

## NOTICE.

We shall be pleased to receive items of interest pertaining to Trade Societies, from all parts of the Dominion, for publication. Officers of Trade Unions, Secretaries of Leagues, &c., are invited to send us news relating to their organizations, condition of trade, &c.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS  
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## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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All communications should be addressed to the Office, 124 Bay Street.

Our columns are open for the discussion of all questions affecting the working classes.

All communications should be accompanied by the names of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN,  
124 BAY STREET.

## Meetings of Unions.

## TORONTO.

Meetings are held in the Trades' Assembly Hall, King street west, in the following order:—

Machinists and Blacksmiths, 1st and 3rd Mondays.  
Painters, 1st and 3rd Monday.  
Tailors, 2nd and 4th Monday.  
Crispins, (159), every Tuesday.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, alternate Wednesdays.  
Laborers, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.  
Iron Moulders, every Thursday.  
Millers, 2nd Thursday.  
Trades' Assembly, 1st and 3rd Friday.  
Bricklayers and Masons, 1st and 3rd Friday.  
Stone Cutters, 2nd and 4th Friday.  
Coopers, 2nd and 4th Friday.  
Printers, 1st Saturday.  
Bakers, every 2nd Saturday.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, &c., meets in Foy's Hall, corner of York and Richmond sts., on the 2nd and 4th Friday.  
The Hackmen's Union meets in the Temperance Hall, on the 1st Monday.

The Friendly Society of Carpenters and Joiners meets in the Temperance Hall, Temperance street, on the 1st Friday.

K. O. S. C., No. 315, meets in the Temperance Hall every alternate Tuesday.

## OTTAWA.

Meetings are held in the Mechanics' Hall (Barr's Block), Rideau street, in the following order:—

Free-stone Cutters, 1st and 3rd Tuesday  
Lime-stone Cutters, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.  
Masons and Bricklayers, 1st and 3rd Thursday.  
Trades' Council, 1st Friday.  
Printers, 1st Saturday.  
Tailors, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.  
Harnessmakers, 4th Monday.

## ST. CATHARINES.

Meetings are held in the Temperance Hall, in the following order:—

K. O. S. C., 1st Monday.  
Tailors, 2nd Monday.  
Coopers, 3rd Tuesday.

Messrs. LANCEFIELD BROTHERS, Newsdealers, No. 6 Market square, Hamilton, are agents for the WORKMAN in that vicinity.

Mr. D. W. TERNETT, Niagara Street, St. Catharines, will receive subscriptions and give receipts for the WORKMAN. Parties calling on Mr. Tennett will please state if they wish the paper continued.

## TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

City subscribers not receiving their papers regularly, will oblige the proprietors by giving notice of such irregularity at the Office, 124 Bay street.

## The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JAN. 29, 1874

## SUCCESS IN LIFE.

"Every man is the architect of his own fortune."—Popular Proverb.

Social life has its cant phrases as we have religion; and of all the cant phrases now current, none has more humbug and less truth in it than the one that heads this article. "Successful men," "self-made men," "men who rise," and numberless other unmeaning phrases

crop out of the general doctrine; and though we have orations and sermons as countless, produced in support of the popular faith, the real causes of what is called success in life are altogether kept out of view.

"Success in life." What does it mean? The answer is brief and clear; it means getting rich. The boy who has been born in poverty, and rises to become a millionaire—a Jacob Astor—is a truthful illustration of the doctrine; the young clerk, who plods industriously, and sees that he may traffic on his own account, and has a singular care for all that he earns, and a singular regard for his own interests, who commences under very discouraging circumstances, and struggles in the face of many difficulties until he becomes a capitalist and owns a fortune, is your true type of a successful man. This is the meaning of the term. But the fallacy lies in the interpretation of the causes which win such success. The preachers who interpret "quote scripture" after the manner of another personage of questionable character, and say that "the hand of the diligent maketh rich." But alas for the toilers of the earth—the children of labor! They work, diligently enough for many a weary year, but they get not rich. No, gentlemen, it is not the diligent hand but the diligent head that maketh rich. There is a wealth fund as well as a wages fund created in every community, and there are just two classes interested in it. One class is diligently engaged in producing it; and the other class is diligently laboring by might and main, by tooth and nail, by every cunning trick and every game of chance, to get the best share of it with the least toil. Diligence enough, we admit. Diligence in taking every advantage of ignorance and need. Diligence in buying—that is buying labor and its produce at the lowest mark. Diligence in selling at the highest. All fair in trade, it is said. But, then, what does it mean? It means exacting the longest sum of labor at the lowest wage. It means five cents for making a shirt. It means all the miseries which Hood made public in eloquent song, but which failed to soften the hearts of the diligents. It means, too, all the tricks and chicanery of trade, and the adulterations of human food. It means inveigling ignorance and inattention into costly bargains for worthless goods, and the enforcement of payments by penalties of law. Your thorough successful man is a sharp man, with all the cunning but none of the weakness of a sharper. He never violates the law. He is very temperate, and very often he is what is called a professing Christian, and teaches a sabbath school class. All this pays. It not only brings him customers, but it secures confidence and respect. Let none doubt him; let no rude tongue rail at him. He has the sympathies of society and a church surrounding him. But with all this envy will rail. Envy will accuse him. Envy will say he is hard and merciless to all who depend on him and fail in satisfying his conditions—that no generous impulses beat in his heart, that his principle is to get rich, and that even when he does, with a sparing hand, give to charity or to religion, it is with the full assurance that for his one talent he shall ere long have back ten. Thus, indeed, the head of the diligent getteth riches.

But the standard of success is a false one. It is impossible for one man to get rich without causing others to suffer. It is proverbial that just and generous men do not get rich. The system of competition that now rules society favors any man who wants to get rich, who regards that as the great business of life to which all things else, material and spiritual, shall succumb and abet. If any man of common sense wishes to make money he can do it. That is the meaning of our text. He must be diligent to seize his opportunity, to watch the blindness or trustfulness of his neighbor and profit by it. He needs never practice more honesty than the law exacts. If he sells a damaged article he needs not tell his customer. If he is offered a higher price

for his property than the markets sanction he may take it and say nothing. It is not his business to enlighten ignorance when he can profit by its darkness. He must have no generous sentiments nor high tastes. Many a mechanic is an enthusiast in his vocation. He delights to see the rough material growing under the skilful hand into an article of beauty and taste. That is the secret of his failure in life. He is too devoted to this work, to be a successful man. His neighbor at his side is wiser in his generation. He calculates what that article of beauty would sell for. He buys it and gets the profit without the labor,—the head of the diligent maketh rich. It speaks well for human nature that there are more men out of prison than in; that the kingdom of scoundrelism is far smaller than the kingdom of honesty. Men are not naturally born rogues, whatever theology may say about original sin. And when we find so few out of the multitude rise to be merchant princes, we console ourselves with the faith that the order of laborers are free from the qualities which help to make a successful man.

But it is our consolation that the standard of success is a false one. The "Shadow of the Cross" ever moves behind him who would be faithful to duty. Like the Great Master, he must sacrifice himself. Not he who makes a fortune is the truly successful man; but he who in honesty, uprightness and nobility of life, and in the best culture which circumstances allow of his moral, and intellectual, and spiritual nature, exalts his character and serves his fellow-men. His name may never be blazoned in newspapers; he may never sit in parliament or figure at city councils; and when he is dead he may never have eloquent sermons preached over his precious memory. But he is the successful man whose name may be soon forgotten, but whose influence shall not perish.

We have not attained that higher civilization which shall only honor them who overlook self under the holier obligations of duty. When we meet them we sneer at them as enthusiasts and impracticable people, quite unfitted to manage the world's affairs or to receive its honors and rewards. We call them successful men, and honor them most, who take most care of themselves by getting rich at our expense. We have occasionally to pay for our errors. For since millionaires are esteemed successful, all men make haste to get rich by fraud, by gambling, by speculation, by robbery of the public treasury, by any and every means, but those of that true diligence which Holy Writ commends. But we can aid the good cause. The first remedy lies in the re-adjustment of capital and wealth. The day is approaching when the world's alliance of labor will secure a juster distribution of wealth—when the worker shall have his fair and full share of the wealth he makes, and exercise such control over its distribution that the possibilities of making immense fortunes by mercantile gambling will be infinitely diminished, and the speculator who wins the game of fortune will only be esteemed as a low, and selfish, and greedy gamester. But in the meantime let us cease to honor the successful men whose only claim to esteem lies in their selfish disregard of every one's interests but their own,—who get rich, not by the skill of patient labor, or services to the community, but by the diligence of brain which marks the swindler and the sharper, and is alike destitute of mental capacity or moral integrity.

## LIBEL SUITS.

Libel suits are flying thick and fast. The Mail has two on hand,—one instituted by Mr. Whelless, and the other by Mr. Wilkes. Mr. Bickford it is said has a suit against the Globe; and now Mr. John O'Donoghue has instituted a suit against Mr. Donovan for an alleged libel in connection with a certain "letter-stealing" case.

## THE WORKINGMEN IN HAMILTON.

On Saturday of last week, Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, the newly elected M.P. for Ottawa, was welcomed to Hamilton by a grand torchlight procession,—the affair being pronounced one of the most successful ever held in that city. A tremendous crowd assembled in the market square to hear Mr. O'Donoghue speak on the issues before the country, but this was prevented by the persistent efforts of an organized gang who were determined to disturb the harmony of the gathering. The workingmen were not to be foiled, however, and they determined to hold a mass meeting in St. James' Hall on Monday evening, which they did—and a magnificent success it proved to be. The chair was occupied by Mr. Ralph Ingledew—a host in himself—and able speeches were delivered by Mr. O'Donoghue, Mr. J. Hewitt, of this city, Mr. Witton, Mr. O'Reilly, and others.

Before this issue will reach our readers in Hamilton, the contest will have been closed, with what result, of course, cannot positively be said; but we have every confidence in the workingmen of "the ambitious city" that they will again elect Mr. Witton as their representative in Parliament.

## DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Intelligence has been received in London, Eng., of the death of the celebrated African traveller, Dr. Livingstone, in the interior of Africa. It is stated he died of dysentery while travelling from Lake Bombo to Uuyanyembe. Should this intelligence be confirmed, it will cause a thrill of regret to be felt throughout the civilized world. It is sad to think, that just as it was so confidently expected he would return home, to receive the reward of his long-continued researches, in the admiration and affection of millions of his fellows, that there should come tidings of his death in that far distant land with which his name has been so long connected.

## THE CONSPIRACY LAWS.

The subject of the Conspiracy Laws bids fair to come under public attention in a more prominent manner, than probably it has yet done in England, as summonses have been issued, at Burley, against Thomas Halliday, President of the Amalgamated Association of Miners; William Atkinson, miners' agent, Burnley; George Riley, sub-treasurer of the association; John Worrall, general secretary of the association; and several other officials connected with the Strike and Lock-out Committee of the Burnley colliers, for conspiracy. The ground of the charge is, "that, on the 25th November last, the defendants did conspire, combine, confederate, and agree, by divers subtle means, to induce and persuade certain miners, workmen, and artificers, who had contracted to work for the executors of J. Hargreaves, unlawfully to absent themselves from their work." The men referred to as having been induced to leave their work are chiefly Cornishmen. The Miners' Union have paid the fares of these men to their homes. It is not, stated whether the National Federation of Employers is concerned in this affair.

## GROWTH OF THE GRANGERS.

Those who have been watching the progress of the Labor Reform movement in the neighboring Republic, cannot but have been impressed with the rapid growth of the new movement set on foot by the farmers of that country, in the formation of granges. The ends that these grangers has in view are precisely the same as those trade unionists have, though in some respects proposing to reach them by a different process. The interests, however, of the farmers and mechanics are identical,—what oppresses the one operates oppressively on the other. As the Chicago Working-man's Advocate says: "The farmer sows, but seldom reaps the fruits of

labor; the mechanic toils, but the middleman pockets the lion's share of the proceeds." But while in the past there has been nothing like unity of sentiment between these two forces; experience and reflection happily appears to be bringing about a change of feeling, and is arousing both parties to a sense of their duties,—convinced, as they are, that before the evils of which both complain can be remedied, industry must harmonize, and a unification of labor be secured. As evidencing the rapid spread of the new organization, we subjoin some statistics called from their circular issued at Washington from the office of the National Grange, as follows:—

At the date of the latest despatch the total number of granges was 8,574, the membership being 643,125. From the 1st to the 22nd of November the number of granges organized was 789. During the past year, the number of new granges organized was 6,257, distributed as follows: January, 153; February, 347; March, 666; April, 571; May, 636; June, 625; July, 612; August, 828; September, 919; October, 1,050; November (22nd), 739. The highest number organized during any month of 1872 was 120; the lowest, 51.

The following States have no State granges: Alabama, 266 subordinate granges; Delaware, none; Florida, 18; Kentucky, 68; Louisiana, 38; Maryland, 14; Maine, 1; Massachusetts, 14; New Jersey, 21; New Hampshire, 8; Virginia, 8. Of Territories there are, Colorado 2 and Washington 5, while Canada has 3 granges.

State granges are organized in the following States and Territories, while the number of subordinate granges are included in each jurisdiction: Arkansas, 93; California, 117; Georgia, 395; Illinois, 748; Indiana, 623; Iowa, 1,833; Kansas, 679; Michigan, 130; Minnesota, 379; Mississippi, 480; Missouri, 1,679; Nebraska, 350; New York, 24; North Carolina, 120; Ohio, 218; Oregon, 45; Pennsylvania, 48; South Carolina, 190; Tennessee, 229; Texas, 37; Vermont, 31; West Virginia, 22; Wisconsin, 251, and in Dakota, 30. The total number of granges in the South, or rather former slave States, is 2,946.

In New England there are but forty-four granges organized, and none are found in Connecticut or Rhode Island. Delaware is the only other State without a grange up to date. The order has grown with great rapidity in the former slave States, especially those in the farther South. Singularly enough, the order has its largest existence in South Carolina, as far as the South is concerned. No question of color has yet arisen, and it is believed that that matter is easily controlled. The largest number of organized granges are found in Kansas, according to population, while Iowa and Missouri give the largest per centage of membership. So far the Southern adhesions are from the small plantation holders, and appear to be a desirable acquisition.

## THE STONE CUTTER'S STRIKE.

We are glad to state that the strike amongst the stone cutters of this city has been satisfactorily settled. We might just state, in this connection, that whilst the Globe published the advertisement of the employers headed "Men Wanted," with its usual display of *even-handed justice*,—to the working classes especially,—it absolutely refused to publish the advertisement of the stone cutters, stating the reasons why the employers were advertising for hands.

## THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Now stars shine in the firmament of the Academy, and the result has been crowded houses. Mat. McCollom is unique in his songs and banjo solos; whilst the character sketches of Robt V. Ferguson are irresistibly mirth provoking. These, in connection with the admirable stock company, render the Academy more popular than ever, and the house is nightly filled with pleased and satisfied audiences.

In the year 1785, the captain of a Greenland whaling vessel, found himself at night surrounded by icebergs, and "lay to" until morning, expecting every moment to be ground to pieces. In the morning he looked about, and saw a ship near by. He hailed it, but received no answer. Getting into a boat with some of his crew, he pushed out for the mysterious craft. Coming alongside the vessel, he saw through the port-hole a man at a table, as though keeping a log-book, frozen to death. The last date in the log-book was 1772, showing that the vessel had been drifting for thirteen years among the ice. The sailors were found some frozen among the hammocks, and others in the cabin. For thirteen years this ship had been carrying its burden of corpses—a drifting sepulchre manned by the frozen crew.