regard this as one of the most valuable patents which has ever been taken out by an inventor on this coast. England has offered a large reward for any process that will prevent iron from oxidizing, in order that their iron ships might be rendered proof against the oxidizing effects of salt water, which soon destroys their iron plating; and we hope that Dr. Sterling will be the fortunate one to receive it."

OLD AGE.

One of our Life Insurance Companies has republished, as a vehicle for its business advertisement, Dr. Rush's celebrated Account of the Causes and Indications of Longevity, and of the state of the Body and Mind in Old Age, which was first printed at Philadelphia in 1793. It is interesting and impressive still, though many of its statements are trite, and can scarcely have been novel when it first appeared. Dr. Rush's enumeration of the circumstances which favor longevity comprises descent from long-living ancestors, temperance in eating and drinking, the moderate exercise of the understanding (i. e. intellectual activity, without overwork), equanimity of temper, and matrimony. According to his observations, sedentary employment, early baldness or grey hairs, acute diseases not terminating fatally, the loss of teeth, or the use of tea, coffee and butter, do not materially affect the length of life. He remarks in conclusion, under this head, that among the old people whom he examined, he scarcely met with one who had not lost brothers or sisters in early life, though born, apparently, under circumstances equally favorable to longevity.

With regard to the bodily and mental phenomena of old age, he points out that there is great sensibility to cold; that impressions made upon the ears of old people excite sensation and reflection much more quickly than those made upon the eyes, that the appetite is increased, and the pulse full, but fitful. The marks of age appear earlier and are more numerous in persons who have combined with hard labor a vegetable or scanty diet; are more common (or were, in his day) among country than among city people, and among the inhabitants of civilized countries. Old men tread upon the whole base of the foot at once, in walking.

Memory is the first faculty that fails in old age, and it decays soonest in hard drinkers. The understanding may be preserved by use; and old people who take an interest in books, newspapers and con-

versation, preserve their intellects remarkably by this means. Dr. Johnson ascribes Swift's collapse of mental power to his foolish avoidance of spectacles and seclusion of himself from society. The moral and religious faculties are usually exercised constantly and increasing in the evening of life, and hence are preserved unimpaired. The fear of death is much diminished. Imperfect sleep and dreaming are universal among the old.

They resemble children in the state of appetite, and the desire (which should be gratified) of eating between meals; in the marks which slight contusions or impressions leave upon their skins; in their being soon fatigued by exercise, and soon refreshed by rest; in their disposition to detail immediately everything they see or hear; and in their aptitude to shed tears. Dr. Rush mentions in illustration of the last peculiarity, Voltaire's constant weeping at the recital of his own tragedies, after he had passed his eightieth year, and Homer's representation of old Menelaus, as weeping, ten years after the fall of Troy, when he spoke of the death of the Greek Heroes of the siege. It is fair to remark, however, that the Homeric warriors, old and young, are not ashamed of tears, and invariably "cry when they feel like it." Witness Achilles by the sea, and Ajax in the battle.

Dr. Rush says all diseases of old people originate in debility, and the general remedies are stimulants, particularly heat, applied by the warm bath, warm rooms thick clothing, especially bed clothing, and ample protection for the extremities. Generous diet and drink should be allowed. Company, particularly of young and lively persons, is an excellent stimulus; and gentle exercise and cleanliness are highly beneficial.

Death from old age is the effect of gradual palsy; but few even among those who attain to great longevity, die in this way. It is usually the attack of some disease that finally overcomes the resistance which enfeebled vitality is able to offer.

SAYINGS OF JOSH BILLINGS.

Anatomikally considered, laffing iz the sensashun ov pheeling good all over, and showing it principally in one spot.

Morally considered, it iz the next best thing tew the 10 commandments.

Philosophikally considered, it beats Herriek's pills 3 pills in the game.

Tharo iz laff that noboddy kan withstand; it iz just az honest and noizy az a distrikt skool let out tew play, it shakes a man up from hiz toze tew hiz temples, it bubbles and twists him like a whiskee pbit it lifts him up oph from hiz cheer like feathers, and lots him bak agin like melted led, it goes all thru him like a pikpocket, and finally leaves him az weak and az crazy az tho he had bin soaking all day in a Rushing bath and forgot tew be took out.

This kind ov a laff belongs tew jolly good phellows who are az helthy az quakers, and who are az eazy tew please az a gall who iz going tew be married to-morrow.

In konklusion i say laff every good chance yu kan git, but don't laff unless uf feel like it, for there ain't nothing in this world more hearty than a good, honest laff, nor nothing more hollow than a heartless one.

When yu do laff open yure mouth wide onuff for the noize tew git out without squealling, thro yure hed bak az tho yu was going tew be shaved, hold on tew yure false hair with both hands and then laff till yure soul gits thoroly rested.

Most ov the happiness in this world konsists in possessing what others kant git. Take all the phools and the good luk out of this world, and it would bother menny ov us tew git a living.

Honesty iz like money, yu hav got tew work hard tow git it, and then work hard- or to keep it.

I alwuz git my boots made bi the shumaker that other shumakers praze.

Philosophy iz born in the head, and dies in the heart.