

look the world boldly in the face; his self-respect is gone, and he is in a measure a slave to his friend, for "the borrower is servant to the lender." And then if he is unable to meet the amount when it falls due, he must either shun his friend, the street on which he lives or the places he frequents, or go to him and frame some lying excuse, for men seldom have the courage to boldly own their inability to pay. They must needs say some unforseen and untoward event prevented them from being as good as their word. Extravagance is fed by debt. The rich borrow to keep up a false and hollow appearance, and the poor imitate them, and bankruptcy, general revulsion and insolvency are frequently the result. Can we not avoid this evil? Most certainly. How? By adopting the motto of John Randolph, "Pay as you go." This eccentric statesman, interrupting himself in one of his sententious diatribes, cried out, "Mr. President, I have discovered the philosopher's stone. It consists of four short words of homely English,—*Pay as you go.*" But the nation heeded not the warning words—it continued to run in debt; we ran in debt as colonists, we borrowed in the war for independence, in the war of 1812, in our Indian wars, and to cap the climax, came the war of secession. We borrowed the funds to prosecute that war, and we now pay on our National Debt about one hundred and twenty-five million dollars interest in gold annually. This is what we, as an nation, suffer for running in debt. This vast burden is the incubus whose weight is paralyzing the industries of the country and keeping the poor in hopeless misery. No matter what your income may be, we admonish you to shun debt as you would a viper. *Pay as you go* and preserve your manhood, your independence, your self-respect. Men who are always in debt are always more ready to accept a reduction of wages than men who "owe no man anything." An old proverb says, "an empty bag can not stand upright." The same can be said of a man in debt. Our young men are especially warned to refrain from borrowing and securing board and clothing on credit. Something may turn up; work may cease and leave you unable to pay, and being unable to pay, and having to leave the locality, will place you in an unenviable predicament. Save your money, and pay as you go. If you have but one dollar save it until you can add to it another. Do not flippantly say:

"Tis the last golden dollar, left shining alone:
All its brilliant companions are squandered and gone.
No coin of its mintage reflects back its hue,
They went in mint juleps, and this will go too!
I'll not keep thee thou lone one too long in suspense,
Thy brothers were melted and melt thou to peace!
I'll ask for no quarter, I'll spend and not spare,
Till my old tattered pockets hang countless and bare."

Nothing makes a man more independent than the knowledge of having a few dollars laid by for an emergency, while the want of them makes a man in many respects an absolute serf. A man without money is at the mercy of his employer, especially if he is a man of family; and being without money and in debt he never rises above that level. Some writer has very truthfully said that if "Pay as you go" was made "an inflexible law in ordinary human dealings, it would bring more peace and comfort to mankind than all the elixirs, transmuters, solvents, and stones that are likely to be found in the alchemist's alembic." It requires a good deal of moral courage to live within a small income, but getting into debt will only intensify and aggravate your misery. Better endure privation than suffer a loss of manhood and self-respect. In case of absolute necessity, it would be better to forcibly take sufficient to supply that necessity than contract a debt you know not how to pay. If your income is not sufficient to meet your expenditures, and if retrenchment and economy have been practiced until they have ceased to be commendable, instead of running in debt, try and increase your income. There must be something wrong; God never intended one man to starve while another had more than a

sufficiency. There is a wrong somewhere and you must right it. Look around you, consult your fellow men, unite, combine, and demand an income that will at least enable you to make both ends meet. Do not rush into intemperance, for that is even worse than debt, for it invariably produces debt, and then you will have to wrestle with two evils, and in rushing from the loathsome embrace of one to the iron grasp of the other, you will be apt to sink between them into a premature grave. If workmen, when they find their disbursements exceeding their receipts, would endeavor to retrench the outgo and increase the income, what an amount of sorrow and wretchedness would be avoided, and what an era of comfort and genuine happiness would be inaugurated? "Pay as you go," and if you have not the wherewith to "pay as you go," combine and get it; or, retrench your expenditures somewhat, but pay as you go, no matter how you do it.—*Cooper's Journal.*

BASE BALL.

A match game of Base Ball will be played on Saturday next, the 21st inst., on the Toronto Cricket Grounds, between the Maple Leaf Club (present champions) of Guelph, and the Dauntless Club of this City, for the championship of the Dominion. It will be remembered that on the 24th May, the Dauntless, nothing daunted by their previous defeats by the champions, again tested their strength, and judging from the fact of the Toronto boys having been compelled to play with four of their second nine, in lieu of some of their best players—the score at the finish being, Guelph 13; Toronto 11;—we may expect a different result on Saturday, as, for the coming event, the Dauntless will have one of the strongest fields ever yet playing with this club. We would advise all lovers of the game not to lose this opportunity of witnessing what will undoubtedly prove one of the most interesting matches of the season.

THE CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

The bill to repeal the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1871, has been introduced in the House of Commons, and this reads as follows:—"The act of the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-two, shall be repealed from the passing of this Act—Provided,—1. That nothing in this Act shall affect any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred or anything done or suffered before the passing of this Act, or affect any right or liability accrued before the passing of this Act, or any prosecution or proceeding in respect of any such right or liability. 2. That no person shall be liable to any punishment for doing or conspiring to do any act on the ground that such act restrains or tends to restrain the free course of trade." The bill has on its back the names of Mr. Mundella, Mr. Morley, Mr. Carter, and Mr. Eustace Smith.

NATIONAL MINERS' CONFERENCE.

An important and largely-attended conference of delegates, representing over ninety thousand men of the various branches of the National Association of Miners of Great Britain, was commenced in Glasgow, on Tuesday. Mr. Alexander McDonald, president, occupied the chair. Messrs. Lloyd, Jones and George Howell, secretary of the Plimsoll Defence Fund, were also present. After the Chairman had welcomed the English delegates, reports were read from all the districts of the association, from which it was evident that it was in a very flourishing condition.

The conference was resumed on Wednesday. The proceedings were commenced by a lengthy speech from Mr. McDonald, the president. He touched on various subjects relating to the condition of miners, and stated that to trades unions might be attributed their improvements since 1858. On the grounds of humanity and policy he deprecated the present mode of the tenure of miners' houses, and contended that they should have a yearly lease, in common with the rest of the community. When the men were in possession of sufficient funds to provide for all emergencies in the way of trade disputes, he would undoubtedly advise them to purchase collieries for themselves. He commended the efforts of Mr. Plimsoll on behalf of sailors, and appealed on behalf of the fund. After discussion, resolutions in favor of the repeal of the Criminal Amendment Act and the law of conspiracy were agreed to.

The conference was commenced for the third day in Glasgow on Thursday. The president, Mr. McDonald, read a letter from Mr. C. Briggs, one of the owners of

the Cleveland mines, addressed to the manager of the South Belmont mines, stating that, being an advocate of co-operation, he has prepared to meet the committee of miners before any arbitrator or umpire, and to accept his decision as to whether any advance in the present rate of wages could be fairly demanded, and further stating his willingness to carry out the principles of industrial partnership to the furthest extent by allowing his miners to participate in any extra profits their joint labours might realise. If this proposal were not at once accepted, he preferred to keep his mines closed. A committee of four delegates, including Mr. McDonald, was appointed to go to Cleveland and endeavour to bring about a satisfactory settlement. The conference recommended a new Compensation Act, and certain alterations in the present mode of tenure of houses held by miners. The question of the propriety of miners purchasing collieries on the co-operative system was discussed and approved of.

THE ACADEMY.

OUR NEW STARS AND OLD FAVORITES, BY OUR POET.

And still they come from east and west
From north and south, the very best,
That money can procure or bring;
To-night you'll hear Miss Granville sing;
And oh! so sweet that thrilling voice
Miss Gertie is the people's choice;
John Carrol, too, you ought to see,
It can't be beat—that lively flea;
Besides no other man can show
Such music on the old Banjo,
Those favorite Woods of course remain
And echo back that sweet refrain;
Miss Leslie, too, like fairy sweet,
Seems full of magic in her feet
She dances with such ease and grace,
To which she adds a pretty face;
Then Quilter Dick, and Goldrich, too
This week in Songs and Dances new,
With Worley as a magic sprite,
And West who will your hearts delight,
And thus for hours you laugh and smile
Till last of all comes Stephanie Saville,
While Webb and Clark and Quin keep time
To that great uproar Pantomime;
With this great talent all combined
We think you all should go,
They'll use you well and treat you kind
And give a moral show.

W.

Communications.

THE THREE FACTORS.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

SIR,—Of the three Factors brought to any business, viz., Consumption, Capital, and Work, the last is the most important. One man brings trade, another capital, but the workman brings himself, and if he is an honest workman, he is the noblest work of God, and stands before either trade or capital, and should at the very least have an equal share of the profits acquired by the combination of the three, Trade, Capital, and Work.

And is it so? Does the workman in this or any other country enjoy a fair share of the acquired wealth that capital, trade and work produce?

Wealth is rapidly accumulating; it is being shovelled together in great heaps. England, according to the Premier, Mr. Gladstone, has gathered more wealth in the last century than in all former times put together, and the great bulk of this in the last twenty-five years. She gathers the wealth of the world into her lap from the produce of her sons and daughters of toil; and sits to-day among the nations a Queen, the richest of all empires. She casts her eyes East, West, North, South, over all lands and climes, and says, "I hold bonds and mortgages on it all." Her merchants are princes, her ships cover every sea, and carry her products to all lands,—

"From India's burning zone,
To where stern winter piles with snow
Around the Arctic throne."

Trade has gathered wealth in abundance, capital has built her palaces and adorned them at a fabulous cost of time and money, and its wealth is beyond compute. And work, the greatest of the three in the grand combination, what has fallen to the share of work? Alas! alas! brother workmen—"work! work! work!" has been its principal share; till it is estimated one of every eight of the working class in England to-day are paupers, receiving parish relief in some form or other to help to keep body and soul together. And at the very palace gates of trade and capital stalks at noon-day gaunt hunger and poverty, and its handmaidens, crime.

"But this is England you talk about," you perhaps will say, "and work is better paid here in Canada." True, we are not come to this yet; but England is our model, set up for us to copy by our statesmen, one and all. We are following the example of England as far as possible in relations of trade, capital and work, and as sure as like causes produce like results, the end must be the same. English statesmen are at their wits' end to meet the chronic poverty and pauperism, the results of the relation capital, trade and work bear to each other, they bow down before the mighty mass of

helpless poverty, and can devise no remedy; and if this country is to escape this evil the workmen themselves must find a remedy; they must work out their own salvation; they must insist on work receiving a fair share of the profits in the case. Capital and trade must receive less and work more. There is no other way, and if capital persistently refuse all concessions, then the remedy is in co-operation, which is a certain remedy for all the evils complained of as it makes the trader, the capitalist and workman, one and the same, and every man's interest lays in the same line.

I am, yours, &c.,

HENRY ROBINSON.

Port Dalhousie, June 16, 1873.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

SIR,—In the Old Country we have a very popular, instructive, influential, and well-appreciated work, called or entitled *The British Workman*. It has given me high gratification to see that "the men of Canada" have started and sustained a weekly publication called *THE ONTARIO WORKMAN*.

This is a comparatively young, yet one of the most enterprising Colonies of the British Dominion, and still, it bids fair to be one of the most flourishing of the Queen of England's domain. It is proverbially said, that "the sun never sets on the Queen's Dominions." Does it set anywhere without leaving behind it the well-known expression "God Save the Queen!"

If, with my comparatively limited knowledge of Canada, I may speak, I most unequivocally assert, that its loyalty surpasses the general feeling of the Mother Country itself. As far as a monarchical, in contrast with a republican, government is concerned, I have nothing now to do. That I leave to abler pens than mine. On this subject, however, others may deal through your highly estimated pages. Should this take place, I should only be too happy to agree with, or else combat the sentiments expressed by any of your correspondents.

I am truly glad that the workmen of Canada have a vehicle by which their thoughts and ideas may be transmitted throughout this splendid and thriving colony and also to their friends in England.

I do not wish to be tedious either to yourself, Mr. Editor, or to your numerous subscribers. I shall, therefore, conclude by saying, I shall be exceedingly glad of an interchange of thought, and will endeavor to make myself palatable in the shape of reply.

A NORTH OF DEVON FARMER'S SON,

D....E.

Toronto, Ont., June 17, 1873.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

SIR,—As in England, so also here, we have two Houses of Parliament, the House of Commons, and the House of Lords. This, to my mind is a very wise and salutary arrangement, for by this means a very wholesome check to the ultra radicalism on the one part, and the dominating influence of the other.

If this constitution of Government did not exist we should soon be trampled upon as other nations have been. Our liberties would be extinguished, and despotism in all its hideous forms become rampant.

We have had exemplifications of this in other countries, but it always tended toward a degradation of the subjects over whom the "iron rule" was exercised.

In ages gone by, men were treated as mere serfs; but through the aid of the Press, and free discussion, things are altered,—altered, too, for the better.

We live in an age when any man, and every man, can speak out his candid opinions without the fear of incarceration for so doing. Do we properly appreciate our privilege? I think not, hence many take undue advantage and run into a course of unwarrantable libertinism. The law, however, is sufficiently potent to bring such recreants to their proper senses.

Canada of course is but a comparatively young country, nevertheless, she manages her affairs with admirable skill. I never wish to see the connecting link with the Mother Country broken. "Union is strength," and by fair and honorable means, the one will not only be an adjunct, but a help to the other.

D.

Toronto, June, 1873.

OSHAWA.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

SIR,—As a sample of the honorable means adopted to obtain a surplus of labor, I beg to enclose a copy of an advertisement from a London paper of recent date:—

"ASSISTED PASSAGES—CANADA, AMERICA—Mr. Dixon, Manager of Self-Protective Society of Emigration, has received letters to send unlimited numbers of mechanics, laborers and others over immediately. Employment is guaranteed. Wages nearly doubled this season. Assisted passages

obtained at the office, 82 Mark-Lane, Steamers from London or Liverpool."

It would be interesting to know who wrote the letters to Mr. Dixon, "to send unlimited numbers of mechanics, laborers, &c." Whether the request has been made by either the Dominion or Provincial Governments. Also, by whom the employment is guaranteed; whether it is guaranteed for a stated time, or just for a few days. And also, who is the party who has informed Mr. Dixon that "wages are nearly doubled this season." As far as Oshawa is concerned, the statement regarding wages is a direct untruth, as with the exception of a number of the employees in the Joseph Hall Works, who have had their wages raised 12½ cents per day, there has been no change in other establishments that I have heard of.

As I believe Mr. Dixon is related to "leading citizens" here, it is surmised that some of the letters he refers to, have been sent from here.

As the writ has been issued for the election of a member to represent South Ontario in the Commons, perhaps there may be an opportunity afforded of asking some of the "leading citizens" regarding the above. I trust the workmen of Oshawa will be careful not to pledge themselves to vote for either party, but more especially to a large employer of labor, or "leading citizen," until they know who the candidates are to be.

Yours, respectfully,

HEATHER JOCK.

BIRTH.

At 143 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, on the 14th instant, the wife of Mr. J. C. MacMillan, of a son.

Advertisements.

JAMES BANKS,

AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,

45 Jarvis, Corner of King Street East.

Mechanics can find useful Household Furniture of every description at the above Salerooms, cheaper than any other house. Cooking and Parlor Stoves in great variety.

SALEROMS:

45 and 46 Jarvis, Corner of King St. East.

58-10 Furniture Bought, Sold, or Exchanged.

ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM!
THE BEST IN THE CITY.

A. RAFFIGNON

Begs leave to inform the public, and his customers generally, that he has refitted his place, No. 107 King Street West, with an elegant new Soda Water Fountain, with the latest improvements, made by Oliver Parker, Toronto, and which will be kept constantly running during the summer season. Also, an elegant Ice Cream Parlor, fitted up to suit the most fastidious taste.

Remember the address—

57-01 NO. 107 KING STREET.

Near the Royal Lyceum

SAVE YOUR FURS,

IN

Davids' Moth-Proof Linen Bag,

CHEMICALLY PREPARED, 50c EACH.

JOSEPH DAVIDS & CO.,

Chemists and Druggists,

171 King Street East.

60-10

EATON'S

NEW

DRESS GOODS!

—

We show to-day a choice lot of Dress Goods, in checked, plain, and striped material—all the newest shades and colors. A job line of Black Lustres, at 25c per yard—a bargain.

—

CORNER YONGE & QUEEN STREETS,

—

COME AND SEE THEM TO-DAY.

—

65-10

—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

—

Friday, 18th April, 1873.

—

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

IN COUNCIL.

—

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, and under the authority given by the 58th Section of the Act, 31st Victoria, Cap. 12, intitled:

"An Act respecting the Public Works of Canada," His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following rates be levied on Vessels passing through the Burlington Canal, viz:—

On Steam Vessels.....2 cents per Ton.

On Sailing Vessels.....1 cent per Ton.

—

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

Clerk Privy Council.

62-0