

# 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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## FOREIGN.

Zernetz, one of the largest villages in the Engadine, was almost totally destroyed by fire one night last week.

King Charles of Sweden died at the seaport of Malmo, on the Sound, last Wednesday.

The Empress of Austria has established a fund to give a reward of 100 florins for every life saved within her dominions.

A Russian organ at Brussels denies that the Czar will demand abrogation of the Treaty of Paris.

The Internationals in Europe are reported about to hold another universal Congress, that at the Hague having caused great dissatisfaction.

The coal famine which has been afflicting England for some time shows signs of abatement, an immediate fall in prices being expected.

Oscar II. is the title of the new King of Sweden, who was formally crowned on Friday at Stockholm, as successor to the late King, his brother.

Mark Twain has gone to Europe, it is said, to study the English people from his peculiar point of view. We may expect a side-splitting book when he returns.

The Austrian government is taking strict measures to prevent the Jesuits expelled from Germany from finding a refuge in its dominions.

Prince Oscar, brother of the late King of Sweden, succeeds the deceased monarch on the throne, and the oath of allegiance to him has been taken.

The returns of the Clyde shipbuilding trade for August show a decrease in the number and tonnage of the vessels launched, compared with the previous four years. Taking the eight months of the year, however, there is still a large increase.

The relations between the Courts of Munich and Berlin are not of the most cordial character. King Ludwig is angry at slights of some unexplained kind, avoided the Crown Prince when he visited Bavaria, and has declined an invitation to meet the Emperors of Austria and Russia.

The platform of the London International Convention is a surprisingly sensible and practical one—comprising universal suffrage and the ballot in elections to all public offices, gratuitous and compulsory common school education, and the abolition of standing armies, indirect taxes and usury.

The Coolie Trade is likely to receive a check from the Japanese, who, acting on the opinion of the British Charge d'Affaires, are investigating the circumstances of the shipping of a lot of coolies on board a Peruvian ship, and will probably order them to be released and sent back to China, whence they were taken.

TIN IN AUSTRALIA.—The *Birmingham News* says that a Birmingham gentleman has just received a letter from Australia, in which it is stated that large quantities of tin have recently been discovered, and that "all the men upon the station are tin mad." The discovery has been made upon the Strathbogie run, 15 miles from Wellingrove and 90 from Armadale in New South Wales.

The Chinese government has given orders that all the forms of religion of Confucius shall be rigidly enforced among the students recently sent to the United States, and that the four books of the five kings, and the sacred edict of Emperor Kanghi, shall form part of their regular lessons. This action has been taken because those students who preceded them became "contaminated," while in America, with Christianity.

An engineer of celebrity in Italy has just been arrested at Florence for trying to poison at the same time no fewer than eighteen people. Among the number are his father, his brother, his wife, and his children. He was in financial difficulties, and, by way of extricating himself, he resolved to kill all from whom he expected to inherit property, or whose death would give him its untrammelled possession. Only by pure accident was

his diabolical purpose found out—after he had prepared, and indeed, perfected his plans—but before anyone was hurt.

A private letter from Sydney, New South Wales, says: "The mines are still going ahead. Tin and copper will soon be as plentiful as gold mines are. Thousands and thousands of acres are being taken, where the tin can be shovelled up, nearly all stream tin. The opal mountain affair will soon be proved, and its whereabouts made known. The lucky fellow who found it is to have £60,000 and half the ground if the opals are found to be of the right sort. This colony and Queensland abound in minerals and precious stones, such as diamonds, rubies, and sapphires. For many years tin has been walked over, kicked about, and, no one knew what it was; all at once dark little stones and gravel are found to be rich with tin and copper. It was just the same with gold until people here opened their eyes and awoke from their dream."

## A MECHANIC'S ARGUMENT.

[From the *Cleveland (O.) Herald*.]

Those who have carefully studied the state of political opinion in the factories and workshops of this city, inform us the set of the current among Democratic workmen is very strongly in favor of the re-election of Grant, whilst among the Republican workmen there is scarcely an instance of disaffection. In every Grant Club formed in this city there are more or less Democratic workmen, whilst there is no class more enthusiastic in support of the Republican nominees than the workmen as a body.

A mechanic employed in a boiler shop explained the matter in a street car discussion a day or two since. He had been listening quietly to the harangue of a dissatisfied Republican office-seeker, who was denouncing the present Administration and declaring his purpose of voting for Greeley. Turning to the boiler-maker the Greeleyite appealed to him for confirmation, as a Democrat, of what had been said of the evils of the present Administration's rule. The answer was given promptly, and with great earnestness. Said the mechanic:—"I am a Democrat, but I am not a Greeley man; why should I be? A Greeley Administration, you say, will effect a complete change. Since Grant has been President I have had all the work I could do, and more. Last week I worked three nights overtime, and earned forty dollars that week. I could do the same thing this week if I wanted to. My family are taken good care of, and my boy gets the best of education in the High School. I have not been a day out of work. I may be ground down with taxes, as you say, but I have always had the money to pay them and still add to my account in the savings bank. The country may be going to ruin as you tell me, but I don't think I am, and none of my shopmates are. I am as much a Democrat as ever, and I don't like a good many things this Administration has done, but I have done well under it, and the working people generally are well off under it. I don't want any change, and I don't think anybody will be the better for it, except a lot of suckers who want fat offices. No, sir, I don't want any change. I am a Democrat, but I am for Grant all over, every time. That's my position."

There are tens of thousands of mechanics who reason exactly in the same way as this boiler-maker, and who will cast their votes for Grant in November, whatever their past party affiliations may have been.

## AN IMMENSE RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.

Herculean railroad enterprises seem to be waking up in Europe. No man can predict what a few years may bring about in commercial and social relations by this process of giving unity and homogeneity to the nations of the whole world. Think of

the revolutions in travel and trade which the following paragraph suggests:—

"A late English paper gives some particulars of an enterprise of world-wide interest, which is now engrossing the attention of railroad capitalists in Europe. This enterprise is the construction of a railroad in the valley of the Euphrates, to connect Antioch on the Persian Gulf, and thus save five days time and 1000 miles of distance in the circuitous steam navigation of the globe. The trip through the Red Sea is one of the most expensive and most unpleasant parts of the trip between Hindostan and England. The completion of the road from Antioch to Basora would soon be followed by extensions to Constantinople on one side and Bombay on the other, and ten days time for passengers and fast freight would be saved between Europe and China. A committee of London capitalists lately studied the Euphrates railway project, and reported that no company could afford to undertake the work without government assistance, and they will appeal to Great Britain or Turkey. The shortest line will be about 1000 miles—a moderate distance to save 2000 miles of perilous and difficult navigation."

## A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

In a fashionable Scotch church in London (the correspondent of the *Dundee Advertiser* writes) there has just been a "scandalous" little incident, very painful to one unfortunate man, and very amusing to many others. A gentleman, well known in society, recently deserted his wife, and she, poor creature, has since been roaming about the world in search of him. Having been informed that her husband "worshipped" pretty regularly in the church alluded to, she went there in a great rage, and during the services fixed her eyes on a highly respectable elder, who, though not her husband, was amazingly like him. Immediately after the services concluded, the excited woman rushed from the gallery where she had been sitting, and without waiting to make certain whether she was right or wrong, seized the unfortunate elder by the whiskers, and poured a shower of blows on his head. Before her mistake was made known to her, and explanation given, the poor elder's frontispiece was black and blue. He did not give the woman into custody, but, like a good Christian, took her home with him to dinner.

## WIFE LOST.

ADVENTURES OF A DANE IN RESCUING HIS SISTER FROM THE CLUTCHES OF AN UNTAMED BIGAMIST.

Andrew Smith, a Dane, about 22 years of age, a resident of Carson Valley, hearing that his sister was held in "durance vile" in Sampete, Utah Territory, by a Mormon, to whom she was "sealed," a man having two other wives, left Mottsville some three months since with the intention of rescuing his sister from the clutches of the "Lord's Anointed." Arriving in Utah, he stopped at Sampete some time, making believe his presence there was merely for the sake of paying his sister a visit, in order to allay any suspicion that might be raised in regard to his real intentions. At the time the Mormon Conference was being held in Salt Lake City he prevailed upon the man by whom his sister was held to let his three wives (so he called them) accompany him (Smith) to Salt Lake City to attend the Conference. The polygamist consented, and the parties repaired to the "City of Saints" by carriage.

On reaching that place young Smith succeeded in getting the two wives of the man to stop at the hotel, while he and his sister took a ride around the country, proposing to return in a short time. Leaving the unsuspecting females, and when beyond the city limits, Smith drove at a rapid rate until he reached Ogden, when he and his sister took the cars going west, leaving

buggy and horse at Ogden for the owners to recover as best they could. The happy couple arrived here on Thursday last and proceeded to Carson Valley, where their parents reside. The young lady was glad to escape from the thralldom in which she was held, and the brother's joy at affecting her freedom knew no bounds. Smith says if this should meet the eye of his sister's former mate he hopes he will come out here to reclaim her, or send Brigham Young. Miss Smith, when married to the man, had just come to the country, and could not speak a word of English, and being ignorant of the customs of the country, was held an easy captive.

## AN ALMHOUSE WAIF.

John Broadway, a young man twenty-five years of age, whose appearance and manners betokened his good breeding, was arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, on a charge of larceny. A lady of middle age was his accuser. She testified that her name was Mrs. Catherine Humphrey, residing at No. 18 West Fifty-first street, and that the prisoner had stolen from her \$400 worth of jewelry. When she missed the property she accused him of the theft, and he admitted the charge. In his examination at the court he denied the charge, however, but was committed for a further hearing this morning. The history of the prisoner's life is an interesting one, and was given to the court by the complainant herself, whose grief at the young man's folly was unaffected and deep.

Mrs. Humphrey, it seems, is a lady possessed of a considerable share of this world's goods, and, although married, she has had no children of her own among whom to divide her wealth. Many years ago, while one day visiting the inmates at the almshouse, her attention was attracted by a bright little fellow, a few years old, who was playing around the place. On inquiry she learned that he had no parents alive, or, if he had, they were not then to be found, and, after taking quite a fancy to the child, she determined to adopt him as her own. The child was accordingly removed to Mrs. Humphrey's, and by her reared and educated with the same love and care that she would if he were her own flesh and blood. But her tender solicitude and motherly affection for the waif of, probably, a degraded origin, had been unattended with that success she so fondly wished. Instead of being the solace of her declining years, he began to plunder and rob her of whatever he could lay his hands on. Several times she forgave him, and for a while he would restrain himself, but would again break out as before. Bad company and the evil in his very nature led him from bad to worse, until finally he found himself the inmate of a prison cell. And even here the great affection his more than mother had for him came between him and the fate he so richly merited, and he escaped. This is the second time he has been under arrest on a charge of felony, from which he will not so easily get free.

The places where he had pawned the jewelry were visited and the property recovered, not, however, without having the money advanced on them paid by Mrs. Humphrey.—*N. Y. Herald*.

## MARK TWAIN.

HE IS ENTERTAINED BY A LONDON CLUB.

Mark Twain was entertained at dinner by the Whitefriars' Club, London, at the Mitre Tavern, on the evening of August 6. In reply to the toast in his honor, Mark thus spoke:

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you very heartily indeed for this expression of kindness towards me. What I have done for England and civilization in the arduous affairs which I have engaged in—that is good—that is so smooth that I will say it again—what I have done for England and for civilization in the arduous part I have performed, I have done with a single-hearted devotion, and with no hope of reward. I am proud, I am very proud, that it was reserved for me

to find Dr. Livingstone, and for Mr. Stanley to get all the credit. (Laughter.) I hunted for that man in Africa all over seventy-five or one hundred parishes, thousands and thousands of miles in the wilds and deserts, all over the place, sometimes riding negroes, and sometimes travelling by rail. I didn't mind the rail or anything else so that I didn't come in for the tar and feathers. I found that man at Ujiji—a place you may remember if you have ever been there—and it was a very great satisfaction that I found him just in the nick of time. I found that poor old man deserted by his niggers and his geographers, deserted by all his kind except gorillas—dejected, miserable, famishing, absolutely famishing; but he was eloquent. Just as I had found him he had eaten his last elephant, and he said to me, "God knows where I shall get another." He had nothing to wear except his venerable and honorable naval suit, and nothing to eat but his diary. But I said to him, "It is all right, I have discovered you, and Stanley will be here by the 4 o'clock train and will discover you officially, and then we will turn to and have a reg'lar good time." I said, "Cheer up, for Stanley has got corn, ammunition, glass beads, hymn books, whiskey, and everything which the human heart can desire; he has got all kinds of valuables, including telegraph poles and a few cartloads of money. By this time communication has been made with the land of Bibles and civilization, and property will advance." And then we surveyed all that country from Ujiji, through Unanogo and other places, to Unyanymbe. I mention these names simply for your edification, nothing more—do not expect it—particularly as intelligence to the Royal Geographical Society. (Roars of laughter.) And then, having filled up the old man, we were all too full for utterance, and departed. We have since then feasted on honors. Stanley has received a snuff-box, and I have received considerable snuff; he has got to write a book and gather in the rest of the credit, and I am going to levy on the copyright and to collect the money. Nothing comes amiss to me—cash or credit; but, seriously I do feel that Stanley is the chief man, and an illustrious one, and I do applaud him with all my heart. Whether he is an American or a Welshman by birth, or one, or both, matters not to me. So far as I am personally concerned, I am simply here to stay a few months, and to see English manners and customs, and to enjoy myself; so the simplest thing I can do is to thank you for the toast you have honored me with and for the remarks you have made, and to wish health and prosperity to the Whitefriars' Club, and to sink down to my accustomed level. (Cheers.)

## ECONOMY IN THE USE OF TIME.

Perhaps in no other particular are people so penny-wise and pound-foolish as in the employment of time. One individual, engaged in business, gets worn out, dyspeptic, and nervous; a month's relaxation would restore his health; yet rather than give himself the needful rest, he takes the risk of years of suffering and inability. Another, in the mistaken idea that he is economical, occupies time in comparatively profitless occupations, when he used to be employed in his regular calling. Another makes idleness a profession. True economy in the use of time consists in getting as large a return as possible for its expenditure. The man that ruins his eyes by reading in the train under the mistaken idea that he is economising time, is not getting the largest return possible for the use of that time. Good vision in advancing age is worth more than all the information thus obtained. The student who spends a couple of hours a day with his skates, oars, cricket or foot ball, is probably earning more in his recreation than in any similar period of time spent in a study. The man who, by a hearty frolic with his children in the morning before he starts to work, gets good humor for the day, earns as much at his play as he does in his work.