

# 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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## CANADIAN.

There is said to be a youth in St. Stephens who, though only 17 years of age, stands seven feet high in his boots.

During the week ending Thursday last, 8,648 barrels of crude oil and 1,400 barrels of distilled oil were shipped from Petrolia Station.

A joint stock Company is now being formed in Montreal for the purpose of establishing a cotton factory on the splendid water privilege of the North River at St. Andrews, Argenteuil.

During a thunder-storm at Prescott, Thursday, the electric fluid struck the premises of Mr. Hiram Bass, in the 7th concession of the township of Edwardsburg, and instantly killed a young woman while she was in the act of shutting a chamber window to keep out the rain.

A certain manufacturing firm in Hamilton shipped on Monday 800 caddies of Myrtle Navy tobacco, weighing 15 tons, to the province of Manitoba. The Manitobans must be great smokers, or the otherwise importations of this article will not be required for a long time to come.

One of the most terrific hail storms ever experienced in the Ottawa Valley, visited Buckingham village about four o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Persons who were present at the time aver that hail the size of hen eggs fell in a regular shower for several minutes. Windows were broken, trees were knocked down, lumber piles were upset, and a considerable amount of damage was done during the time the storm lasted.

The Mitchell Advocate says:—"The latest dastardly act which has reached us is the poisoning of about 500 sheep belonging to Messrs. Jones & Murphy,—two gentlemen who took very prominent parts in the return of Mr. Daly to the Commons. On the morning after the election, over thirty of the animals were found dead in the field, and fifteen or twenty others have since died. The rest of the flock may recover, but some of them are in a bad state as we write. Men who would lend themselves to so inhuman and diabolical an act would be guilty of any crime."

Last Thursday night a raid was made, by a gang of thieves on a whole block of stores, eight in number, in London. At present only one arrest has been made, and that is of a young man named Thomas Jennings, who was found with a large sum of money which he was carelessly showing around among his companions. The police were in blissful ignorance of what was going on within a stone-throw of their own headquarters. The gang took from a dry goods store \$100 in cash; a retail drug store was next entered from the back, drawers and closets were opened and a sum of \$23 taken.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—On Tuesday morning about two o'clock, during the terrific thunder storm, a fearful scene was enacted in the house of Mr. Stanley, 5th concession, London township. It appears that one of Mr. Stanley's daughters, a girl about thirteen years of age, was awakened by the thunder, and felt very much frightened. In consequence, she got up and left the bed, in which she was sleeping alone, and went to that occupied by her two sisters. Shortly after doing so, she was struck by lightning and killed instantly. Her sisters were stunned, and remained insensible for some time after the shock. The calamity caused quite an excitement in the neighborhood.

Godfrey White, lately a journeyman shoemaker in the employment of Mr. William White, is a fortunate man, if his own story is to be believed. He claims to have fallen heir to a fortune of £185,000 sterling, left him by "Lord Godfrey," of Banbury, Oxfordshire, England. A Mr. Weese, who has been in search of White, arrived yesterday and found his man, who has gone on a bit of a spree today in consequence of the receipt of the news of his good fortune. White, who was met by our reporter this morning, also states that he is a brother of the Bishop of Bristol, at whose instance the search for him was initiated. He is quite full of charitable impulses, and promises to leave some of his newly-acquired wealth in Belleville, for the benefit of certain charitable institutions.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

Neeham, an Indian doctor from Munceytown, was murdered in St. Thomas on Saturday night, by two men residing near the town. Their names are Henry Fitzsimmons and Robert Lipsey. The Mayor issued a warrant for their arrest within an hour after the murder-

ous assault was committed, and three constables were sent immediately in pursuit, but they escaped and are still at large. Fitzsimmons is a slim, raw-boned man, six feet in height, light complexioned, with large sandy side whiskers and moustache; the ring finger of the right hand is crippled, and is turned at right angles towards the palm which is also deeply scarred. Lipsey is square built and stout, five feet ten in height, dark complexioned, has no whiskers, but wears a thin, dark-colored moustache. Both were dressed in dark clothes when last seen.

On the evening of the 12th inst., some workmen engaged in deepening a well on the farm of Mr. Richard Davis, front of Sidney, accidentally made a discovery of natural gas. After setting off a blast in the rock, they threw a wisp of straw, to dispel the foul air, and were surprised to find that the flame did not abate. Inspection disclosed the fact that a flame about two feet in height was rising from a crevice in the rock, and they at once correctly surmised that they had discovered a reservoir of natural gas, the rock confining which the blast had displaced. The men left it burning when they left the place, and it is not known whether it has yet been extinguished.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

## FOREIGN.

The Japanese Embassy to China to effect a change in treaties will return again to China on the arrival of the Embassy now in Europe.

The Birmingham, Eng., Gazette says that the china and earthenware manufacturers in the Staffordshire potteries have added ten per cent to their prices.

It is rumored that the Isle of Man is to be made a convict station, and that the Port Erin breakwater and the Ramsey and other harbour works will be completed by the convicts.

At Macao there was duel between the Spanish Consul and the Consul of Peru, growing out of a dispute about a gambling debt. Senior Zarrubono was severely wounded in the arm. The principals and seconds were arrested.

The Japanese line of telegraph between Gagasaki and Yokohama, some six hundred miles in length, has been finished, and the new instruments are received communications with San Francisco will be opened.

So extensively is the adulteration of tea carried on in China, that Mr. Medhurst, the British Consul at Shanghai, recently wrote that 53,000 pounds of willow leaves were in manipulation at one port alone, to be mixed with tea for shipment, at the ratio of from 10 to 20 per cent.

A Breton peasant, on his way to Paris, stopped in a barber shop in Bambobiblet. While the barber was stropping his razor, the peasant noticed a dog sitting near his chair, and staring at him fiercely. "What is the matter with that dog?" The barber answered with unconcerned air, "That dog is always there. You see when I cut off an ear—" "Well?" "Well, he eats it."

Walter Morrison, M. P., for Plymouth, a staunch advocate for co-operative enterprises among the working classes, has bought a farm in Hertfordshire, which he proposes to work on co-operative principles, with a view to test them as applied to agriculture, and to do good to all concerned.

A physician of Montpellier, in France, has lately been making experiments with fowls to see what effects wine, brandy and absinthe would have on them. They took to the liquors as naturally as could be, and soon grew very fond of them. Two months devoted to absinthe killed the strongest cock or hen; those who more wisely used brandy died at the end of four months and a half; but those who loved the ruby wine lengthened out their days so as to die only at the comparative mellow age of ten months. It was found that under the developing power of strong drink the cock's crests increased to three or four times their original size, and became fiery red, as the noses of old toppers come in time to bloom and blossom like the rose.

Mr. James Sanderson, whose facilities for forming a correct judgment of the harvest yield in England are specially great, has sent the London Times his usual yearly estimate of the yield of the current harvest. He puts wheat at six bushels per acre below the average; barley 10 per cent. below, while beans and peas are estimated at about 15 per cent. above the ordinary yield. He has still hopes of potatoes. Indeed, in spite of disease, he holds that should the weather continue genial

the crop will be a very large one. Roots, he says, are abundant, pastures luxuriant, and the hay crop the largest on record.

The Thames Regatta was brought to a conclusion on the 19th ult., the Champion Fours being won by the Hammersmith crew after a magnificent race with the Newcastle men. In the final heat for the Champion Pair, however, matters were reversed, the Tyne-siders (Laylor and Winship) beating the Hammersmith representatives (Thomas and Biffin.) Fouls occurred in both races, without, however, interfering with the result.

Johnston, a celebrated swimmer, undertook to swim across the English Channel, from Dover to Calais, 26 miles, on Saturday last. He had accomplished about seven miles when he became totally numbed by the coldness of the water, and he was threatened with cramps. He was taken up by a boat which had kept alongside from the start.

Many harrowing facts have been given of the dreadful famine in Persia, but one incident is now related so intensely horrible as almost to surpass belief, although seriously mentioned in the *Levant Times*. In the Persian city of Flamatan, two famishing women, aided by seven others, stole three children and ate them. They were arrested and the bones of the dead children found partially concealed in their clothes. The Grand Vizier condemned the two women to the gibbet, and their companions in guilt to death in prison.—At the end of a week five of these seven wretches were found dead in the prison, after having devoured the two others.

At a recent claimant's meeting a sensation was produced by the appearance of Professor Anderson, the "Wizard of the North," stating that he had evidence to prove the claimant was not Arthur Orton. He told the audience he knew both Arthur Orton and Tom de Castro at Castlemaine, in Australia, in the year 1859. Mr. Anderson said he was on a tour with his entertainment of magic through Australia, when in July, 1859, he halted at Castlemaine. Not knowing how to spend his time he appealed to the lessee of the theatre, who informed him that two Englishmen, one of whom was understood to be the son of a baronet, were being tried for horse-stealing at the Court-house. He accordingly went to the court-house, but the trial was just over, and the two prisoners, Tom de Castro and Arthur Orton, were being congratulated on their acquittal by a number of friends outside the court-house. He joined them. That the claimant was Tom de Castro was beyond a doubt, and that he was not Arthur Orton was also beyond a doubt.

## AMERICAN.

Edwards and Chambers have arranged for another fight, to come off within six months. Two men were killed at the west end of the Hoosac tunnel, on Thursday morning, by the premature discharge of a blast.

Coarse gold, which returns nine cents to the pan, has been found while digging a well in the town of Redding, on the line of the California and Oregon Railroad.

The New York Independent is sharply after the New York manufacturing company engaged for producing idols for the Hindoo market, to be worshipped by the heathen in his blindness.

Mr. A. T. Stewart at last enjoys the pleasure of his new hotel for working-women is completed. It received the final touch of the painter's brush on Monday, and is ready for occupancy.

A New York letter writer says that in one Broadway business house there are not less than nine divorced husbands, two of whom are members of the firm.

The jury system is unpopular in California. An ex-convict is in pursuit of the twelve men who convicted him, has "talked" one, and proposes to shoot the remaining eleven on sight.

The Woman's club-house in New York, which its projectors promise will not be surpassed by any club-house in the country, will be opened in the winter.

It is estimated that 20,000 innocents are now on their way from California to the diamond diggings in Arizona. It won't be long until these 20,000—ragged, hungry, foot-sore and savage—will be found wearily trudging the back trail, in fit humour for hanging the man who first set afloat the diamond stories.

## CABLE NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 16th.—Mazatlan advices to the 7th state that political affairs at Sinaloa are uncertain. Canedo was at Lanori with eight hundred troops, while the garrison of Mazatlan was only 3,000. The rumors that Lozada and Vego were hostile in their intentions to the Government, are false.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—Emperor Francis Joseph left Berlin at 8 o'clock to-night. He was accompanied to the railway station by the Emperor William, Prince Frederick William, and many officers of the army and court. He repeatedly embraced the German Emperor and the Crown Prince before stepping from the platform to the car.

LONDON, Sep. 14.—A banquet was given last evening by Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, in honor of the foreign officers who came to England to witness the Autumn manoeuvres of the British troops. Eighty persons were present, including the Prince of Wales, Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Teck.

HAVRE, Sept. 14.—M. Thiers arrived here this morning from Trouville. He was waited upon by the city officers and presented with an address. M. Thiers, in reply, expressed his pleasure at the favorable relations existing between France and other nations. He said he would endeavor to remove all causes of contention among the French people, and would continue to govern the country in the same spirit as he had heretofore.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—It is reported that the International Congress in its closing session adopted the resolution converting the society into a political organization. The resolution was introduced by August, one of the members from Paris.

Delegates from Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Spain and the United States protested against it, and threatened to withdraw unless the vote was reconsidered. As the sitting was secret it was difficult to obtain a trustworthy account of the proceedings, and it is not known what action has been finally taken on the question.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—At a meeting of the members of the International Society in this city yesterday, 30 persons attended. The subject of the enfranchisement of the working classes was discussed. The majority of the members present are in favor of the complete secession from Karl Marx section of the Society. The English Tory journals, express great dissatisfaction with the results of the labors of the Geneva Arbitration.

## THE CLINK OF THE HAMMER.

There is something attractive to the ear in the sounding clink of the blacksmith's hammer, as in its regularity it comes he striking, producing the ring which speaks of toil and industry, evincing effort on the part of the industrious to act out the part in life assigned to them. We know that every note proceeding from the anvil is significant of impression made in the iron, and when we hear oft-repeated blows skilfully applied, we look for results in the production of articles of usefulness. Drawn by the inviting sound of industrial labor, we approach the source and see manifested there a workman's knowledge of the nature of the material being worked upon, as well as an acquaintance with the means and method to be applied necessary to the production of desired results.

The effect of force is comparatively slight upon cold iron, and only under the expanding influence of heat is it wrought to a condition to be shaped and molded by the workman. When the soft metal is struck, the subdued sound proves conclusively that it is yielding to the hammer's influence. There is an old adage with which all are familiar from its frequent application, "strike while the iron is hot," teaching promptness as necessary, and implying that delays may result in failure.

In the economy of life, all circumstances and situations require the employment of agencies to bring about results, reducing the problem of life experience, and bringing it within the laws of cause and effect. These causes are constantly manifesting themselves, and we hear the clink of the producing power as it comes in contact with objects of resistance, and by the tone we

are in a measure enabled to form an estimate of the result to be looked for.

To attain to the enjoyment of any desired acquisition, the forces bearing toward it must be strong in proportion to the difficulties to be overcome; and surrounding circumstances must be brought into a position or condition that will reduce the resistance presenting itself that will impede progress. The analogies which we are enabled to draw somewhat perfectly, and the illustrations to be found in the comparison of the laws of physics with those that control the results of individual action, are no less distinctly observed and betrayed in those prominent causes of advancement which influence the present and final welfare of mankind.

The beneficial influence of art, in its refining tendency, cannot be over-estimated when brought to affect the beautifying and enlivening of the surroundings of life; by its power the beauties of the natural world are reproduced in miniature, and spots, where sterility had been the marked feature, are made to possess the verdure of primeval beauty. Brought into contact with art's influence, the heart is warmed to appreciate the beautiful, and the sound of the workings of this controlling power is heard in the voice of its softening tendency, leading us to look for rich results wrought by this power of adaptation which brightens the pathway of life, counteracts tendencies to error, and scatters influences for good.

The constant research of scientific men, in their endeavors to pierce the secrets of existing but undeveloped truth, progresses with vigor. The powerful and constant efforts of those who are interested in advancement warmed in their interest and expanded in significance by education and the desire to more fully investigate and make practical existing laws, is a marked feature of the age. The expansion of philosophical views, caused by new discoveries made from time to time, renders dear many obscure points, and the ringing tones of appreciation rise from thankful humanity, encouraging continuation of effort. The great storehouse of knowledge, replete with accumulative literary productions, is constantly being extended by the inflow of new ideas preserved in writing, which form valuable additions to the literary thoughts of writers of the past, in consequence of the more enlarged views of an enlightened age. Embraced within this vast body of literature, we have useful information to meet all the requirements of life, presented in gems of thought, the preservation of which will provide a source of instruction in ages to come. One whose discipline has been marked with a knowledge of the various literary topics of the day, is readily distinguished by the lucidness of his views, and by the regular and methodical manner in which these teachings are found to exert a molding influence on the aspirations of life.

The powerful force of educational effort yields its influence to advance literature, and the enlarged opportunity thus given the student expands thought, and we hear the evidence of success manifested in the ringing tones of writings full of information for the people.—*Waverley Magazine.*

## Labor Notes.

The New York Union hoists the name of O'Connor and Adams.

The National Labor Union meets at Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 17.

A Bricklayers' Union has been organized in Portland, Oregon.

The eighth annual session of the Cigar Makers' International, has been in session at St. Louis.

At last the bricklayers had made terms with the employers, and the strike in the London building trade was at an end.

Nothing seemed to have been yet done to obviate the strike of the bakers. The men insisted, it would appear, on their demand of twelve hours, from four till four o'clock; while the masters declined to fix absolutely the beginning and end of the men's work. The masters were understood to be willing to give way as to the duration of work, if the men gave way in regard to the individual requirements of the masters.