NO TICE.

We shall be pleased to receive icems of interest per taining to Trade Societies from all parts of the Dominior for publication. Officers of Trades Unions, Secretaries of Longues, etc., are invited to send us news relating to Sheir organizations, condition of trade, etc.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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All communications should be addressed to th Office, 124 Bay Street, or to Post Office Box 1025.

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

Our columns are open for the discussion of all ques tions affecting the working classes. All communications must be accompanied by the names of the writers, ne mecessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN, 124 BAY STREET.

Meetings of Unions.

TRADES ASSEMBLY HALL, TORONTO

Meetings are held in the following order :-Machinists and Blacksmiths, 1st and 3rd Mondays. Painters, 1st and 3rd Monday. Amalgamated Carpenters, 2nd and 4th Monday

Coachmakers, 2nd and 4th Monday. Crispins, (159), 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Tinsmiths, 2nd and 4th Tuesday. Iron Moulders, every Thursday. Trades' Assembly, 1st and 3rd Friday. Bricklayers, 1st and 3rd Friday. Ceopers, 2nd and 4th Friday. Printers, 1st Saturday. Bakers, every 2nd Saturday.

OTTM WA.

Free stone Cutters, 1st and 3rd Tuesday, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Rebecca street.

MESSRS. LANCEFIELD, BROS. Newsdealers, No. 6 Market Square, Hamilton, are Agents for the WORKMAN in that victnity, who will deliver papers to all parts of the city.

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NOTICE.

We would request such of our subscribers who have not yet forwarded their subscriptions to do so at an early date. Those of our city readers who will receive their bills during the present and coming week will oblige us by remitting the amounts forthwith.

The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1873.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY INTRIGUES.

"The Pacific Railway Scandal" is the great topic of the "hour." Almost every issue of the Grit journals presents to the world new developments, only to be met by the supporters of the Government with fresh refutations. It would be difficult to decide whether the organs of the Ministry, or those of the Opposition, are the more anxious for a full and immediate investigation into the whole matter; they all pretend to be serious on this point, and each seems more intent than the other to have the whole subject thoroughly sifted, and an, impartial verdict rendered the earliest possible moment. Had the power of administering the verdict been handed ever to the Globe, the patience of the country would have been little tested, as most undoubtedly the work would have been accomplished with the greatest possible dispatch. Scarcely had the words of the accusation fallen from the lips of Mr. Huntington, in the House of Parliament, and their echo found its way to the distant parts of the land, than the Giobe pronounced the verdict "guilty" with an extraordinary flourish of trumpets, and that, too, before a single word had been heard in the defence. The anticipation of such a ver-

to see wherein much good would accrue if the delivering of this verdict were to be the final result of the pending negotiations. That we in all likelihood would get a change of Government is true, but at the awful sacrifice of the country's honor. The condemnation of the Government in this instance will write a dark page in our nation's early history that the deeds of many generations will not efface. For this reason we sincerely wish that our leading men implicated in this notorious agitation will be able, not only fully to vindicate their personal honor, but able also in the clearest manner, to proclaim to the satisfaction of all, their complete innocence.

We refrain from commenting further upon this subject until the whole evidence is legally before us, and would fain indulge the hope that it will not assume that serious aspect which is so freely predicted, and evidently wished for by the Opposition press. We must raise our voice in strong and earnest protest against the tone and language used by some of our public journals, which are invariably giving utterance to expressions calculated to influence men's passions, and excite their animosity to such an extent, that our country will soon gain an unhappy notoriety amongst the nations of the earth..

A REMEDY NEEDFUL.

We wonder, and are led inquiringly to ask, can nothing be done to allay this ever-growing feeling of dissatisfaction which seizes and occupies the minds of the new arrivals among our population? Year after year this mighty stream of emigration keeps rolling over the great ocean, and seems continually to be growing in magnitude to such an extent, and with such a rapidity, that the thoughtful mind is arrested, and compelled to wonder whether this apparently unlimited flow from the fountain head is likely long to continue.

Year by year myriads of human beings are leaving the densely crowded cities of the old world, and are being wafted over the surging billows to construct new cities, embark in new enterprises, and aid in building and consolidating the material resources of a young and promising country. While all must admit that the efforts of our Canadian Government have, of late, been successful in attracting vast numbers of those adventurers to our soil, still there remains the very uncomfortable fact, that a goodly number only remain with us a very short time; when from disappointment on the one hand, and discontent on the other, they have been induced to cross the lines and cast in their lot with our neighbors to the south of us: and indeed, not a few of them returned to "the land that gave them birth," there to exert their influence in prejudicing the minds of others against embarking for a foreign land. In the face of such facts, the question naturally arises can nothing be found useful in helping to prevent this dangerous reflux of our new inhabitants, and entice them to settle down with us, and share fairly in the common production of our rich and fertile country? *We do not pretend to be able to offer a radical cure for this evil, neither are we prepared to assert that it is our people and our country only that are infected; on the contrary, we believe that on the continent of Europe it prevails to a greater, although | bondsman to serve for one year the most less noticeable extent than here. Be that as it may, it is highly necessary that something be tried to avert the evil consequences of this floating population. It is true that many good tradesmen, bent on trying their fortune reform in this particular direction. in a foreign land, break up their homes and leave good situations, without at all giving the matter that consideration and forethought which simple prudence demands, and who, on landing in our by hired agents, to secure the greatest midst, often experience much difficulty possible number during the emigration in finding employment suited to their season, without any consideration as to tastes and capacities, if indeed-for a considerable time at least—they succeed in obtaining service of any description representations were circulated in the the workers as a class could be lifted

able in those painted paradises of the new world.

Not a few within the very limited sphere of our own knowledge have been led wide astray by the exceedingly fair and flattering, but unfortunately, false and deceitful promises of our agents at home. Such a policy can only tend to inspire the deluded with keen feelings of disappointment and disgust, and ultimately accomplish a great work of mischief, at once damaging to our emigration cause and seriously injuring the best interests of the Colonies.

The emigrant has no sooner embarked on the vessel designed to carry him to the land of his adoption, than he begins to discover tangible symptoms of the game of deception which has been effectually played upon him. The treatment the steerage passenger receives is humiliating and cruel to the last degree, and his unpleasant experience across the ocean affords him good and reasonable grounds for discontent, and soldom fails to form a disagreeable topic of conversation for all after life. To enumerate the many tales of misery that have time and again been related to us, by the unhappy sufferers, would occupy more of our space than is at our dis-

But a short time ago the Toronto press was sounding loud and detorminedly against this crying evil, and the noise rising from our great Reform Organ was next to terrific, and could not fail, under an ordinary course of perseverance, to accomplish some radical improvement. But, alas! all in a moment, as if by the mysterious touch of some magic wand, the great agitator is silenced, and nothing further is heard concerning our steamship companies. We scarcely think it requires a great stretch of thoughtfulness to lead an ordinary observer, at all familiar with passing events" in Canada, to come to the conclusion that the now notorious Knight of Ravenseraig had, in this instance, been more successful in making it "all right with the Globe" than he was in connection with the \$50,000 stock arrangements.

Then again, the reception awaiting the emigrant as he sets his foot on Canadian soil, is something almost intolerable. Fatigued and weary with the exhaustive sea voyage, he looks around as he enters the country thirsting for sottlers, to try and discover something approaching that friendliness and hospitality of which he had heard so much ere he left home, and which has long been peculiarly regarded as an American characteristic, but to his astonishment and sad disappointment, he is met with quite a repulsive air, and generally regarded as a foreigner in every sense of the word. Shipped in the Grand Trunk cars, he is moved onwards to his destination, and what with jorking and jostling over hundreds of rugged miles, he wishes a thousand times over he had still been rocking in the "cradle of the deep."

We care not to follow his misery and torture further, or taste his bitter remorse if he is unfortunate enough to fall into the hands of the wily agent from Bow Park, who will make him a unscrupulous of employers, even George Brown.

We think we have entered far enough into this subject to convince the most of people of the existing necessity for Considerable money is being annually inducing the artizans of the old world to emigrate, and strong efforts are made We feel assured that if less gross miswhatever. While this is true in regard old country, and more done in the new, to some, it is also equally true, that the with a view to provide a means of living great majority are influenced by the superior to that presented on the old

often succoed in fanning the enthusiasm people's money is being squandered in of many enterprising persons into a assisting men and women across the flame; so much so that nothing will ocean to remain with us, until they are satisfy short of the speedy possession of entitled to the emigration allowance, the many blessings abundantly obtain- and then take their flight to Yankeeland.

We are sorry to confess that the con-

dition of the British mechanic at the present day will compare favorable with his fellow-workmen here. We regret this only because that unless we are able to offer something better than can be had in England, we cannot expect a fast increase in our population. Here work is much harder, hours much longer, and employers much more selfish and inconsiderate than at home. Trades' Unionism has done much in the old world for the workingman that we in the new cannot boast of. Let us hope that the principles of unionism will continue to be disseminated among our working population, until all classes of laboring men will rest upon one grand basis, adopt one common course of action, and wisely raise their present level to a higher elevation. We fear that every other remedy experimentally applied to our emigration system will fruitlessly perish, and that the popular voice of the people is the only weapon that can be effectually wielded with a tendency to make our great country a coveted field by all who wish to make a comfortable and independent living, and are willing cheerfully to labor for it, The offerings of our rich soil are invaluable to all such.

CO-OPERATION.

Co-operation, as understood and practiced amongst the workingmen in the north of England, may be regarded as the highest development of thought and practice yet known in connection with the labor interests of the world. It is not intended here to name the men to whose labors we are indebted, as the originators of the co-operative idea; or as the helpers-forward of practical cooperation. All it is necessary to say here is, that whoever can suggest any new idea or wholesome action by which the progress of co-operation can be further served will render a service to the workingmen of Great Britain, and therefore anything that may be honestly proposed ought to be respectfully listened to, and only rejected if in its action it is thought likely to complicate or retard this novel, but most important

At present there is much interest taken in a proposal relative the distributive side of co-operation discussed at the last Co-operative Congress in Newcastle; and as many of our readers take a deep interest in it, we shall take the liberty of examining this question, being anxious to do what little we car to provent such mischiefs as usually fol low from the adoption of crude or erroncous opinions. Mr. Holyoake has made himself the champion of this new notion, and though we may give him the credit of not having originated it, what mischief it may do, if any, may be fairly placed to his account.

The main question in distributive cooperation has hitherto been how under the operation of the new idea to treat the workman? What has hitherto been considered the legitimate idea includes as an essential element, a bonus to labor. That the workman in the co-operative factory or workshop may receive the ordinary wages in the occupation and district in which he exercises his calling and beyond this by right of his work, a portion of the profits as bonus on labor. The wages to be regarded as an allowance on which he might live until the result of the enterpriso he was engaged in was periodically ascertained; and that the bous which came after, whether expended for the special purpose of little or much, should be looked on as what gave him his true status as a man in connection with his labor conjointly with whoever else might be engaged in the same concern with him.

This used to be regarded as the grand the adaptation of the emigrating parties. distinguishing idea of the co-operative system—as the leverage power by which into that higher connection with their and risk of loss in transacting their work from which should spring the emancipation of labor from the degraddict clearly indicates that "the wish is "bunkum" talk so extravagantly in | sod, a better and more enduring class of ing thraldom of espital. This idea the position would be quite different.

father to the thought;" and yet we fail | dulged in by our emigration agents, who settlers would be secured. As it is, the | furnished, as it were, the first clear standing-ground for the worker, where, as a man, he could lift up his head and look forward in hope, and no longer regard himself as a mere hand toiling despendingly for a daily pittance. Two very important points, however, came in here for consideration. First: Would the shareholders in a productive cooperative concern possess sufficient good. sense and generosity to permit the worker, as such, to become a sharer in profit? Second: If they did, could they preserve their capital intact, and make it sufficiently remunerative whilst disposing of their produce in the ordinary competitive market?

> The first of of these questions has already been answered. The Co-operators. have broken down in the generosity and. wisdom of spirit which might have carried them through in their first experiments. Those who invested the capital-except in a few instances scarcely worth naming-turned their backsupon those who only contributed labor; and the old misory-producing relation. ship of capital and labor, came back and drove out mercilessly the new redeeming spirit to which the true cooperators trusted. Capital in the new concerns took all, and left the laborer his old inheritance work and wages... The second question has yet to be answered. Can labor be better treated in the new co-operative workshop or factory without injuriously enhancing the price of its produce in the open market? Until this has been thoroughly tested and settled, it is the merest waste of time to dicuss the propriety of dividing profits with customers. Mrs. Glass' advice to the cook has a prophetic application to productive co-operators, when speculating on a division of profits-"first catch your hare." The first thing co-operators have to do is, to establish their principle in its integrity, so far as they know it. Let their first instalment of general justice reach the worker; that accomplished, they may try what they can do for the purchaser. This may look hard and exclusive, but one thing at a time is sound policy, and the most necessary thing first, especially were human justice is concorned, can scarcely be pronounced.

If the co-operators of Great Britain ean succeed in making their standing good in the general market, after p. ying a bonus on labor, they will have solved the most important problem over submitted to the dicision of men, for they will have proved for the first time. that the highest principles of justicemay be universally applied, without interfering with the truest businessinterests. To make the worker a participator in profits, it is to make him ultimately, out of his shares of profits, a shareholder in the concern in which he works; and this once accomplished, the old world-wide difficulty disapperrs as to the relative shares of labor and capital in the profits of productive industry. This is a great object to struggle for, and to this the undivided attention of earnest co-operators should bo given. It is simple foolishness to bring in minor questions of little or noconsequence to complicate it, especially such a question as sharing profits with customers, which is nothing more than the merest whimsey of a mind seeking excitement in search of novelties.

This notion is sought to be justified. by an assumed analagy with the practice in the stores of dealing with non members and giving them a partial bonus on their purchase; but the two cases arewidely different both as to character and effect in action. The actual consumersare the purchasers at the stores, and thenon-members amongst them purchasetheir for reasons similiar to the members, though there may be many reasons why they defer membership, or why they altogether decline it. The actual fact,. however, is, that these persons as consumers are saved at the store from the frauds of the ordinary retailer's shop, and a portion of their bonus is retained by the store to pay the interest of capital

In the productive wholesale business.