

**LIGHT GAINS
MAKE A HEAVY PURSE**

The experience of all our readers will bear out the truth of the above, for among the list of all who have grown rich, how true it is that it uniformly came from small beginnings. They that seek great profits meet with great losses, and the best and surest way to make a heavy purse is to begin now and save something out of each week's earnings.

THE PEKIN TEA COMPANY,

MUTUAL BENEFIT ACCOUNT BOOK

Propose to introduce a system of trade by which they guarantee the payment of THREE PER CENT. for all cash paid for merchandise at their counter, as an inducement to secure patronage.

Each Book contains a printed certificate, which is signed by the proprietors, certifying that they will pay to the holder three per cent on all cash purchases at the end of each month.

The advantage of this system is, that the purchaser in no way assumes any of the liabilities of company business, either by deposits or otherwise, as the merchandise which he receives in exchange for his cash, is sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in the Dominion, from the fact that the purchaser is only held by the parties to the inducement which have been pledged to him, in the rate at which he can buy his goods and the percentage offered for his patronage.

In the adoption of this plan the consumer may no longer dread the visit of the Tax Collector or the Insurance Agent, and he may no longer be deprived of the joy to be realized in the possession of even a small sum which has been deposited in the Savings Bank, and now steadily and silently labors to increase its amount, and thus swell the income of the depositor; for the stream which has so long flowed outward, without leaving an evidence of its power to contribute to the wants of man, has at last been developed, and will in future send forth the products of its unwearied labors to add increased comfort to human existence.

Call at the PEKIN TEA COMPANY'S Store, No. 21 Yonge Street, corner of Albert, and examine for your selves and get a book.

T. D. WAKELEE & CO., Proprietors.

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Trades Assembly Hall.

Meetings are held in the following order:—
Machinists and Blacksmiths, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

- Painters, 1st and 3rd Monday.
- Coachmakers, 2nd and 4th Monday.
- Crispkins, (159), 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
- K.O.S.C. Lodge 356, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
- Tinsmiths, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
- Cigar Makers, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
- Iron Moulders, every Thursday.
- Plasterers, 1st and 3rd Thursday.
- Trades' Assembly, 1st and 3rd Friday.
- Bricklayers, 1st and 3rd Friday.
- Coopers, 2nd and 4th Friday.
- Printers, 1st Saturday.
- Bakers, every 2nd Saturday.

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

Mr. J. PRYKE, "Workingman's Boot Store," will also continue to supply papers.

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, JUNE 26, 1873.

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.

CONNECTICUT BUREAU OF LABOR.

In the course of a very few days the bill creating a Bureau of Labor Statistics will be reported to the Assembly, of the above state. It is said that the report of the committee to whom it was referred will be favorable, and it remains to be seen whether the Legislature in question will be wise and liberal in its action. There seems to be but small objection to the measure, and this comes from a few large manufacturers, who appear to labor under the impression that the tendency of the proposed bill will lead to evils innumerable in the future. They claim that the question of labor and capital will ultimately work it own solution if let alone, and that it being a question of a private nature, therefore all legislation on the matter is to be regarded as an interference on the part of the State with the affairs of private individuals. Such arguments as these, however, will not hold ground long before intelligent men. The experience of the past proves that invariably this question has had to be met by legislation. The advance from absolute serfdom to the present wage system was not accom-

plished without mighty upheavals and agitations. In the past the "privileged classes" have waited until the masses became infuriated before concessions were granted,—and in the great struggle millions of wealth and even life have been sacrificed. But the end is not yet reached—the conflict (though perhaps in a less revolutionary manner) is still going on. Workingmen are far from being satisfied. They grumble and complain about their condition, and expatiate the unjustness of legislation, and the selfishness of capital; but they very seldom study the causes for discontent, and are therefore frequently misled by interested parties who advocate clap-trap remedies for existing abuses. Too often may be urged against them the ancient complaint, "the people do not consider." Before we can expect to find a panacea there will, of necessity, have to be patient and thorough investigation. But little pains have hitherto been taken to collect facts and statistics, and the true condition, of the working classes has never been properly known, and their wants have been sadly neglected in consequence. It will be necessary to go to the bottom of the matter, find out the actual needs of the masses, and apply the remedy, if any can be found. Whilst what little legislation that has heretofore been had on this subject has not been altogether successful: still we do not think it is an evidence of wise statesmanship to let the question alone, to be fought out by employers and employees. Would it not be better, wiser, more in harmony with the spirit of the age, to grapple with this question at once, to hold out a friendly hand to the operative classes and let them know that there is a kindly feeling for them in the halls of legislature, and a determination to see that justice is done to all classes—the rich and the poor. We would, therefore, express our hope that the Connecticut Assembly will be wise and liberal in its action in respect to the bill erecting a Bureau of Labor Statistics, that will be submitted for its consideration; inasmuch as we believe that every such step of legislation will be the means not only ultimately of bettering the condition of our fellow workmen across the lines, but will have its effect in bringing the matter more prominently before the notice of our own legislature. We have before stated our opinion that the appointment of a similar commission by the "powers that be" would result in the accomplishment of much good; and we would again urge upon their recollection the old maxim "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." With the aid of such a bureau, valuable facts could be obtained—then will follow legislation based upon these facts, and the remedy applied would no doubt be effectual.

SOUTH ONTARIO.

It is not a year since the constituency of South Brant gave its unmistakable verdict between Mr. Gibbs and his opponent, and one would have thought that if there had been anything like a sentiment of fair play or generosity in the minds of the Reform leaders, Mr. Gibbs would have been allowed an unopposed return on the occasion of his coming before his constituents to endorse his acceptance of a portfolio. But this was perhaps too much to be expected, and so Mr. Holden has been brought out to oppose him. But even a local journal of their own party—the *Whitby Chronicle*—deprecates any opposition to Mr. Gibbs, as a party blunder. "In view of all the facts," it says, "we do not hesitate to say that it would be a party blunder to oppose Mr. Gibbs at this time, and that it is entirely wrong of those who would do so, in the party's name to again encounter the bitter humiliation of certain defeat." However, the blunder has been made, and South Ontario is now in the heat of a keen election contest. That unusual interest is felt in the present contest is evident from the large attendance at the nomination, on Monday. Mr. Gibbs is reported as having made a masterly speech in defence of the actions of his party, and it is said never acquitted himself more creditably. From the tone of our correspondence, it would appear as

though opinion was somewhat divided in the ranks of the workingmen.

We must admit that Mr. Brown from his communications has been very harshly treated, and has had just cause for complaint; and it can hardly be surprising that, under the circumstance, he should as strongly oppose the conservative candidate. However, that the party in power have benefitted the working classes of the Dominion is beyond question, and this should not be forgotten. And in the present session the Dominion Government has more fully recognized the claims of skilled labor than was ever before done in Canada. We commend these considerations to the workingmen of South Ontario, and urge upon them to form their judgement accordingly.

THE LABORERS OF TORONTO.

The laborers of this city are making praiseworthy efforts for bettering their condition—intellectually and socially—by the means of organization. They are making rapid progress in this matter, and we doubt not they will persevere in their laudable object till they accomplish their desires. We notice that a call for a general special meeting has been made for next Saturday afternoon, at the Trades' Assembly Hall, at three o'clock, and would strongly urge upon all laborers to attend.

LABORERS' STRIKE.

The laborers employed at the freight sheds of the Great Western Railway, at the Queen's Wharf, in this city, struck work on Monday, for higher wages. They have been receiving \$1.15 per day, and made a request for \$1.25 per day, which reasonable request being met with a refusal, they left off work. At the present rates of living, etc., we do not know how any one of conscience can expect men to keep themselves and families on such a pittance. We trust that the strike will not be of long duration, and that the wealthy corporation of the Great Western Railway Co. will accede to the requirements of the laborers.

Since the above was in type, we learn that the Great Western Railway Company have granted the \$1.25 per day.

PROTECTION TO LIFE.

The accident that happened to the laborer, who was killed at the Phoenix Block, on Friday last, by the fall of a brick upon his head, has directed public attention to the insufficient precaution that is used for the protection of the lives of men who are engaged in building operations. It is certainly disgraceful the careless manner in which scaffolds are sometimes erected, very frequently not more than two planks being laid for the reception of material and for the bricklayers to stand upon while at work. The slightest displacement of these affords facilities for the falling of bricks and other material upon those who may be beneath. It is to be hoped that contractors and others engaged about the erection of buildings, will pay more attention to these things in the future, that a possible repetition of the accident alluded to may be prevented.

ENGLISH AGRICULTURISTS.

One would hardly think that such a bill as was recently introduced by Lord Henniker, in the English House of Lords, was necessary in a Christian country, much less that such a bill should receive opposition. The object of the bill proposed was to prevent the employment of children, under eight years of age, in agricultural labor, and further to provide that children between the ages of eight and thirteen should not be so employed unless they were certified to having attended school for a certain number of times during the year. Certainly such prohibition is only right, yet such dignitaries as Viscount Portman, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Kimberley, and the Marquis of Bath threw obstacles in the way, and endeavored to postpone legislation for another year. Is it at all to be wondered at, when it is found necessary that children should be sent, in

their tender years, into the folds to assist the parents to eke out a miserable existence, that the agricultural laborers should at last turn upon their oppressors, and in their new-found independence, demand "a fair day's pay for a fair day's work?" Surely it is not necessary that the innocence of childhood should be destroyed, and its moral and physical growth stunted in order that the barest needs of nature may be supplied.

THE CRIMINAL AMENDMENT ACT.

In the English House of Commons, Mr. Vernon Harcourt asked the first Lord of the Treasury, whether the Government would be willing to afford facilities in respect of time as may make it possible to pass a bill during the present session, to remedy the defects of the law of conspiracy, as applied to trade combinations, and the relations of employers and servants. Mr. Gladstone said the Government would view with favor any attempt by that hon. member, either during the present or coming session, to amend the law upon the subject referred to. It was further intimated that if it were thought best to urge the matter during the present session, the Government would afford all the facilities in their power for the passing of such a measure. It is not, therefore, unlikely, that the continued efforts of the operatives of England to procure such legislation, will speedily be crowned with success.

THE WORKING CLASSES IN PARLIAMENT.

The House of Commons devoted the better part of their sitting on Friday 13th, inst., to the discussion of subjects specially affecting the working classes. In the first place Mr. Bowring compelled an explanation on the Clipping Norton case from the Home Secretary. It is a pity that after all the time which has elapsed since the sixteen women were sentenced, Mr. Bruce, can give no better reply to an enquiry than that the Lord Chancellor will write to the Lord Lieutenant, who, in his turn, will communicate with the magistrates. These clerical wisecracks will, in due course, forward their explanations to the Lord Lieutenant, who will send them on their travels along the lines of redtape till they reach the Home Office. At this rate perhaps the public will hear the Government's opinion and decision on the subject, before the recess.

The case reminds us of the dillatory French poet, who was commissioned by his patron to write a consolatory poem on the death of his wife. Before the poem reached the patron he had married again.

The discussion raised by Mr. Vernon Harcourt, on the law affecting the contract of masters and servants, and the law of conspiracy, will do good. The hon. gentleman used strong language, but then then facts and points he had to enforce, called for emphatic condemnation. Neither the Attorney General, nor the Solicitor General, nor the Home Secretary could dispose of the position taken up by Mr. Harcourt, and supported with pluck and vivacity by Bernal Osborne. Lord Eloth's protest is but an expression of that temper in regard to workingmen's subjects, which appears to prevail in the breasts of Whigs of the old school.

GREAT TRADES' DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

There was a great Trades' Demonstration in Hyde Park on Monday 2nd, inst., against the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the penal clauses of the Masters and Servants' Act, and the Conspiracy Laws, as far as they are applicable to combinations of laborers. About 14,000 or 15,000 men—represent the several districts of Bow and Stratford, Limehouse and Poplar, Bermondsey and Southwark Islington and Clerkenwell, Walworth and Lambeth—gathered on the Thames Embankment, and marched to the park under the direction of two marshalls, one of whom was Mr. Goodchild, whose dismissal from the Metropolitan Police in the autumn of last year caused a partial

strikes among the members of the force. Having arrived in Hyde Park, where it is estimated that 30,000 persons were gathered near the scene of the meeting, speeches were delivered from six platforms, and a manifesto was adopted, embodying the views of those who had organized the demonstration. It is said to have been one of the most successful gatherings ever held in London.

LIFE AND LIFE FORMS.

[No. 3.]

BY R. R. Y.

In the last article we noticed briefly some of the soft-bodied species of the ringed or articulated form. We come now to look at some other species belonging to the same class, but which show a higher development or more perfect organization. In these the length of the body is greatly shortened, and assumes a more rotund form; the head, although not separated from the trunk by a neck, is more distinct, and there is the very noticeable feature of the addition of legs. These legs are generally very slender, but of considerable length, and usually terminated by two hooks, thus serving the purposes of locomotion and attack; while their great liability to break is provided against, so that the loss is only temporary. Almost as soon as such an accident occurs, the stump begins to grow again, and shortly a new part, as perfect as that which was lost, is reproduced. We observe also a very material advance in the internal organization. The nervous system, and the apparatus for the circulation of the blood are more perfect, as well as that for respiration, the whole body being permeated by air tubes, or trachee.

We will take as the most familiar example, the common house spider. This little creature is generally looked upon with considerable disfavor, and even disgust, but why this should be is not very apparent. Both as regards its structure and habits, it forms a very interesting and instructive study, while it is also of very great service to those very persons who despise and persecute it.

We have now before us, outside of the window, an excellent specimen, placed in the centre of the web we saw it so industriously weaving yesterday, and waiting with a patience which we might often imitate with advantage, for the lawful reward of its labors. The eyes, of which there are eight, glitter like so many diamonds, and although immovable, are so situated as to enable the spider to see in almost every direction.

The cobwebs may probably be often found where they are unsightly, and their removal troublesome, but we should not be too hard on the makers of them when we consider that the flies, for whose capture and destruction the nets are spread, are of far greater annoyance, and that consequently, in the very success of the spider's operations, we are interested in no small degree.

From the fact of the cobwebs being so common, comparatively few have had the patience or curiosity to examine them, and fewer still have gone so far as to enquire into the manner in which they are produced, and yet both are wonderful, and worthy of study.

If we examine the spider, we will find that the apparatus consists of small reservoirs, filled with a gluey substance, and terminating in from four to six little pierced conical protuberances, or what are called the spinners, and through which the threads are drawn. Each of these spinners is crowded with little pores or tubes, so numerous and so exquisitely fine, that a space not often much larger than the point of a pin, is furnished, according to Reaumur, with a thousand of them. From each of these tubes, which terminates in a point infinitely fine, proceeds a thread of inconceivable tenuity, which, immediately after issuing from the tube, unites with all the other threads of the same spinner, and forms one. This then unites with those of the other four or six spinners, again to form one thread, or that which is used to