

Ontario Workman.

THE EQUALIZATION OF ALL ELEMENTS OF SOCIETY IN THE SOCIAL SCALE SHOULD BE THE TRUE AIM OF CIVILIZATION.

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Labor Notes.

A bricklayers' strike for \$2.50 per day is impending at London, Ont.

The Belfast tailors' strike continues. The masters offer 5½d. per hour; the men demanded 6d.

The joiners of Kirkcaldy, Scotland, have succeeded in obtaining the solicited rise of a half-penny a hour.

Three hundred building society operatives of Leamington have struck against altering hours and reducing wages in winter.

Nearly 4000 men have been thrown out of employment by the lock-out of the tailors, which, now has become general in the principal towns of Scotland.

The cutters in the Leicester boot and shoe trade are agitating for an advance of 15 per cent., which is resisted by the manufacturers.

A strike has taken place amongst the Liverpool horseshoers. They want an advance of 4s. The masters refuse to give them more than 2s.

The Dundee slaters' strike is practically at an end, the employers, with one exception, having conceded the demands of the men. The men resumed work.

The journeymen tailors at Leamington have obtained an advance of one halfpenny per hour. The former payment was 4½d. per hour, based on the old "log" of 1866. The pay is now 5d.

On Wednesday the iron chulkers employed at Palmer's shipbuilding establishment, Jarrow, struck work for increased wages. The chulkers wanted 3s. extra per week, and the masters offered 1s. 6d. The men held a meeting, and resolved to ask for 2s., and this, being conveyed to the employers, was refused, whereupon the men came out on strike.

"An Act to annul the criminal law relating to violence, threats, and molestations," had projected by the Trades Union Congress; and at a conference of members of Parliament and representatives of working men, Mr. Mundella express his willingness to introduce such a bill, Mr. Andrew Johnson and Mr. Eustace Smith at the same time promising to support it.

The master builders of Stotkton having taken no notice of an application from the men, made some weeks ago, for an advance in their wages, the men have held a meeting and passed a resolution to strike until the advance is conceded. What they demand is 3s. per week on their present rate of wages, and some diminution in their hours of labor.

The award of the arbitrator appointed to settle the claims of the masters and men in the Birmingham building trades was read on Saturday afternoon. The men claimed an advance of wages from 7½d. to 8½d. per hour. The arbitrator awarded to the carpenters and bricklayers an advance of ½d., making their wages 7½d. per hour. The hours of working and other regulations stand as before. The award has given satisfaction.

At a meeting of house coal colliers, held at Pontypridd, the delegates reported that at twenty-two collieries out of forty-two in the Rhondda Valley, the masters had conceded the demand of 3d. per ton advance. It was also stated that the majority of the masters, who had not yet increased the rate of pay, were inclined to do so, and hopes were expressed that in a few days all the colliers would receive the same amount.

There are people in the world who esteem it so extremely vulgar to express emotion, that if an earthquake were reported to have happened in their neighborhood, they would consider it a proof of their good breeding not to have been moved by it.

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THE ENGLISH IRONMOLDERS' SOCIETY.

From the 63rd annual report of the English ironmolders' society just issued, we take the following extracts:—

"In bringing before your notice the annual report of our proceedings for the sixty-third year, it gives us great pleasure to be able to say that 1872 has been one of the best years that have been experienced in the history of our society. Our members have been better employed, as well as better enumerated, than at any other period in our existence. And it has been well it has been so; otherwise, what with the high rates charged for all the common necessities of life, our position as men with families would have been intolerable. That we have to some extent been enabled to obviate these difficulties is accounted for by the fact that we have a good, solid, strong, and compact society; and as we have looked around us, and seen large bodies of men without union having to put up with whatever wages their employers thought fit to pay them, we have felt grateful to the energy and perseverance of those pioneers of our trade who, amidst good and evil report, stood firm to the principles of union, and left behind them an organization unsurpassed for usefulness and benefit to its members by any other society of the sort in the world.

"Let us glance over the past year's income and expenditure. In the first place, let us take the amount paid for contribution during 1872, and we shall find it to be £26,439 2s. 4½d., as compared with last year £28,134 4s. 4½d., or less by £1,695 2s. 0d.; but it must be borne in mind that there was an extra levy made for 42 weeks at 6d. per week, and 2d. per week for 10 weeks, during 1871, while during 1872 the 2d. levy was only made during the month of January, and the remaining eleven months of the year the contribution was only the ordinary sum of 1s. per week, exclusive of the accident levy; but if we add together the amount received for contribution and accident during 1872, we shall find it to be £30,875 19s. 4½d., whilst in 1871 for both items it was £28,816 11s. 11½d., or an increase in 1872 of £2,059 7s. 5d. This, we think, speaks well for our growing unity and increasing power of usefulness. There has been paid for entrance money, during the past year, £2,284 6s. 10d., as compared with £1,586 8s. 7½d. last year, or an increase in that item of £697 18s. 2½d. Another important item in our income is our annual and monthly reports. It will be seen that we have received for these items £325 1s. 9½d., while their cost was £344 6s. 0d., thus showing a cost over income by expenditure of £19 4s. 2½d.; but although at first sight this may appear a loss, yet we consider, in another sense, it is a great gain, as we have been enabled by it to give a monthly of eight pages throughout the year, instead of four, thereby posting our members well up in the general working of the society.

"Bank interest is the next item we come to, which we shall find to be £331 14s. 2d., as against £39 11s. in 1871, which shows us plainly that it takes some time of good, steady trade before we are enabled to realize much from the item of bank interest.

"Let us now glance at the expenditure, which will bear comparison with any year in any period of our history. The first thing to draw our attention, and which is the main feature in our organization, is that of blank cards and donation, which is set down for the year as £2,887 5s. 8d., as compared with £5,447 0 5d. for 1871, a decrease of £2,559 15s. 1d., or an average cost of 1½d. per week per member for the whole of the year. Now, when we compare this with the cost for 1868, which was over 1s. 7d. per member per week; or 1869, which was 1s. 3½d., we can only say the change is wonderful. It is something glorious to be able to say that 1872 has cost us less for unemployed labor than any year since 1848, a period of 25. Take the next best year in that period, which was 1853,

and we shall find that, with an average of only 4,984 members, it cost us for donation £2,028 12s. 5½d.; while in 1872, with an average of 10,634, cost us, for the same benefit, only £2,887 5s. 8d. It has indeed been a good year, and we hope 1873 may be something like it.

"The next item is that of sickness, and here we have not exactly the same cause for rejoicing. The amount paid was £5,153 1s. 4d., or rather under 2½ per member per week, and £588 19s. 1d. more than the previous year. We must, of course, expect, as our numbers increase so also will our liabilities, so there is not much cause to complain. If we turn from the superannuation benefit, we shall also find there a slight increase. There has been paid in 1872, £2,236 11s. 10d., as compared with £1,792 9s. 7d. for 1871, or an increase of £444 2s. 3d., at a cost per member of rather under 1d. per week.

"For funerals we have paid, during the year, £1,345, as compared with £1,320 for the previous year, or slightly under ½d. per member per week.

"Our expenditure for accidents has been, during the year, £914 9s. 5d. This has been fully met, and the old debt paid off by the levies during the year, as will be fully shown in the account of the accident fund.

"The working expenses, for printing, stationery, officers' salaries, postage and parcels, rent of rooms, bank expenses, delegations, and various other incidentals, amount in the gross to about £2,198, or about 6½ per cent. on the net income of the year; but if we take the set-off, in the shape of cash returned for reports, cases, postage, bank interest, &c., we shall then reduce the working expenses to something like £1,440, or under ½d. per week per member; and we are bold enough to affirm that there is no institution of the same magnitude as our own worked for a less expenditure, or on more economical principles.

"The number of members as returned by the various branches, has been 1,734 during 1872, as compared with 1,523 during 1871. It will also be seen that the increase in number during the year has been 1,231, while the number excluded has been 378, as compared with 373 in 1871; these things speak very well as to the state and condition of the society. 115 members and 65 members' wives have died during the year: this is about the average of the past few years, or about three more in both sexes than last year.

Having referred to other subjects, the Report concludes thus:—"And now, brother members, having laid before you our report for 1872, as concise and correct as we possibly can, allow us to repeat a wish before expressed—that 1873, and all future years, may be as good as the past; but this is almost more than we can expect, more especially if our past experience is to be any guide for the future. The great advance which has taken place in the price of most materials used in our trade must have an evil influence before long; let us then venture a word of advice and caution: Make use of the golden moments as they fly; throw no chance away; keep steady in the harness; give no one the opportunity to reproach us for neglect or improvidence; be frugal, industrious, and persevering; and, above all, let us never allow our arrears to run us into suspension from benefit. Banded together in society as one man, and come weal or come woe, we shall be all the better provided for it. Unity will then indeed be strength; and when we have to throw off the shackles of mortality, we shall leave the good old Union better than we found it."

THE BOILERMAKERS AND IRON SHIP BUILDERS.

The annual report of this society for 1872 has just been issued, from which we take the following extracts:

The past year has been a very prosperous one, and we have much reason to be thankful for it. The progress made has been

very great in every particular. During no previous year has the society made such rapid strides, and been so thoroughly successful and useful in all its workings. This must be born in mind, and still further exertions made to improve our already good position, knowing not how soon a time may come when the good we have been, and now are doing, will bear fruit to our benefit and show us that our exertions have been wise and judicious.

The principles and operations of our society are becoming better known and wider spread year by year, and I am sure it will be very gratifying to you to know that, in lodges alone, the increase last year was seventeen, being four more than in the previous one. They now number one hundred and twenty-five.

The augmentation in the number of members is very gratifying indeed. Great as was the increase during the preceding year, that of last year is just 50 per cent. above it. The increase is 2,540, and the number of members at present 11,523. This is the right sort of thing. Our increase in accumulated capital gives us still further reason to rejoice—certainly no previous year comes anything near it—being over 79 per cent. more than that of 1871, which was an unparalleled one. The balance in hand on the last meeting night, in December, reached the splendid sum of £25,123 16s. 1½d., showing an increase of £11,154 14s. 7½d. During the year we have received in contributions £23,486 19s. 9d., showing an increase in this item of £5,236 9s. 2½d., which all will admit, I think, is a very substantial sum. The sums received for entrance amounted to £1,500 7s. 3d., being an increase on the previous year of £495 6s. 9d., or nearly 50 per cent. As interest on our capital the amount received shows an increase of £46 7s. 7d. on the preceding year, which is a good sign that attention is being paid to this important matter. For the year the total income amounts to £25,736 17s. 8d., which, with the balance of £13,974 1s. 5½d. from the preceding year, brings the grand total to £39,710 19s. 1½d.

The sum of £4,184 11s. 3d. has been paid for sick benefit, which is a decrease of £28 1s. 5d. This is doubtless to the alteration in the rules as to payment of sick visitors, and the increased attentiveness on their part. The amount paid during the year for superannuated is £1,192 2s. 4d., being a decrease of £185 15s. 11d. on the previous year. Relative to this matter a review of the four years preceding the alteration of the rules in 1871 has shown me that the claims on this fund has increased from £506 17s. 10d.—or 1s. 4½d. per member per annum—to £1,145 18s. 3d.—or 3s. 4½d. per member per annum—within that time.

The amount which has been paid out for the principal benefits during the past year is £9,304 18s. 6d. In a table accompanying the report I have presented you with an account of the various benefits paid out during the past six years, and the average amount per member for that period: also the amount of each item paid, the amount per member, and the balance at the end of each of these years. The total paid for benevolent purposes during the six years is £65,764, or about £8 14s. 7d. per member. As a set-off to this you may notice the small amount paid on account of disputes during the same period, being £3,203, or 8s. 6d. per member. Certainly we all should hope that this will never increase, but that each succeeding year may find it growing perceptibly less.

As a matter of extreme importance to us, I would suggest that at the next election our members appoint deputations to wait upon all candidates, to know whether they will vote for the repealing, or alteration, of such laws as now affect us injuriously, such as the Master and Servants Act, the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and the law of conspiracy as applied to trade unions. We wish to be placed as trade unionists on an equal footing in the eyes of the law as all other classes, and do not wish to be granted any special favors. We wish to obtain jus-

tice, and this we must have. Our rules are registered according to the Parliament, and an annual return made of income and expenditure, we have nothing to cloak or hide from public view. Let us, therefore, give our votes to such as will do for us all in their power in the direction in which we are aiming, and then we may confidently hope that in the end we shall obtain that which we seek.

R. KNIGHT, C. Sec.

THE PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION OF THE LONDON TRADES.

A meeting of the delegates representing the London Trades Societies was held on Wednesday at the Bell, Old Bailey, for the purpose of considering the propriety of adopting a resolution unanimously passed at a meeting of the London Trades Council, for holding a demonstration of the trades of London, in support of the total repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and to protest against all special legislation for all Trades Unionists, and the application of the law of conspiracy as laid down by Judge Brett in the recent trial of the gas stokers. Mr. Whetstone, President of the Amalgamated Engineers, occupied the chair.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said the question they had to meet to consider was one deserving of the serious attention not only of the members of the trades unions, but of the working classes generally. He believed the opinion to be general that the time had now arrived when, by a great demonstration, they must let the Government and the Parliament know what the feelings of the working classes were in relation to the special and penal legislation directed against them; and the main question for the consideration of the delegates was the form the demonstration should take, whether by a procession and great meeting in the open air, or a meeting in one of the large halls. His own opinion was in favor of the latter course.

Mr. Odger contended that a meeting in a hall, however largely attended, would fail in commanding that attention from either the Government or the Parliament which would be paid to an out-door demonstration well organized and judiciously conducted. An in-door meeting would be treated only as a sectional meeting, but what the delegates generally desired was to show the power, strength, and determination of the whole body of the London trades, and this could only be done in an out-door demonstration such as that held prior to the passing of the late Reform Bill. He moved—

That this meeting of delegates, representing most of the principal trades of the metropolis, cordially approve the resolutions adopted by the London Trades Council to hold a monster demonstration of the London trades, to which deputations from the provinces should be invited, in favor of the repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the amendment of the Masters and Servants Act, and an alteration in the Law of Conspiracy relating thereto.

Mr. Richardson (bookbinder), seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

Mr. Pratt (saddler) then moved—That the demonstration be held on a week-day, in Hyde-park, or some other suitable place, on the earliest convenient date.

Mr. Latter (zinc worker) seconded the resolution.

In the short discussion which followed it was suggested that the trades should assemble on the day fixed on the Thames Embankment, and proceed in procession, either to Hyde-park or to the Agricultural Hall, if the latter could be obtained. It was agreed, however, that the fixing of the day should be left to the Trades Council, who will act as the executive committee for the demonstration.

The resolution was then adopted, and the delegates present then formed themselves into a general committee to carry out the demonstration.

"And I tell you, you will not," said I "I know all about you. "You plain with any one? Nonsense, nonsense!"

"I plainly tell you, Mr. Sampson," he went on with a manner almost composed, "that I understand your object. You want to save your funds, and escape from your liabilities; these are old tricks of trade with you Office-gentlemen. But you will not do it, sir; you will not succeed. You have not an easy adversary to play against when you play against me. We shall have to enquire, in due time, when and how Mr. Beckwith fell into his present habits. With that remark, sir, I put this poor creature and his incoherent wanderings of speech aside, and wish you a good morning and a better case next time."

While he was saying this Beckwith had filled a half-pint glass with brandy. At this moment he threw the brandy at his face, and threw the glass after it. Slinkton put his hands up, half blinded by the spirit, and cut with the glass across the forehead. At the sound of the breakage a fourth person came into the room, closed the door, and stood at it; he was a very quiet but very keen-looking man, with iron grey hair, and slightly lame.

Slinkton pulled out his handkerchief, assuaged the pain in his smarting eyes, and dabbed the blood on his forehead. He was a long time about it, and I saw that, in the doing of it, a tremendous change came over him, occasioned by the change of Beckwith, who ceased to pant and tremble, sat upright, and never took his eyes off him. I never in my life saw a face in which abhorrence and determination were so forcibly painted as in Beckwith's then.

"Look at me, you villain!" said Beckwith, and see me as I really am. I took these rooms to make them a trap for you. I came into them as a drunkard, to bait the trap for you. You fell into the trap, and you will never leave it alive. On the morning when you last went to Mr. Sampson's office I had seen him first. Your plot has been known to both of us all along, and you have been counterplotted all along. What? Having been cajoled into putting that prize of two thousand pound in your power, I was to be done to death with brandy, and brandy not proving quick enough, something quicker? Have I never seen you, when you thought my senses gone, pouring from your bottle into my glass? Why, you murderer and forger, alone here with you in the dead of night, as I have so often been, I have had my hand upon the trigger of a pistol twenty times to blow your brains out!"

This sudden starting up of the thing that he had supposed to be his imbecile victim into a determined man, with a settled resolution to hunt him down and be the death of him, mercilessly expressed from head to foot, was, in the first shock, too much for him. Without any figure of speech he staggered under it. But there is no greater mistake than to suppose that a man who is a calculating criminal is, in any phase of his guilt, otherwise than true to himself and perfectly consistent with his own character. Such a man commits murder, and murder is the natural culmination of his course; such a man has to outface murder and will do it with hardihood and effrontery. It is a sort of fashion to express surprise that any notorious criminal, having such crime upon his conscience, can so brave it out. Do you think that he had it upon his conscience at all, or had a conscience to have it upon, he would ever have committed the crime?

Perfectly consistent with himself, as I believe all such monsters to be, this Slinkton recovered himself, and showed a defiance that was sufficiently cold and quiet. He was white, he was haggard, he was changed; but only as a sharper who had played for a great stake and had been outwitted and lost the game.

"Listen to me, you villain," said Beckwith, "and let every word you hear me say be a sear in your wicked heart! When I took these rooms, to throw myself in your way and lead you on to the scheme that I knew my appearance and supposed character and habits would suggest to such a devil, how did I know that? Because you were no stranger to me. I knew you well. And I knew you to be the cruel wretch who, for so much money, had killed one innocent girl while she trusted him implicitly, and who was, by inches, killing another."

Slinkton took out a snuff-box, took a pinch of snuff, and laughed.

"But see here," said Beckwith, never looking away, never raising his voice, never relaxing his face, never unclenching his hand. "See what a dull wolf you have been, after all! The infatuated drunkard who never drank a fiftieth part of the liquor you plied him with, but poured it away, here, there, everywhere—almost before your eyes; who bought over the fellow you set to watch and to ply him, by outbidding you in his bribe, before he had been at his work three days—with whom you have observed no caution, yet who was so bent on ridding the earth of you as a wild beast that he would have defeated you if you had been ever so prudent—that drunkard whom you have many a time left on the floor of his room, and who has even let you go out of it, alive and undecieved, when you have turned him over with you foot—has, almost as often, on the same night, within an hour, within a few minutes, watched you awake, had his hand on your pillow while you were asleep, turned over your papers, taken samples from your bottles and packets of powders, changed their contents, and rifled every secret of your life."

He had another pinch of snuff in his hand, but had gradually let it drop from between his fingers to the floor, where he now smoothed it out with his foot, looking down at it awhile.

"That drunkard," said Beckwith, "who had free access to your rooms at all times, that he might drink the strong drinks that you left in his way and be the sooner ended, holding no more terms with you than he would hold with a tiger, has had his master-key for all your locks, his test for all your poisons, his clue to your cipher-writing. He can tell you as well as you can tell him, how long it took to complete that deed, what doses there were, what intervals, what signs of gradual decay of mind and body; and what distempered fancies were produced, and what observable changes, what physical pain. He can tell you as well as you can tell him, that all this was recorded day by day as a lesson of experience for future service. He can tell you, better than you can tell him, where that journal is at this moment."

Slinkton stopped the action of his foot, and looked at Beckwith.

"No," said the latter, as if answering a question from him. "Not in the drawer of the writing-desk that opens with a spring; it is not there, and it will never be there again."

"Then you are a thief!" said Slinkton. Without any change whatever in the inflexible purpose which it was quite terrific even to me to contemplate, and from the power of which I had always felt convinced it was impossible for this wretch to escape, Beckwith returned:

"And I am your niece's shadow, too."

With an imprecation, Slinkton put his hand to his head, tore out some hair, and flung it to the ground. It was the end of the smooth walk; he destroyed it in the action, and it will soon be seen that his use for it was past.

Beckwith went on: "Whenever you left here, I left here. Although I understood that you found it necessary to pause in the completion of that purpose to avert suspicion, still I watched you close with the poor confiding girl. When I had the diary, and could read it word by word—it was only about your last visit to Scarborough; you remember the night! you slept with a small flat vial tied to your wrist—I sent to Mr. Sampson, who was kept out of view. This is Mr. Sampson's trusty servant standing by the door. We three saved your niece among us."

Slinkton looked at us all, took an uncertain step or two from the place where he had stood, returned to it, and glanced about him in a very curious way—as one of the meaner reptiles might, looking for a hole to hide in. I noticed at the same time that a singular change took place in the figure of the man—as if it collapsed within his clothes, and they consequently became ill-shapen and ill-fitting.

"You shall know," said Beckwith, "for I hope the knowledge will be bitter and terrible to you, why you have been pursued by one man, and why, when the whole interest that Mr. Sampson represents would have expended any money in hunting you down, you have been tracked to death at a single individual's charge. I hear you have had the name of Meltham on your lips sometimes?"

I saw, in addition to those other changes, a sudden stoppage come upon his breathing.

"When you sent the sweet girl whom you murdered (you know with what artfully-made-out surroundings and probabilities you sent her) to Meltham's office, before taking her abroad to originate the transaction that doomed her to the grave, it fell to Meltham's lot to see and to speak with her. It did not fall to his lot to save her, though I know he would freely give his own to have done it. He admired her; I would say he loved her deeply, if I thought it is possible that you could understand the word. When she was sacrificed he was thoroughly assured of your guilt. Having lost her he had but one object left in life, and that was, to avenge her and destroy you."

I saw the villain's nostrils rise and fall convulsively; but I saw no moving at his mouth.

"That man, Meltham," Beckwith steadily pursued, "was as absolutely certain that you could never elude him in this world, if he devoted himself to your destruction with its utmost fidelity and earnestness, and if he divided the sacred duty with no other duty in life, as he was certain that in achieving it he would be a poor instrument in the hands of Providence, and would do well before Heaven in striking you out from among living men. I am that man, and I thank God that I have done my work!"

If Slinkton had been running for his life from swift-footed savages a dozen miles he could not have shown more emphatic signs of being oppressed at heart and laboring for breath than he showed now, when he looked at the pursuer who had so relentlessly hunted him down.

"You never saw me, under my right name before; you see me under my right name now. You shall see me once again in the body when you are tired of your life. You shall see me once again in the spirit when the cord is round your neck, and the crowd are crying against you!"

When Meltham had spoken these last words, the miscreant suddenly turned away his face, and seemed to strike his mouth with his open hand. Then the room was filled with a new and powerful odor, and almost at the same instant, he broke into a crooked run, leap, start—I have no name for the spasm—and fell, with a dull weight that shook the heavy old doors and windows in their frames.

That was the fitting end of him.

When we saw that he was dead we drew away from the room, and Meltham, giving me his hand, said, with a weary air:

"I have no more work on earth, my friend. But I shall see her again elsewhere."

It was in vain that I tried to rally him. He might have saved her, he said; he had not saved her, and he reproached himself; he had lost her, and he was broken-hearted.

"The purpose that sustained me is over, Sampson, and there is nothing now to hold me to life. I am not fit for life; I am weak and spiritless; I have no hope and no object; my day is done."

In truth, I could hardly have believed that the broken man who then spoke to me was the man who had so strongly and so differently impressed me when his purpose was before him. I used such entreaties with him as I could; but he still said, and always said, in a patient, undemonstrative way, nothing could avail—he was broken-hearted.

He died early in the next spring. He was buried by the side of the poor young lady for whom he had cherished those tender and unhappy regrets, and he left all he had to his sister. She lived to be a happy wife and mother; she married my sister's son, who succeeded poor Meltham; she is living now, and her children ride about the garden on my walking-stick when I go to see her.

IS THE EARTH THE ONLY INHABITED WORLD.

The idea that in other worlds life may exist in conditions widely different from those prevailing on this world in which we live, however plausible at first, becomes highly improbable when tested by the light shed on this subject by the accumulated knowledge of modern research in the fields of astronomy, geology, spectroscopy, and chemistry, especially that branch of the latter science pertaining to organic compounds. Thus it has been suggested that—granted even that when the temperature of the moon, and other satellites of planets has been cooled to such a degree as to freeze all water—living creatures may exist there, having a liquid in their arteries, glycerine, alcohol, etc.; or, inversely—granted that the planet Jupiter is red hot, and the sun much hotter—living beings may exist, consisting of fireproof materials, and of such an organization as to feel happy and comfortable in an atmosphere of superheated steam, as in Jupiter, or even while swimming on a surface of melted lava, surrounded by an atmosphere of white hot iron vapor as would be the case in the sun.

Astronomy, now so powerfully aided by the modern tools of the scientist, having proved that the terrestrial elements exist throughout the whole universe, only differently distributed, and chemistry having studied the behavior of these elements under extremes of temperature, we know now that the possibilities of the existence of organic life are comparatively within very narrow limits and confined to a range not much beyond 100° among the 6000° or 8000° to which our investigations have extended. We have learned that the wonderful properties of that common but most marvelous substance, carbon, aided by liquid water, at a temperature below 100°, are the absolute and essential conditions which make the development and continuation of life a possibility. Without these, no life can exist.

It may be objected that in other worlds there may be another substance, as effective in its function as carbon in our regions, and that therefore we cannot make any conclusion as to the necessity of carbon for the existence of life. In order to meet this argument, let us consider the properties of carbon, which, by modern scientists, has rightly been called the great organizer.

A substance, in order to take the place of carbon in the economy of organized existence, must be able to combine in different proportions with itself, to form a complex molecule, in order to enter again into complex combinations. It must exist as a solid, but also easily pass into the atmospheric condition by combination with another substance, equivalent to oxygen, so that all vegetation may be surrounded by an atmosphere containing carbon in such a state that the plant may obtain it, and complete, with this substance as a solid basis, its organic tissues. We may go on and sum up other conditions which this supposed substitute of carbon would have to fulfill, in order to take its place; but then we should in the end be driven to the conclusion that a substance which possesses all the properties of carbon would be carbon itself. But now comes the spectroscope and teaches us that even the comets consist chiefly of carbon dust, and that their purpose may be to supply the planetary atmospheres from time to time with some of this necessary element, when sweeping close along them, as is often the case.

As the latest investigations prove the identity of the elementary matter in our

whole planetary system (and this even extends to a great number of the fixed stars), we can come to no other conclusion than to accept a unity of chemical operations, of crystallization, cell building, organic growth, and organic life in general, of course greatly modified in accordance with the conditions of gravitation, atmospheric pressure, distribution of elementary matter on surface, and especially of temperature. If now we look carefully on all the conditions required to make life possible on the surface of a planet, we see that these conditions are very complex, that not only the elementary matter, possessing the different required qualities must be present, but also in the exact relative quantities, in order not to annual the results of this distribution. Let us, for an example, only consider the amount of hydrogen present on our earth's surface. We know that nearly all of this element is combined with oxygen, forming the extensive oceans, rivers, lakes, clouds and moisture in general; in fact, the only source from which we can obtain this element is by decomposing water. This compound is indeed burnt up hydrogen, and this burning up, of course, took place at an early geological period of our earth's history. Therefore all the hydrogen has thus been burned up, consuming an equivalent amount of oxygen; and the latter now forms eighty-eight per cent of all the terrestrial water. But suppose that there had been some more hydrogen, just enough to combine with the small portion of oxygen (21 per cent) contained in the atmosphere; the result of the combustion would then have been some more water in the ocean, raising its surface only a few feet, while no oxygen would have been left in the atmosphere. In this case, life would have been simply impossible, and the earth would now be desolate. It would be easy to adduce other instances proving how complex the conditions of life are, and how improbable it is that all these conditions are fulfilled everywhere at once.

We conclude, then, that our earth is a highly distinguished planet, at present favored above hundreds and perhaps above thousands with conditions which have not alone rendered the existence of vegetable and animal life possible, but developed it to the highest stage of organic existence; namely, civilized and enlightened human races, able to investigate and discuss the highest problems in the universe, which are the laws of its creation, progress and ultimate purposes.—*Scientific American*.

BOYS, READ AND HEED THIS!

Many people seem to forget that character grows; that it is not something to put on, ready made, with womanhood or manhood; but, day by day, here a little and there a little, grows with the growth and strengthens with the strength, until, good or bad, it becomes almost a coat of mail. Look at a man of business—prompt, reliable, conscientious, yet clear-headed and energetic. When do you suppose he developed all these admirable qualities? When do you suppose he developed all these admirable qualities? When he was a boy? Let us see the way in which a boy of ten years got up in the morning, works, plays, studies, and we will tell you just what kind of man he will make. The boy that is late at breakfast, and late at school, stands a poor chance to be a prompt man. The boy who neglects his duties, be they ever so small, and then excuses himself by saying, "I forgot. I didn't think!" will never be a reliable man. And the boy who finds pleasure in the suffering of weaker things will never be a noble, generous, kindly man—a gentleman.

FOR THE LAST TIME.

There is a touch of pathos about doing even the simplest thing for "the last time." It is not alone kissing the lips of the dead that gives this strange pain. You feel it when you look your last upon scene that you have loved—when you stand in some quiet city street where you know you will never stand again. The actor playing his part for the last time, the singer whose voice is cracked hopelessly, and who, after this once, will never stand again before the sea of upturned faces, disputing the plaudits with fresher voices and fairer forms; the minister who has preached his last sermon—these all know the bitterness of the two words "never again." How they come to us on birth-days, as we grow older. Never, never again young—always nearer and nearer to the very last—the end which is universal, the "last thing" which shall follow all last things, and turn them, we hope, from pains to joys. We put away our boyish toys with an odd headache. We are too old to walk any longer on our stilts—too tall to play marbles on the sidewalk; yet played with our merry thought for the last time, and life's serious

upgrown work was before us. Now we do not want the lost toys back. Life has other and larger playthings before us. May it not be that these, too, shall seem in the light of some far off day as the boyish games seem to manhood, and we shall learn that death is but the opening of a gate into a new land of promise?

WASTED HOURS.

Oh, how many of these upon the record of our past! How many hours wasted, worse than wasted, in frivolous conversation, useless employment; hours of which we can give no account, and in which we benefited neither ourselves or others. There are no such hours in the busiest lives, but they make up the whole sum of the lives of many. Many lives without accomplishing any good; squander away their time in petty, trifling things, as if the only object in life were to kill time, as if the earth were not a place for probation, but our abiding residence. We do not value time as we should, but let many golden hours pass by unimproved. We loiter during the day; time of life, and ere we know it, the night draws near "when no man can work." Oh, hours misspent and wasted! How we wish we could live them over again. God will require from us an account of the manner in which we spent our years, and He will judge us so differently from our own judgment. The years that we spent in promoting our selfish motives, ignoring our soul's salvation, these all in his sight will be wasted. Let us be prudent then in the employment of our time, that when the Great Judge investigates the works of each one. He will not say that we have lived wholly in vain.

YOUNG MAN, DEPEND ON YOUR OWN EFFORTS.

Fight your own battles. Hoe your own row. Ask no favors of any one, and you will succeed a thousand times better than those who are always beseeching some one's patronage. No one will ever help you as you can help yourself, because no one will be so heartily interested in your affairs. The first step will not be such a long one, perhaps; but, carving your own way up the mountain, you make each one lead to another, and stand firm in that while you chop out still another. Men who have made their fortunes are not those who had five thousand dollars given them to start with, but started fair with a well-earned dollar or two. Men who have by their own exertions acquired fame have not been thrust into popularity by puffs, begged or paid for, or given in friendly spirit. They have outstretched their hands and touched the public heart. Men who win love do their own wooing, and I never knew a man to fail so signally as one who had induced his affectionate grandmother to speak a good word for him. Whether you work for fame, for love, for money, or for anything else, work with your hands, heart and brain. Say "I will!" and some day you will conquer. Too many friends hurt a man more than none at all.—*Grace Greenwood*.

Grains of Gold.

A life full of constant employment is the only safe and happy one.

The philosopher Frazer says, that though a man without money is poor, a man with nothing but money is still poorer.

Value the friendship of him who stands by you in the storms; swarms of insects will surround you in the sunshine.

The secret of one's success or failure in nearly every enterprise, is usually contained in the answer to the question: How earnest is he?

The man who is obliged to earn the necessities of life and supports his family, knows not the unhappiness he prays for when he desires wealth and idleness. To be constantly busy is always to be happy.

Peace is better than joy. Joy is an uneasy guest, and always on tiptoe to depart. It tires and wears us out, and yet keeps us ever fearing that the next moment it will be gone. Peace is not so—it comes more quietly, it stays more contentedly and it never exhausts our strength, nor gives us one anxious fascinating thought. Therefore, let us pray for peace.

At best, life is not very long. A few more miles, a few more tears, some pleasure, much pain, sunshine and song, clouds and darkness, hasty greetings, abrupt farewells—then our little joys will close, and injurer and injured will pass away. It is worth while to love each other?

The WHITE HART, cor. of Yonge & Elm sts., is conducted on the good old English style, by Bell Belmont, late of London, Eng., who has made the above the most popular resort of the city. The bar is most elegantly decorated, displaying both judgment and taste, and is pronounced to be the "Prince of Bars." It is under the sole control of Mrs. Emma Belmont, who is quite capable of discharging the duties entrusted to her. The spacious billiard room is managed by H. Vosper; and the utmost courtesy is displayed by every one connected with this establishment. Adv.

Cards, Programmes, Bill-Heads, and Mammoth Posters, (illuminated or plain), executed at this office, 124 Bay St.

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

Our columns are open for the discussion of all questions affecting the working classes. All communications must be accompanied by the names of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN,
124 BAY STREET.

Trades Assembly Hall.

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

- Painters, 1st and 3rd Monday.
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- Crispins, (159), 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
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- Tinsmiths, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
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- Iron Moulders, every Thursday.
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- Trades' Assembly, 1st and 3rd Friday.
- Bricklayers, 1st and 3rd Friday.
- Coopers, 2nd and 4th Friday.
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The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1873.

ON THE MOVE.

We notice that the Trade unionists of Canada are moving towards obtaining a repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The member for Eastern Toronto last week presented a petition from the Trades' Assembly of this city, and other petitions from various parts of the Province have been forwarded to Mr. Witton, M.P., for presentation. We are afraid, however, that this action has been too long delayed to accomplish the purposes desired this session; but the petitions, will give evidence to the House of the dissatisfaction that is felt with regard to the "Amendment Act." Should nothing be done in the matter this session, it will be no cause for discouragement to those who are making the move, but rather a reproach for their tardiness in completing their arrangements. When the House prorogues, as it will shortly, they must not quietly sit down and fold their arms, waiting till the next session to continue the movement; but in the meantime, now that a beginning has been made, they should continue active, so that the commencement of another session may find them in readiness to carry on their operations. The same contest has been carried on in England year after year, and the desired result has not yet been reached in that country—though it is very near its accomplishment; but we do not think it will require to be agitated year after year so far as Canada is concerned. Let the matter be once fully and fairly brought

before the House, and we are of the opinion that it will be satisfactorily settled.

INCREASED SALARIES.

In the House, on Thursday last, the question of increasing the salaries of the Judges, and various employees of the Government was discussed, and the result was that from the Lieutenant Governors down, the salaries have been increased. The sessional allowance to members, also, was increased to \$10 per day, providing the session be less than thirty days, and if extended beyond that time, they are to receive \$1,000 each, instead of, as before, \$6 per day or \$600 for the session. We notice, also, that it is proposed to increase the pay of the members of the Toronto Police Force.

We do not draw attention to these facts because we are opposed to the increase—not at all. So far as the officials of the Government are concerned, we are of opinion that there is little or no economy in prying down the salaries of efficient public servants to the last cent, no matter what may be the sphere in which their energies find vent; and as for the members of the police force, no one who takes into consideration the cost of living, could imagine for a moment that \$1.10 per day—the pay of some of the men—is sufficient to sustain them in comfort; and, therefore, we trust the latter will be equally successful as the former in receiving an increase. But what we desire to draw attention to is the ease and facility with which these increases have been made; but when it is the mechanic who asks an advance of pay to the extent of perhaps fifty-two dollars a year, there is too often a hue and cry raised "that the country is going to be ruined," and such like; and it frequently happens that it is only after a resort to the harsh measure of a strike that the advance is conceded. We all know the hullabaloo that was raised last summer when the short time question was being agitated, and the direful predictions that were then made by its opponents. To a certain extent the movement was a success, and we would like to ask what loss has been inflicted upon the country thereby? Of course, we would not dream of making this enquiry from those who, by their continued obstinacy and opposition to the reform, have closed their doors to superior workmen, and have been compelled to employ such other material as they could command. But the question may fairly be put to those who, from the first, have been working under the short time system, and we believe it cannot be shown that there has been the slightest loss whatever, but on the contrary somewhat of gain.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The annual meeting of the members of this institution was held on Monday last, at which there was a large assemblage present. The chair was occupied by the President, Mr. Sweetnam. The report read proved a very satisfactory one. During the year there had been a very large increase of membership—the gain being nearly fifty per cent. The funds were also in a flourishing condition. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Mr. W. Sweetnam; 1st Vice-President, Mr. Thos. Davidson; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. Jno. Shanklin; Treasurer, Mr. Thomas Maclear; Directors, Messrs. Fensom, Ritchie, Gibson, Hall, Hartell, Ashfield, Courtenay, Taylor, Samuel, Matthews, Morrison and Ramsay. We trust the future operations of this admirable institution will be increasingly useful and prosperous.

RECREATION.

We are pleased to notice that large numbers of the typos of this city, are making the best of the Saturday half-holiday, by indulging in the healthful exercise of base ball. Clubs have been formed, and for the past few weeks matches have regularly been played. So far the Leader boys take the lead.

THE ATLANTIC DISASTER.

In the Dominion Parliament, on Saturday, Mr. Joly drew the attention of the House to a matter which, he said, was sure to elicit the sympathies of all the members. He then alluded to the courage and devotion displayed by the Rev. Mr. Ancient, on the occasion of the wreck of the ill-fated "Atlantic," and thought that the country should acknowledge his gallant heroism, and give an expression of the appreciation in which such devotion must be held by the House. The people who had lived on the coast where the vessel was wrecked, were also spoken of. They had but poor means, but whilst their homes were poor, their hearts were warm, and the hospitality and kindness which they displayed on this melancholy occasion were also worthy of recognition by the House and the country. Hon. Mr. Mitchell, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, said that since the Government had entered upon the system of giving rewards for the saving of life it had been his great aim to let the whole world know that wherever aid was given, not only in our own waters, but in many parts of the world to the seamen of Canada, that the Government had always thanked any gallantry of conduct or any brave effort in a suitable manner, and he was glad to say that Parliament had always seconded their efforts in this direction. He would therefore say that suitable steps would be taken to convey to Rev. Mr. Ancient an acknowledgement of his gallant conduct, as well as to the people on the coast.

DISASTER TO CAPTAIN HALL'S EXPEDITION.

The news of the dreadful disaster which has overtaken Captain Hall's Arctic Expedition, will be read with regret by all. One half of the crew were separated from the ship in a storm, and drifted about among the ice-fields for several months, enduring much suffering, and were finally rescued by the steamer "Tigris." Captain Hall is reported as having died in an apoplectic fit, though there are suspicions that he was killed by one of his men in a mutiny, as Dr. Hayes, the well-known Arctic explorer states he never knew any one to die of apoplexy in that region. Dr. Hall had penetrated further north with his ship than any of his predecessors, although others have gone as far in sledges, the "Polaris" reaching 219 miles further north than Dr. Kane's ship.

A THREATENED WAR.

It is reported that the King of Ashantell, one of the most extensive and powerful sovereigns of Western Africa, has taken it into his wise head to declare war against Great Britain. His army, 35,000 strong, is marching from their capital, and threatening Elmira, a fortified town on the Guinea coast. As Gerald Massey says:

"The lion will open his ponderous jaws,
And wag his dubious tail,"

and down will go the poor King. By the way, we have often wondered what Gerald meant when he talks about the dubious tail. Perhaps by and by he will enlighten our darkness on the subject.

EXTRAVAGANCE—POVERTY.

In a lace house in Paris, there hangs a picture, illustrating an incident to which attaches a notoriety that has to a certain extent become historical. This picture is a photograph of the celebrated and memorable lace purchased by Kate Chase.

It was understood and generally conceded to be the finest point lace ever seen or ever made. England's Queen and the then reigning Goddess of Fashion, the French Empress, considered it too expensive and would not purchase it; and it would no doubt have remained unsold to this day had the owner been restricted to an European purchaser. But though the sovereigns of the old world could not afford to buy it, the wife of an American Senator (Sprague) did not hesitate to pay eighteen thousand dollars in gold for it. When it was understood that there were but six and one half yards in the piece,

the magnitude of the price paid may be imagined, if not comprehended.

We give this simply as an instance or a sample of the rockless extravagance that has become a national characteristic of wealthy Americans. We might add and add to this instance thousands of others, and continue adding until there would loom up a mountain superfluous, luxurious extravagance that would

"O'er top old Pelion or the skyish head
Of blue Olympus,"

or beside which Ossa would seem "like a wart." But it would be a work of supererogation, as these things are familiar to every man and woman in the land. We have all heard of the two young misses in San Francisco, who sent an agent in Paris an order for eighty-five dresses; we have all heard of, and many of us have seen the palaces which have been, and are being built all over the country. We all know that when one millionaire finishes a dwelling, rivaling in grandeur and splendor, the magic creations of Aladdin, that it is the ambition of his neighbor to erect something more imposing, more lofty, more spacious and of more ambitious architecture. The brain of the architect is taxed and fatigued in devising and forming plans to vary the ornamental contour of the exterior, and give a grand and magnificent effect to the general appearance. The finest lumber is secured, distant quarries are exhausted—no pains or expense spared in furnishing the best and dearest material.

The interior surpasses and transcends the exterior beyond our power of description, if not our power of comprehension. The very abode of Luxury, the nest of Ease, or the couch of Indolence and Effeminacy could add nothing to the sumptuous grandeur of the scene. The walls are relieved—hidden by immense gold framed mirrors and paintings of a fictitious value so astounding that our finite mind fails to comprehend it without a serious and laborious effort; the floors are carpeted with the choicest productions of Turkey and Brussels; the mantels and chimney pieces are of the finest Egyptian or Italian marble, carved and wrought into the most elaborate designs; the most exquisite and costliest tissues and laces curtain the windows; the furniture is all of the latest Parisian pattern. Veins of hot and cold water run all through the house, baths are found on every floor, pipes convey streams of gas to every apartment, jets of white flame burst out and flood the building with soft, mellow light, at the will of the occupant. The saloons Shilimar, the imperial palaces of Feramoza, or even the paradise of the Peri, or any scene of Oriental splendor ever conceived in the mind of the most imaginative poet, could scarcely excel, in imagery of thought, that which exists in reality in the homes of hundreds of American millionaires.

We may well be excused for commenting upon the extravagance of our aristocracy when foreigners, who are familiar with the modes and habits of living of the upper grades of European society, express their undisguised astonishment at the reckless manner Americans squander and spend money both at home and abroad. But we have not drawn attention to this state of things merely for the gratification of an envious feeling; we experience no such sentiment, and if we did we would be a far greater fool than the stupidest ignoramus among those dyspeptic, enervated, epicurean, animalized creatures. They are to be pitied rather than envied. After a man has once secured a competence, prudence and common sense should tell him that all further efforts to farther accumulate are senseless and suicidal. More than a competence cannot add to a man's happiness; it will not give him a power to further indulge his appetite with impunity; it can not add to his creature comforts, and these people know but comparatively little about the enjoyment of aethestical tastes. We fail to see how the addition upon addition of jewels, and lands and houses, can enhance a man's happiness after he has already secured abundance of these things. We are rather of the opinion that a further increase of wealth would add to a man's

physical and mental troubles and perplexities.

Goldsmith, in his "Citizen of the World," tells us about a Mandarin who took great pride in appearing on the street, in a robe covered with jewels. On one occasion he was accosted by a sly old bonze, who, following him through several streets and bowing to the ground, thanked him for his jewels. The Mandarin, becoming very angry, cried out, "What do you mean? I never gave you any of my jewels." "No," replied the bonze, "but you have let me look at them, and that is all the use you can make of them yourself; so there is no difference between us, except that you have the trouble of watching them, and that is an employment I don't much desire."

No, we do not envy the rich man, his houses, his gold or his lands, and we could afford to smile at his extravagant expenditure of treasure were it not for the source whence this treasure is obtained. Were it not that wealth breeds poverty, and poverty in turn breeds wealth, we might pity rather than condemn the reckless, unrestrained and wasteful prodigality of the rich. It may be said that a woman has a perfect right to waste her substance in purchasing a flimsy tissue, or in any other manner congenial to her tastes or consonant to her desires. To this we reply that our objection does not extend so much to the manner in which the substance was wasted, as to the manner in which it was originally obtained.

Self-indulgence and indolent luxury are in themselves an evil which may possibly be mixed with a shade of negative good. But when the means—money—by which this self-indulgence and luxury are attained, is stripped and wrung from hundreds of poor toilers, the evil becomes intensified and un-mixed. Senator Sprague is, perhaps, the largest employer of labor in the State of Rhode Island, and it was by compelling the poor men, women and children in his employ to labor long hours for little pay, that he was enabled to amass so much wealth that his wife knew not how better to expend it than to throw away eighteen thousand dollars, in gold, on a few yards of lace. The evil stands glaringly out in bold relief, when we remember that the amount expended on this trifle would purchase the entire wardrobe of nearly one thousand of the factory girls employed by this woman's husband, and what makes it still worse is the fact that the greater portion of this money was legally stolen from these poor girls.

Our only objection to the erection of costly palaces lies in the startling fact, that whenever one of these edifices goes up the cottages of the poor shrink in size, appearance and comfort, in the same ratio that the palace expands in beauty, comfort and grandeur. A farmer's field we once saw, was dotted over with a number of conical heaps of stone about the same shape and size. Some boys conceiving the idea of building a tower of Babel, or pyramid of Egypt, according to their juvenile fancy, set to work in the centre of this field; so to every separate heap, a boy was detailed by the chief, and soon the stones began to flow in a steady stream toward the centre, where the mammoth pile gradually rose and overshadowed its fellows. But as the big pile loomed steadily up, the smaller ones sank steadily down. This same effects is noticeable wherever grand mansions, brown stone or marble fronts are erected. Vast fortunes are ever accumulated at the expense of the people, except in very rare instances; and the power of these aggregations of wealth to press upon the people increase with their bulk and magnitude. These accumulations of money, or centralizations of capital, are a good deal like a gigantic snowball. With every revolution, the ball becomes larger, its power to gather more snow becomes greater, and as it rolls over the field it leaves a barren track behind it. The height above a common level to which a rich man ascends, is about the depths below the level to which the poor man descends. The earth to form a mound is taken from a ditch, and the height of the mound generally corresponds with the depth of

the ditch. A feast is generally followed or accompanied by a famishment. The rich riot and feast on the choicest viands and costliest wines money can procure, but beneath the very shadow of their halls of dissipation the poor starve on a crust. This is, in its very nature, a glaring injustice, but when we reflect that the money which enables the rich to wallow in the mire of enervated satiation, is distilled from the tears and sweat of the toiling, starving poor, we begin to think that injustice, and wrong and fraud are tame and meaningless expressions in this connection.

Giving public banquets or feasts, was regarded as a mark of "ton" among the ancient Roman aristocracy. But there was a law in existence among these people which prevented any man from giving a public feast until he had first provided for all the poor in his neighborhood, and this law was kept inviolably sacred. But, then, Roman civilization was barbarous compared to the exquisite and polished enlightenment of our times, for now wasteful feasts and banquets innumerable are given every day by our millionaires, while on all side arises the doleful wail of want and despair; and not only that, but these unnecessary exhibitions of ruinous prodigality are maintained by those who suffer for the common necessities of life. These are our reasons for declaiming against the extravagance of the rich. If these persons were superior beings, and could, like Midas, turn all things into gold, we would not, except for humanity's sake, dispute their right to die out gradually in the baneful and enervating atmosphere of self-indulgence. But when a few men wish to die a luxurious death by drowning in a sea of blood drawn from the veins of millions of their fellow-men, for the sake of the millions we protest most emphatically. Lest our language should seem strange or inapplicable, we have only to remark, that it is a well known historical and physiological truth that self-indulgence and luxury are detrimental—slow but certain death—to the physical and intelligent growth and strength of a people. Still we might be persuaded to consent to the sacrifice of these foolish creatures were it not for the moral and physical death their folly entails upon millions who desire to live like rational beings. There is another serious cause for alarm in the extravagant habits of the wealthy—it leads to a rivalry among this class to excel in dress and frivolous display of all kinds. The consequence is the minds of our rich men are ever engaged in hatching new schemes to despoil the poor, and even fatten upon each other. No matter how wealthy a man may become he is not satisfied—is never satisfied—keeps adding and accumulating and scheming until the grave forever hides his worn-out body. Other men are stimulated by his example, and bend all their efforts to outstrip him in the race for wealth. This naturally leads to the aggregation and consolidation of gigantic fortunes, every one of which is an embodied menace to the liberty of the people. Inspired indeed was the poet when he sang: "All fares the land, to hast'ning ills a prey, Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

But do workingmen fully realize these things? Do they appreciate the efforts massed capital is making to effectually enslave them? The apathy, indifference and immobility manifested by most workingmen seem to answer these questions negatively. Many persons say the people will not move until the iron enters their very souls. But just here the greatest possible danger is to be apprehended—the people may submit to wrong and injustice too long—until all power of resistance will have passed from them, or until sensibility to wrong has died within them. The less liberty men have the less they want or desire, and this process of degradation descends until men become so brutalized by slavery as to be unable to comprehend the meaning of liberty. We repeat, there is danger in waiting for a few more turns of the screw—the danger of being pressed so close as to render a recoil impossible. When Alaric invested Rome in the year 408, the inhabitants made an application for terms, but intimated that they would fight desperately if they were pressed too

closely. To this Alaric returned this pithy answer: "The closer hay is pressed, the more easily it is cut." Like the Romans of the fifth century, many workingmen say: "If we are pressed too closely we will combine and fight desperately." And many Labor Reformers also gravely assure us that workingmen will never combine spontaneously and universally until they feel more acutely the sharp sting of tyranny. To all these we say "have a care you do not lose your power of combination and resistance." You, too, like hay may be cut—enslaved—the more easily for being more closely pressed. Combine and unite while yet you may, and let us not forget that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, that it is vastly easier to prevent an evil or a wrong from falling upon us than to remove it after it has developed itself.—*Coopers' Journal.*

TRADES ASSEMBLY CONCERT.

The concert on Friday night last, was not so well attended as should have been. The Temperance Hall, ought to have been crowded to the doors. In all other respects, however, it was very successful. The programme was varied, and those who took part acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the audience. The duets of the Misses Woods, Miss Blackstone and Whitehouse, the Misses Amos, and Miss Lindsay and Miss Gray, were very pleasingly rendered. Mr. Glockin recited the "Field of Waterloo" and "Downfall of Poland," with fine effect. Mr. Rouse in his comicallities brought down the house. After the concert, dancing was indulged in till the wee sma' hours.

THE RIGHT HOUSE.

We beg to direct the attention of our readers in Hamilton to the advertisement of Mr. Thos. C. Watkins, which will be found in another column. Its an old saying, and as true at it's old, that "a penny saved is a penny earned," and in these days of high prices all study to make the most of their earnings. We would advise those who need dry goods of any description to visit the store of Mr. Watkins, and in price and quality they will find that it has well been named "The Right House."

A. RAFFIGNON.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that this gentleman has refitted his place of business, No. 107 King street west, and has now an elegant new soda fountain, with the latest improvements, and it will be kept constantly running during the summer season. There has also been fitted up an ice-cream parlor in a manner that is sure to suit the most fastidious taste. Our numerous readers are recommended to patronize Mr. Raffignon in this his fresh venture.

EATON'S CHEAP STORE is attracting customers from all quarters.

Communications.

TORONTO.

MONOPOLY BY TRADES' UNIONS.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)
 SIR,—I shall ask the privilege of space in your valuable paper while I refer to the probability of Trades' Unions monopolizing business under legislation, that would enable them to invest their surplus funds as they might deem proper.
 It having come to my knowledge that there is in the House of Commons a strong feeling against giving to corporations or others a monopoly of any kind, I hold that this assertion is not borne out by facts, for the present session will, I believe, prove the most prolific one since confederation, in chartering corporations, that is rapidly forming a net work of monopoly around all worth monopolizing, from our eastern to our western borders. But to return to the question, namely, Trades' Unions as monopolists in business, and supposing their enterprise as a registered union, with full legal business, proves to be the most successful—even to the extent of absorbing and doing the whole business of their craft in the town or city in which such union was located, it could only amount to successful co-operation where those who produced would meet those who produced on first principles, without the expensive interference of middlemen, and by such an arrangement—utopian though it may appear—who are to be the sufferers? Certainly not the producer, for he would reap the full product of his labor; nor the consumer, who would have his wants supplied at first cost

We have in those classes, then, the component parts of society, and must seek in vain for the wronged; and this is the only result that can flow from the most successful Trades' Union monopoly; and I feel that every intelligent workingman will say, let it come. But the anticipation of such a result will be the ground upon which the greatest opposition will be raised. There is no hiding the fact that there are fears among the great ones of the earth that the laboring masses are fast assuming a position that enables them to manage, to a certain extent, at least, their own business and their own interests, as evidenced by the co-operative and industrial co-partnerships of the present day; and the powers that be feel that this system will revolutionize our present social and political structure soon enough without legal encouragement. And there is no doubt in my mind that if the labor organizations of this country are granted the reforms in the law for which they look, the day is not far distant when many unions shall have running successful shops under their jurisdiction, employing many of their own members.—Yours, etc.,
 JOHN HEWITT.

OSHAWA.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

DEAR SIR,—Having seen a letter in your issue of the 1st inst., signed by William Ramsay, which refers to myself, and places me in a false light, I crave indulgence for a short space in your next issue to make a few remarks relative thereto.

Shortly after my arrival in Scotland, in July, 1871, I contracted with Messrs. A. & W. Smith, Engineers of Glasgow, for some machinery in connection with our water-wheel. When going through their shops, several of the workmen, on learning that I was from Canada, asked me about the state of trade in this country, and also the rate of wages. Amongst these was William Ramsay, who introduced himself to me as a pattern maker. I invariably told them that I always made it a rule, never to speak to workmen during business hours, but that if any of them would call at the hotel, where I was stopping, I would be pleased give them all the information I possibly could. Mr. Ramsay called at the hotel, and I told him that mechanics received from 5s. to 8s. per day in Canada, but did not mention either Joseph Hall works or any other establishment, and strongly advised him not to leave, as I had just received a paper from Canada, which contained news of a strike amongst the different branches of labor. Being acquainted with Mr. McQuinn, the foreman of the shop in which Mr. Ramsay worked, I applied to him for information respecting his ability as a workman, and he told me that he was not a pattern maker at all, but a sort of handy man they had for carrying patterns to and from the pattern shop to the foundry, and doing other little jobs. He called upon me again, asking me to advance him sufficient funds to bring himself and his family out. This I refused to do, but referred him to Mr. Dickson, who was authorized by the Ontario Government to assist parties desiring to emigrate. After this, I neither saw nor heard anything about him until after I returned to Canada, when I found him employed in Joseph Hall works as pattern maker. Shortly afterwards, I heard that he had been discharged, and on enquiring the reason from the foreman of the pattern shop, he told me that "Mr. Ramsay could not earn his salt in a pattern shop." After this he called at my house, and said he was employed by Mr. Sykes, a carpenter, at 7s. per day, but as the weather was becoming cold, he would prefer an indoor job. I advised him to try the cabinet factory, which he did, and obtained employment. After working there a short time, he again called at my house, and requested me to write to Mr. Edwards, of Toronto, and ask him to remit the \$6 which is allowed to all emigrants who remain in the country for six months, which I did. He then stated that he was perfectly satisfied with the country but complained somewhat with respect to the wages.

After treating him in this manner, entertaining him at my house on several occasions, and doing whatever I could to help him along, you can judge of my surprise at seeing his letter in your last issue. Had he confined himself to the truth, I of course could have had nothing whatever to say; but when he deliberately makes such false assertions, apparently for the sole purpose of injuring me, after having rendered him all the assistance that lay in my power, I certainly deem it my duty to lay the whole facts of the case thus before your readers, so that they may have both sides, and be able to judge for themselves. Permit me to state here, that during my thirteen months absence in Great Britain, I never advised either Mr. Ramsay, or any other mechanic to emigrate to Canada, and

and therefore what Mr. Ramsay states is a deliberate falsehood.

Mr. Ramsay says he is going back to the Old Country. What a terrible loss Canada will sustain, surely, and what a great acquisition he will be to Scotland! Is it not possible by some means to retain such a prominent man amongst us? I sincerely trust that some steps will be taken to retain his valuable services in the country.

Yours respectfully,
 A. HENDERSON.
 Jos. Hall works, Oshawa.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

SIR,—Mr. A. Henderson has replied to my letter in last week's WORKMAN, in the papers here, and as I presume he will also reply in the WORKMAN. I beg leave to answer his letter, and I can only state that I am prepared to make oath as to the correctness of the statement.

Mr. Henderson distinctly told me in Glasgow, that carpenters receive from 8s. to 9s. sterling per day, in the Joseph Hall Works, Oshawa.

Mr. Henderson stated that I was employed as a laborer in the shop of A. & W. Smith of Glasgow. In answer to that, I give a copy of the character I received from Messrs. A. & W. Smith & Co.

GLASGOW, 8 JULY, 1872.

The bearer, William Ramsay has been in our employment for several years as journeyman in the Joiner and Millwright department of our business. He is a very steady man, and a good tradesman.

(Signed),
 A. & W. SMITH & CO.

In addition to the above, I have a certificate from the foreman of the shop in which I served my time, but do not consider it necessary to trouble you with it.

With regard to the workmen in A. & W. Smiths' not knowing anything about the Joseph Hall Works, I leave it to your readers to decide, whether Mr. Henderson can vouch for none of the 300 men in the employ of A. & W. Smith knowing anything regarding the above works.

Mr. H. states in his letter that I informed him I was a pattern maker. I beg most emphatically to state that I never stated to Mr. Henderson or any other person either in Glasgow or here, that I was a pattern maker.

Mr. H. left Glasgow a month before me, to come to Canada as he told me.

Mr. H. stated that he advised me to try the Cabinet Factory. So far from doing so, he advised me not to go to work at the Cabinet Factory, but to go with him to Mr. Dingle and he would get me a job from him.

With regard to my not complaining about the rate of wages, I beg to state that I told him in his own house, that I did not receive the wages which he led me to expect, when he told me that he would endeavour to get me more.

A few weeks afterwards when at work in the pattern shop, Mr. H. came to me and asked me how I was getting on, I answered him, well enough, if he get me the raise of wages he promised me. He told me to just hold on for a day or two. I held on for a short time longer, when I was discharged.

With regard to his promising me twelve months work, I may state that I distinctly asked him what would become of my family if I were discharged in the beginning of the winter, his answer was, "I will assure you of twelve months work, what more do you want?"

Mr. H. used the words falsehoods and slanderous. I leave it to impartial readers to judge between Mr. H. and myself, as to which of us deserves the terms most.

In conclusion I may state that I have other testimonials as to my ability as a workman in addition to those mentioned above, which I will be happy to show to any party who may wish to see them.

Respectfully yours,
 WILLIAM RAMSAY.

Oshawa, 7th May, 1873.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

SIR,—As a sample of how workingmen, who differ from Gibbs, Glen, & Company are treated, I beg to record a *dodge* which has been played on me.

Being under the necessity of moving from the house which I had occupied for over six years, while in the act of removing my effects, I was served with a notice to appear at the Court of Revision, as a person of the name of C. W. Smith, who combines the occupation of cigar vendor with the profession of architect, had appealed against my name appearing on the assessment roll as tenant of the before mentioned house. The object of such appeal evidently being to have my name struck off the voters' list, and to cause me the trouble of applying to the Judge of the County Court to have it placed on for the house I now occupy. The reason of such proceedings being

that I did not vote for Mr. T. N. Gibbs at the last election, believing as I do, that large employers of labor are unfitted to represent workingmen in Parliament. And the fact that Mr. Gibbs voted against the ballot, and also that he uses his position in order to keep wages down by endeavoring to obtain a surplus from labor, justifies my belief as being correct. I actually believe that as a working man I have a right to endeavor to obtain shorter hours of labor, and that wages should be sufficient to enable a man to live comfortably, and that injustice should be exposed, and God helping me, I will endeavor to do so. But such creed being obnoxious to Messrs. Gibbs, Glen, & Co., the individual of the name of Smith, acting I believe, if not under the suggestions, at least, to please the above mentioned parties, endeavour to kill a vote, and perchance, as his pay for doing so, he will be allowed to eat the scraps from his master's tables.

In conclusion, I would warn all workingmen to keep aloof from Oshawa, as living is dear, house rent and fuel as high as in Toronto, and wages lower, and unless they agree in all things with Gibbs Glen & Co., they will find parties like the Smith spoken of above ready to annoy them.

I remain yours respectfully,
 JAMES BROWN.
 Oshawa, 5th May, 1873.

The WHITE HART, cor. of Yonge & Elm sts., is conducted on the good old English style, by Bell Belmont, late of London, Eng., who has made the above the most popular resort of the city. The bar is most elegantly decorated, displaying both judgment and taste, and is pronounced to be the "Prince of Bars." It is under the sole control of Mrs. Emma Belmont, who is quite capable of discharging the duties entrusted to her. The spacious billiard room is managed by H. Vosper; and the utmost courtesy is displayed by every one connected with this establishment. Adv.

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—
 NO. 107 KING STREET.
 Near the Royal Lyceum.

THE
 "RIGHT HOUSE!"

A LARGE LOT OF
 Ladies' Magnificent Costumes

FROM \$2 UP,
 JUST ARRIVED.

AT THE "RIGHT HOUSE."

Horrocks' 36-inch White Cotton at a York Shilling; very nice SCARLET FLANNEL, 25c; an immense number of Ladies' and Misses' CANTON HATS, in various styles, at from 12c to 25c. Piles of beautiful fast-colored PRINTS, at from 10c up. A very large quantity of TWEEDS, DRILLS, KENTUCKY JEANS, GAMES, BROOMS, &c., &c., very cheap.

20 Yards of Grey Cotton for \$1.00.

Millinery and Mantles,

In the most Fashionable Styles, and at the Cheapest Rates. SILKS by the Dress, and CARPETS at Wholesale Prices. CARPET YARN for Weavers, and GRASS BAGS for Millers and Merchants, at Wholesale Prices. FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, very cheap. REPS and DAMASKS, at Wholesale to Upholsters and Merchants.

As WATKINS buys his Goods for Cash direct from the Manufacturers in Europe, he is enabled to sell much below usual prices.

Remember the RIGHT HOUSE,

No. 10 James St., near King St.,

HAMILTON.

THOS. C. WATKINS.

57-60

EATON'S
 CHEAP
 STORE

Horrocks' Cotton, yard wide, only 12c. Cambrie Prints 7c, worth 12c. Great Bargains in Dresses.

CORNER YONGE & QUEEN STREETS,
 55-60

Business Cards.

S. McCABE, FASHIONABLE AND Cheap Boot and Shoe Emporium, 69 Queen Street West, sign of "THE BIG BLUE BOOT." 54-61

J. & T. IREDALE, MANUFACTURERS of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copperware, dealers in Baths, Water Coolers, Refrigerators, &c. No. 57 Queen Street West, first door West of Bay Street, Toronto, Ont. 54-61

Sawdust and Chips.

Adversity's storms turns the milk of human kindness sour.

An impecunious swell went to three balls at once—the pawnbroker's

What requires more philosophy than taking things as they come? Parting with things as they go.

Ladies can, in the present state of civilization, either buy their switches to match their hair, or dye their hair to match their switches.

MATERNAL.—Little woman (hugging her new doll)—"Isn't she a darling? I'd give her to you, only—she's my own!"

A young lady recently, on being requested to sing "The Maiden's Prayer," immediately favored a Rockford audience with "Mother may I go out to swim!"

Young Willie (to whom dear grandpa has just offered half a dollar): "No, thank you grandad; you stick to it a bit longer, and lay it out at interest, and I'll get all the more when you pop off, old man."

Lady customer (with her grocer's book). "You know, Mr. Sweepins the Chancellor of the Exchequer takes off half the sugar duty." Grocer. "Yes, 'm, he does; and you will see that we have not yet charged you anything extra in consequence!"

The Liberia Advocate, published monthly, at Monrovia, Liberia, Africa, offers its patrons the unique subscription terms of "one bushel of unhulled coffee per annum, in advance."

A young lady in Grenville, Tenn., recently presented her lover with an elaborate constructed pen-wiper, and was astonished, the following Sunday, to see him wearing it as a cravat.

"John," said a cruel father to his son, whom he one day found shaving the down from his upper lip, "don't throw your shaving out where there are any barefooted boys, for if you do their feet may get pricked."

A young lady who was recently seen helping her mother to do the needle work, had several offers of marriage right off. Since then all the young ladies in the neighborhood, whenever they see a young man about, begin to assist their mamma in a similar manner.

An illustration of absent-mindedness is told of an excitable young drug clerk who filled his customer's bottle with the liniment desired, and receiving therefor a nice new twenty-five cent shinplaster, pasted it on the bottle and put the label in the cash drawer.

A man who had lost two wives wished one monument to be erected to their memory; but as the first wife had been a treasure, and the second a regular virago, he caused the monument to be placed at his first wife's grave, and on it inscribed:—
Here lies the body of Mrs. E. Sexton,
A wife who never vexed one.

Then a hand carved underneath pointing to the second wife's grave, and on it inscribed:—
Can't say that of the next one.

A Connecticut editor having been elected fence viewer, calls on all having fence to be viewed to bring them to his office under penalty of the law.

A Kentucky cat which had previously won golden opinions from her mistress by her squirrel hunting proclivities, lately cast a gloom over the family by bringing in a skunk she had captured.

A Danbury youth, who could not sing or play, went to serenade his girl, whistled for half an hour under her window, the other evening, and when he got over the fence, he found about seventy-five dogs waiting to see what he wanted.

A Hamilton woman, married to her second husband, recently said to him: "Oh, how happy poor Charles would be, if he were still alive, to see himself replaced by a man as agreeable as you are."

The conclusion of an epitaph on a tombstone at Manyunk reads thus:—

She lived a life of virtue and died of the cholera morbus, caused by eating green fruit in the full hope of a blessed immortality, at the early age of twenty-one years seven months and sixteen days. Reader, go thou and do likewise.

"Now, Missy, you've seen me shave, so you must just skeddaddle, please, as I'm going to take my bath." "I want tell if you dont take it, Uncle Rowland. Let me stay, please." "Won't tell! What do you mean, Missy?" "Why, nobody wouldn't go into cold water, Uncle, if they wasn't made to, I suppose. Nobody don't make you, do they?"

A minister near Coburg was invited to take tea by a member of the church. The food consisted of cake made of Indian meal. When the elder opened his slice he noted some feathers in it. "It seems to me, sister," said he, "that your Johnny oake is feathering out." "There," said the hostess, "I told my husband the other

day that he must either get a cover for the meal barrel or remove the hen roost!"

A near-sighted Indianapolis woman patched the seat of her husband's pantaloons with a cold buckwheat cake, that the children had left in her work-basket, last week. The color of the patchwork matched the original trousers, and as the cake was tough, the mistake might never have been discovered, but the old man got caught in a shower a day or two afterwards; the patch began to swell; he felt cold patches on his back, and thinking it was spinal meningitis that had clutched him, and sent for a doctor who soon soothed his fears; but he wants a divorce.

City Directory.

Our readers will find it to their advantage to patronize the following firms.

Physicians.

N. AGNEW, M. D.,
(Successor to his brother, the late Dr. Agnew.)
CORNER OF BAY AND RICHMOND STREETS,
TORONTO.
28-oh

Dentists.

M. EDWARD SNIDER,
SURGEON DENTIST
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—81 Bay Street, a few doors below King Street, Toronto.
26-hr

D. R. J. BRANSTON WILMOTT,
DENTIST
GRADUATE OF THE PHILADELPHIA DENTAL COLLEGE.
OFFICE—Corner of King and Church streets, Toronto
27-oh

F. G. CALLENDER,
DENTIST,
OFFICE—Corner of King and Jordan Streets
27-hr TORONTO.

G. W. HALE,
DENTIST,
No. 6 TEMPERANCE ST., TORONTO,
34-hr First house off Yonge St., North Side

W. C. ADAMS,
DENTIST,
95 King Street East, Toronto,
Has given attention to his profession in all its parts.
28-oh

J. A. TROUTMAN, L. D. S.,
DENTIST.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—127 Church Street, Toronto, opposite Metropolitan Church.
Makes the preservation of the natural teeth a speciality.
26-oh

R. G. TROTTER,
DENTIST,
53 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, ONT.,
Opposite Toronto Street.
RESIDENCE—172 Jarvis Street. 28-oh

Barristers.

SAMUEL PLATT,
ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c.,
OFFICE—18 KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO.
42-h

LAUDER & PROCTER,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, ETC.
OFFICE:—Masonic Hall, 20 Toronto street.
A. W. LAUDER. JAS. A. PROCTOR
33-hr

HARRY E. CASTON,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,
CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
OFFICE—48 ADELAIDE STREET,
Opposite the Court House,
TORONTO
31-oh

HENRY O'BRIEN,
BARRISTER,
Attorney and Solicitor, &c.,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICE—68 CHURCH STREET.

Gold and Silver Platers.

PETER WEST,
(Late West Brothers.)
GOLD AND SILVER PLATER.
Every description of worn out Electro-Plate, Steel Knives, &c., re-plated equal to new, Carrings Irons Silver-Plated to order.
POST OFFICE LANE, TORONTO STREET.
36-h

W. MILLICHAMP,
Gold and Silver Plater in all its branches
MANUFACTURER OF
Nickel Silver and Wood Show Cases
and Window Bars,
14 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.
28-hr

Miscellaneous.

DR WOOD,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

OTTAWA CANCER CURE,

SPARKS ST. AND MARIA ST., OTTAWA, ONT.

Cancers Cured by a New, but Certain, Speedy, and nearly Painless Process, and without the Use of the Knife.

The Cure will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay is required until the Cure is complete. The moment a Cancer is discovered, it should be cured, as it will cost less and is more speedily cured than when of longer standing,—and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose, by delay. What now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neck, eyelid or elsewhere, or small wart or sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of disease. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the Cure is complete. 52-oh

TO THE MECHANICS OF THE DOMIION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That in consequence of the men who were employed on the erection of the Presbyterian Church, not having been yet paid, the members of all Trades' Unions and others are requested not to engage at all with the Contractor who now has it, or any Contractor who may hereafter have said Church, until all arrears are paid.
By Order,
R. H. GRAHAM, Secretary.
Ottawa, March 1, 1873. 48-11

THE JOURNEMEN FREE STONE CUTTERS' ASSOCIATION, of Ottawa City, and immediate vicinity, hold their meetings in the St. Lawrence Hotel, corner of Bilean and Nicholas streets, on the first and third Monday in each month. The officers elected for the present quarter, commencing Monday March 3, 1873, are as follows:—President, Robert Thomson; Vice-President, Joseph Hugg; Financial Secretary, William Gould; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, George Eissett; Treasurer, Robert Pousfle, Tyler, James Walker; Trades Council, Donald Robertson, James Kelly, James Walker, Joseph Hugg; Trustees, Donald Robertson, John Casey, William Clark.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY

BOTH FOR

New & Second-Hand Furniture.

A good assortment of

SIDEBOARDS, LOUNGES AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Of every description. Always on hand,

CARPETS, STOVES, &c.

FURNITURE EXCHANGED.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE NEATLY REPAIRED

Sofas Re-Covered and Chairs Re-Caned

Call before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES WEEKES,

44-to 247 & 249 YONGE STREET

CHARLES HUNTER,

DEALER IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS,
68 Queen Street West,
CORNER TERAULEY ST.
45-te TORONTO, ONT.



A FULL LINE OF
Spring Styles in English Hats,
Ex "Prussian" and "Polynesian,"
Also, a Choice Assortment of SUMMER FELTS.
55 KING STREET EAST,
OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET.
40-oh

STEAM DYE WORKS

363 AND 363 1/2 YONGE ST., TORONTO,
(Between Gould and Gerrard Sts.)
THOMAS SQUIRE, Proprietor.
Kid Gloves Cleaned with superiority and despatch.
Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired on the shortest possible notice. 30-oh

WILLIAM BURKE,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Manufacturer of Doors, Sash, Blinds, Flooring, Sheeting, Packing Boxes, &c., &c.
CORNER SHEPHERD AND RICHMOND STREETS,
TORONTO.
Planing, Sawing, &c., done to order. 28-oh

Tailoring.

CHARLES TOYE,
MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
72 QUEEN STREET WEST.
A large and extensive stock on hand. A good fit guaranteed.
For first-class Book and Job Printing go to the office of the ONTARIO WORKMAN, 124 Bay street.

Jewellery.



THE RUSSELL WATCH
Is made in all sizes suitable for Ladies and Gents, both in gold and silver. But the accompanying cut represents in proper proportions
THE \$25 RUSSELL HUNTING LEVER WATCH,

In sterling silver case and gold points, full jewelled, warranted for five years— together with a gold-plated Albert chain—which will be sent to any part of Canada on receipt of \$25, or C. O. D., per express.

W. E. CORNELL,
Watch Importer,
83 King Street East,
TORONTO, ONT.

Miscellaneous.

E. WESTMAN,
177 King Street East,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF BUTCHERS' TOOLS
SAWS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
All Goods Warranted. 30-oh

T. CLAXTON,
Importer and Dealer in
First-class Band Instruments,
Violas, English, German and Anglo-German Concoctinas, Guitars, Flutes, Fifes, Bows, Strings, Instruction Books, etc.,
197 YONGE STREET.
Special attention given to repairing and tuning every description of Musical Instruments. 28-oh

WEST END FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS.
JAMES McQUILLAN,
FURNITURE DEALER
258 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT
Strict attention paid to repairing in all its branches. City Express delivery promptly executed. Household Furniture removed with great care
First-class Furniture Varnish always on hand. 32-o

L. SIEVERT,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO AND SNUFF,
And every description of Tobacconist's Goods,
70, QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO.
Sign of the "INDIAN QUEEN."
34-hr

ALLS AND SUPPERS ATTENDED TO,
BY WILLIAM COULTER,
On the most notice, and in a manner as to give entire satisfaction. Home-made bread always on hand.
Remember the address—CORNER OF TERAULEY AND ALBERT STREETS.
33-oh

BAY STREET BOOK BINDEERY.
No. 102, Late Telegraph Building

WM. BLACKHALL,
Account Book Manufacturer, and Lav. Plain and Ornamental Bookbinding and Paper Ruler, Toronto.
35-ho



Society Seal Presses,
RIBBON AND DATE STAMPS.
CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, &c.
ENGRAVED ON HAND STAMPS.
CHAS. A. SCADDING,
83 Bay Street, Toronto

MAT'S, MAT'S, MAT'S.
FOR CHOICE DRINKS
GO TO

MAT'S.

IF YOU WANT TO

SPEND A PLEASANT EVENING

GO TO

MAT'S.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, April 5th, 1873

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN Invoices until further notice, 15 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner

D. HEWITT'S
West End Hardware Establishment,
365 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO.
CUTLERY, SHELF GOODS, CARPENTERS' TOOLS
34-oh

TO MECHANICS.
S. C. JORY, PHOTOGRAPHER,
75 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.
This is the place for Mechanics to get cheap pictures
All work done in the best style of the art.

J. SEGSWORTH,
Importer of Watches, Clocks, and Fancy Goods, and Manufacturer of Gold and Silver Jewellery. Masonic Emblems made to order.
113 YONGE ST., TORONTO.
Spectacles to suit every Sight. 27-oh

WORKINGMEN!

SUPPORT YOUR OWN PAPER.

THE

ONTARIO WORKMAN

A WEEKLY PAPER,

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HALL'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

CAST AWAY ON THE ICE.

BAY ROBERTS, via St. John's Nfd., May 9.—The steamer Walrus arrived from the seal fishery at the port of St. John's this morning, bringing news that the steamer Tigress had come into Roberts Bay, 18 miles from here, having on board 19 survivors of Hall's Arctic expedition. This party, which had been landed from the Polaris, were driven from her by a gale which burst her moorings on the 15th October, 1872, in latitude 72-35. When they last saw the Polaris she was under steam and canvas, making for a harbor on the east side of Northumberland Islands. She had no more boats left. Of the 6 which she brought with her from New York, two were lost in the Northern expedition, two were landed in the ice with Capt. Pyson's party, one was burned as firewood to make water for the crew, and the other is on board the Tigress. The Polaris was in command of Capt. Baddington, who had thirteen of the crew along with him, and a plentiful stock of provisions. It is the opinion of the survivors that they will be unable to get clear until July, and even then if the ship is unseaworthy, they would have to make new boats to effect an escape. On the 8th of October, 1871, in latitude 81-38, longitude 61-44, Captain Hall died of apoplexy, and was buried on shore, where they erected a wooden cross to mark his grave. He had recently returned from a northern sledge expedition in which he had attained the altitude of 82-16. He seemed in his usual health, and had called the crew into the cabin to encourage them with hopes of future rewards, and stimulate them to renew exertion, when he was suddenly struck down and expired, to the great grief of those around, to whom he had endeared himself by the kindness and devotion.

The following statement was furnished by Capt. Tyson:—On the 24th of August, 1871, we left Tessinsack, and went through Smith's Sound. We succeeded in getting as far north as lat. 82-16, when we returned and wintered at Polaris Bay, lat. 81-38, long. 61-44. We were frozen up until the fifth of Sept. On the 10th of Oct. Capt. Hall started on a sledge journey north, and returned on the 24th, when he was taken sick and died on the 8th of Nov. He was buried on the 11th. The attack that carried him off was said to be apoplexy. We passed Polaris Bay on the 18th of June, 1872. We attempted to reach the north with two boats. We hauled our other boat on shore, and returned overland on the 8th of July. We started for home on the 12th of August, and on the 15th were beset with ice in latitude 80-02. We drifted from there down to longitude 77-35, when we encountered a heavy south-west gale, the ship being under heavy pressure. On the night of the 15th we commenced landing provisions, &c., on the ice, the vessel being reported leaking very badly, at times. We continued landing provisions for two or three hours. When the pressure ceased I went on board the vessel and asked the sailing-master if the vessel was making any more water than usual. He reported that she was not. I went to the pumps and ascertained that she was not making any more than she was doing all summer. I went on the ice again, and shortly after it began to crack, and in a few minutes afterwards it broke in many places. The vessel broke from her fastening and was soon lost to sight in the darkness and storm.

On the broken ice were most of our provisions to sustain the party through the winter and seeing nothing of the vessel we attempted to reach the shore in hopes of finding natives to assist us in living through the winter. Getting about half way to the shore with our heavily laden boats, our progress became hard by the drifting ice, and I was compelled to haul on the ice again. At this time I succeeded in saving fourteen cans of pemmican, eleven and a half tins of bread, ten dozen one and two pound cans of meat and soup, fourteen hams, and a small bag of chocolate weighing twenty pounds, some musk, ox skins, blankets, and a number of rifles and abundant ammunition. In the morning knowing that I had not provisions enough and other articles of food, clothing, compasses, &c., on the abatement of the gale I endeavored to shoot as many seals as possible, both for food, light and fuel, but could only get three, owing to bad weather having set in. I supposed the wind to be about southwest. On its clearing up I found myself within about eight miles of what I supposed to be east coast and about thirty or forty miles below the ship, the ice being weak, I could not transport the boats and provisions to land until it grew stronger, while here I discovered my other boat, bread, &c., and saved all. The ice grew firm, I made another attempt to reach

the shore, carrying everything in the boats and dragging them on their keel. The ice being exceedingly rough we stove both boats. We succeeded on the 1st of November in getting about half way to shore, night coming on us and very stormy weather. In the morning the ice was broken and we were drifting southward very fast. We saw no more land for many days, and bad weather continuing all through the month of November, we built snow houses and made ourselves as comfortable as we could. We were ten white men, two Esquimaux, two women and five children in all. We succeeded in killing a few seals which furnished us with light and fuel with which to warm our scanty allowance of food, through the darkness of the Arctic winter. In the latter part of February we lived principally upon birds, and in March commenced to catch seals. Through that month we supported ourselves on bears' and seals' flesh, wasting neither skin nor entrails. We collected enough food in this way to last us until the middle of May, had we not been driven to sea by strong westerly gales in the latter part of March. Our flow piece being then reduced from five miles in circumference to about twenty yards in diameter, we left the piece on the 1st of April, and abandoned nearly all of our meat, a large amount of ammunition, clothing, skins, and other articles, taking a portion of the meat in the boat, which we were obliged to throw overboard on account of the boat's being deeply laden.

I regained the outer edge of the pack of ice on the 3rd of April, and succeeded in getting a little further in on the pack. On the 4th a heavy northeast gale set in, a heavy sea running under the ice, which broke it in small pieces, so we had to live as best we could, and could not put a boat out; neither could we find seals for food, and we were reduced almost to starvation.

On the 21st of April we sighted a Polar bear. Every person was ordered to lie down and imitate the seal, while the two Esquimaux secreted themselves behind a piece of ice enticing the bear near enough us to kill him. A few days after this we got our boat in water and worked our way west and south-west, and continued to work every opportunity to westward in hopes of reaching the Labrador coast and getting temporary relief.

We were picked up by the steamship Tigress, Capt. Bartlett, on the 30th of April, in lat. 53-35 north; long. 85 west, or near Wolf Island, and about 40 miles from land. The Polaris is now without boats, having lost two in trying to get north in the spring of 1872.

The names of the rescued crew are Capt. Tyson, Fred. Meyer, John Heron, W. C. Kruger, Fred. Arthur, Gustavus Sirguist, Peter Johnson, Wm. Jackson; the Esquimaux, Joe, Hannah, and child; Hans Christian, of Dr. Kane's expedition, wife, and four children, the youngest only eight months old. The Polaris is in charge of Capt. Baddington. The crew have lived on a few ounces daily, and latterly on raw seals, eating skins, entrails and all, for the past two months, and are all in fairly good health. Captain Tyson does not expect the Polaris will get clear before July, if in condition to come home. There were 14 left on board with plenty of provisions. If the vessel be not fit to come home they can easily construct boats for their safety.

QUITE ROMANTIC.—The voice of a woman, gentlemen, said a romantic individual, in a late argument in a beer saloon, the voice of a woman no matter how much some of you may sneer at the sentiment, exercises a soothing and inspiring a hallowing influence on the ear of man, comforts him in affliction and— Tom, you rascal, exclaimed the wife at this moment showing herself at the door; come home you loitering scamp and leave these worthless fellows to themselves! Oh, when I get you home won't you catch it! And didn't he! We rather think he did.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 AND AMENDMENTS THEREON. Canada, In the County Court of Ontario, of the County of York. In the matter of RUSSELL WILKINSON, an Insolvent.

On the THIRD DAY OF JUNE, A.D. 1873, at twelve o'clock, noon, the undersigned will apply to said Court for a discharge under the said Act, individually, as well as a member of the firm of Russell Wilkinson and Company. Dated at Toronto, 1st May, A.D., 1873. RUSSELL WILKINSON. By ADAM H. MEYERS, Jr., his Attorney at Law.

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DOMINION LANDS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, OTTAWA. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of the provisions of the Act 55 Victoria, cap. 23, intitled "An Act respecting the Public Lands of the Dominion," His Excellency the Governor General in Council, has been pleased to approve of the following regulations relating to the cutting of timber for building purposes or fuel, in the Province of Manitoba. To settlers on Prairie Lands, who have no wood lot permits, may be granted the right to cut, free of charge a reasonable supply of timber and fuel for their own use. Special permits to cut for market, will be granted to parties at the following rates: Oak Timber, 2 cents per foot, linear measure, Poplar " 1 cent " Fuel " 25 cents per cord. Fence poles, \$1 per thousand. These rates to be paid to the Dominion Lands Agent or some person duly authorized to receive them. J. C. ATKINS, Secretary of State. Ottawa, 3rd March, 1873. 57-1c

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA. Monday, 14th day of April, 1873. PRESENT: HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL. On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th section of the Act 31st Vic., Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the place known as River Bourgeois, County of Richmond, Province of Nova Scotia, be, and the same is hereby constituted and erected into an Out Port of Customs, and placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Arichat. W. A. HIMSWORTH, Clerk Privy Council. 54-1c

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