

Ontario Workman

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

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THE LONGSHOREMEN'S EXCURSION

The Longshoremen's Union, of this city, had their first annual excursion to Port Credit yesterday, and notwithstanding the disadvantages of a shower of rain, the trip was a very pleasant one. About two hundred went in the morning on board the steamer Bouquet, and during the day about three hundred persons went by train. Consequently the gathering was a gratifying success, and everything connected with it passed off in the most creditable manner. Various games were participated in, under the direction of the President, Mr. John Finn, and the Committee of Management. The following is a list of prize winners:—Running jump—1st prize, T. McCann, \$4; 2nd, R. Harrison, \$3. Standing hop, step and jump—1st prize, R. Harrison, \$4; 2nd, T. Brennan, \$2 50; 3rd, T. Hartnett, \$1 50. Standing jump—1st prize, R. Harrison, \$6; 2nd, T. Hartnett, \$4; 3rd, — Douglas, \$2 50. The party started for home in the evening, and reached Toronto safely about midnight, after spending a very pleasant time. The hardy and industrious longshoremen may be congratulated upon the very creditable character of this, their first annual excursion, and as they have commenced so well it is to be hoped their prosperity may continue.

ORANGE YOUNG BRITONS PIC-NIC.

The Orange Young Britons of this city contemplate holding a grand picnic in the University grove on the civic holiday, Monday next, 18th inst. A choice programme of games has been arranged for the occasion, when a goodly number of money prizes will be given to the successful competitors, and everything that will tend to the amusement and comfort of the visitors shall be done by the committee. It is unnecessary to say that the grounds which have been selected are the best situated in the city. A grand procession (which will be joined by the True Blues, who have been invited to attend), will be formed at 10 a.m. at the Temperance Hall, and proceed through the principal streets to the above grounds. They will all appear in full regalia, and be accompanied by seven bands of music. Their annual excursion will not take place till 1st September next.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

This place of amusement, is fast growing into public favor. It is conducted in a manner that would not jar the most fastidious from attending. Mr. Z. R. Triganne, the manager, strictly enforces the rules of the establishment, and allows no improper language to be used on the stage, nor admits any improper characters. This fact has, and will, secure him the support of respectable people. The manager has, for the past four or five weeks admitted ladies free, who were accompanied by gentlemen, and we were pleased to see, on our last visit, that the balcony was filled with ladies, who appeared delighted with the performance. Mr. Whettony, the stage manager, is thoroughly up in his business, and performs it in a gentlemanly manner. The gymnastic feats of Mlle Fontainebleau, would alone, fully repay a visit to the Academy during the present week. The other artists engaged are thus noticed by

OUR POET.

I stood by the door while the orchestra played
Then the curtain rolled slowly on high,
And out came then those three funny men
Who make people laugh till they cry;
Till they cry? did I say, yes, for tears on their cheeks,
Were nothing but symptoms of joy;
I stood, and I sat, and I laughed until weak,
At Melville, Ferguson, and Carle the old boy;
We next have young Murphy, with Erin's sweet gems
With Leslie those favorites of old,
While Ainsley walks off on his toes just the same,
And Pauline is still good as gold;
And now of Mahretta the beautiful queen
Like statues of marble she stands,
Like a maiden in autumn you often have seen
With the sickle and sheaf in her hand:
More anon, W.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

A correspondence has recently passed between Mr. Howell, Secretary Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee, and the Premier, which is of some importance to trade unionists. Mr. Gladstone was asked to receive a deputation representing the views of the committee upon "several questions appertaining to trade unions," but more particularly to the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the Masters and Servants Act, especially the 14th clause; the conspiracy laws, and compensation to workmen and payment of wages. Mr. Gladstone replied stating that several of these subjects were of great importance, and some of them were of considerable complication and were under his own immediate management. A conversation, however, would at this stage be unprofitable, for he (the Premier) would not be able advantageously to discuss the views of the committee. If, however, he were furnished with the propositions which the committee desired to urge, he would communicate upon them with those members of the Government who were specially competent to deal with them. The committee rejoined at some length, pointing out that not only was the Criminal Law Amendment Act condemned by 700,000 unionists, but it had also been condemned by public meetings consisting of non-society as well as of society men. The committee complain that this Act does not accord with the spirit of the age, and they suggest that if legislation be necessary in order to meet such offences as rattening a provision should be inserted in the Malicious Injury to Property Act. The committee condemn coercion and intimidation, and suggest that those cases which are not met by the ordinary law of assault could be met by the existing provisions of the Offences Against the Person Act. They also strongly deprecate "picketing" being regarded as a criminal offence, and deny that it implies either coercion, force, or intimidation. As to conspiracy, the committee support Mr. Vernon Harcourt's Bill. They ask that the 14th clause shall be omitted from the Masters and Servants Act, so that breaches of contract may be deemed a civil and not a criminal offence. They also mention other subjects to which they might have extended their remarks if Mr. Gladstone could have favored them with a personal interview. Mr. Gladstone replied that he would communicate the views of the committee to such of his colleagues as were specially competent and conversant with those matters.

LEEDS CLOTH DRESSERS.

At a meeting of cloth dressers held at Tate's Temperance Hotel, Briggate, lately, to consider the question of increase of wages and overtime, the following resolutions were passed:—

"1. That, having used every endeavor to bring the disputes to an amicable settlement, it is now resolved that action be taken, and that we cease work at the end of this week."

"2. Should any of the employers offer any terms short of 15 per cent., along with the extra pay for overtime, no settlement should be come to except through the committee."

A meeting of the men on strike in connection with the cloth-dressing trade was held at Woodhouse Moor, Leeds. A resolution was passed pledging those present to stand out for the desired advance of 15 per cent. A meeting of the masters was held in the afternoon, at the Victoria Hotel. For two firms, embracing those who are finishers only, and those who are merchants and finishers, have resolved to give notice that unless work is promptly resumed by those hands who have struck work they will close all the mills at the termination of the present week, except to those hands who will agree not to support those on strike or those who may be locked out by the employers.

FOREIGN LABOR NOTES.

A great many items of news which have reached us this week from the French provinces testify to the growing force of the movement in favor of labor organizations. Last week we gave a brief sketch of the different vicissitudes experienced by the Marseilles bakers, and related how they had been finally driven to resort to a strike. The inhabitants of this great port have naturally been the victims of this trade dispute, for it was impossible to procure other bread than the coarse round loaves manufactured by the soldiers. The journeymen bakers persisted in their strike, notwithstanding the interference of the authorities, and have hit upon an expedient which will prove most advantageous to them. They have hired all the ovens they could find on the railroad from Aubagne to Marseilles, and from Arles to Marseilles. At these different places they have begun to bake the long loaves of white delicate bread in time to catch the early trains to Marseilles, and thus supply the town with its customary food. Three depots for the sale of this bread in Marseilles have already been established—one in the Rue Thiers, and the other two in the Rue des Dominicaines and the Cours du Chapitre. The public is of course indifferent as to who produces the bread as long as it is good and palatable, thus the master bakers are in imminent danger of finding their trade altogether superseded by the co-operative production which is resulting from the present strike.

While the bakers of Marseilles have accomplished this sudden progress at Autun a co-operative oven has been recently opened, which may gradually succeed in obtaining the complete support of the working classes of that town. A local paper, the *Morvan*, has explained the principles of co-operation and encouraged this movement, while, as a more central organ, the *Progres de Lyon* publishes daily accounts of the movement of the working classes in the South and centre of France. Thus we hear that at Montbard in the Cote-d'or, a new mutual benefit society has been constituted, and that the hairdressers of Paris, Lyons, and Bordeaux are endeavoring to form a professional union. Their objects are, first to establish a co-operative fund, then a pension fund for the old, sick, and infirm. They propose further establishing professional schools, and organizing the system of apprentices, and facilitating members to journey from one town to another.

At Lisieux the want of organization has led to some rioting which can but discredit those concerned in the disturbance. In this town the cloth-weavers are compelled to work for a miserable pittance some twelve or even thirteen hours. At one of the mills a slight reduction in the hours of labor has been accorded, and the workmen concluded that this measure should be extended to all employed in the trade. As they possessed no society representing their interests, they had no delegates able to negotiate the matter, and therefore the workmen proceeded in a body to petition their employers. The authorities called out the gendarmerie and military. It is thought that this unfortunate incident will teach the employers and the non alike the utility of establishing a board of arbitration. —*Labor News*, July 26th.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The labor question is one of present and permanent interest. The relations of employer and employed, of those who do the hard work and those who guide the great operations of numbers of people and supply the money, without which those operations cannot be conducted—these are matters lying at the very root of social organization, and upon their adjustment depend the success or failure and the happiness or misery of society.

And, however fanatics or demagogues may endeavor to disguise the truth, the interests of both classes are identical. The capitalist and the laborer are necessary to each other. The prosperity of the one is contingent with the prosperity of the other.

When their respective interests, instead of going harmoniously forward, are permitted to come into collision, the result is sure to be damaging and may be disastrous to both.

The wages of workmen should not only be sufficient for their support—they should be as liberal as the conditions of trade or manufacture will allow. At the same time the fair profit of the capitalist must be considered, because unless a reasonable return for his investment be secured, the successful continuance of the business in which his men are engaged is impossible. On the one hand the employer who pursues a niggardly policy, towards workmen, keeping them as nearly as possible at starvation wages, need not expect from them good and productive work. On the other hand, the intelligent workman must concede that, unless the interests of his employer as well as his own are regarded, the partnership can not be advantageously maintained. For they are really united in a partnership.

The employer puts into the concern his money, his business experience, and often the exacting and exhausting work of management. The employed puts into the concern his labor. With this joint stock, affairs are carried on. Throughout society we find this partnership of capital and labor, of employer and employed. Without it large operations are impracticable.

Now, it is clearly the true policy of partners to co-operate cordially, and to work together harmoniously. If they become suspicious or antagonistic, their mutual prosperity is inevitably impaired. The wise course, then, for employers and employed is to settle differences about wages, working hours, and all other matters growing out of the relations of capital and labor, by intelligent discussion, friendly consultation, and mutual concession, each side having regard to the rights of the other.

LABORERS' DWELLINGS.

I do not think good dwellings can be provided for the very poor in London earning only 10s. and 12s. a week at a remunerative rate. Permanent relief can only be given to the London poor by so training up the poor in the country that they will not resort, when in want, for chance work to London, but emigrate, and to the properly brought up emigration brings certain relief. There should be in London no poor man earning only 12s. a week, because such, when work fails, must be in want. They can't possibly on such wages save, and being in want, they become, in hard times, a source of danger to the better off, who must either relieve them or run the risk of being robbed, and justly so, for in so wealthy a country as England nothing but our vile social arrangements cause the poor to be so badly brought up that we have always dangerous classes in our large towns ready for any villany when hired by their more guilty instigators, as at Bath the other day. We must begin at the beginning, elevate the lowest stratum of labor, that of the agricultural laborer, whence all the other streams of labor are supplied, make the cultivation of the land what the Almighty intended it to be, and what it is, in my opinion, the first and best of all employments for 99 human beings out of 100, and then all will be well. The poor will not crowd into our cities and towns to live, as Lord Shaftesbury says, and as noted in your paper of the 28th, two, three, and even four families in one room. With less competition in London among unskilled workmen their wages will rise, and with improved habits they may save enough to retire in old age, if they wish it, to a cottage in the country, for, when rights in the soil, without which the condition of the country will not improve, are conceded, land in the country in small plots will be available to all desiring one for a home and garden. With a taste for the cultivation of the land the ranks of the mechanics and artisans will not be crowded with competitors for work as at present, and their positions will be permanently improved as well as those below them. God made Adam a gardener,

and a farmer should only be a gardener on a large scale, and gardening and farming must therefore, I hold, be the best of all employments, and when people in general think with me they will cease to be anxious about their families, the world being not yet half peopled, and there being within a few days sail of England ample room for all industrious deserving men.—*Henry Ather-ton, in The Bee-Hive.*

THE METAL INDUSTRIES OF ANCIENT EGYPT.

A correspondent of the *Iron Age* gives some interesting facts regarding the metallurgical knowledge of the inhabitants of the Pharaohs. Iron is believed to have gradually superseded copper in the manufacture of the implements with which the great monuments were carved and hewn from the stone. The minuteness and finish with which the hieroglyphics are sculptured on obelisk and similar structures may also be considered as strong arguments that the workmen possessed steel chisels, quite as freely tempered as any we can at present manufacture.

The skill of the first smelters was evidently not great, much more care being bestowed upon working the metal obtained than upon gaining a fair product from the ore. In the ancient mines of gold and silver can be found the debris, worked over, which doubtless yield a rich harvest. Old Pharaohs' mines have been already discovered, and it is stated that large numbers of very fine stones have been extracted and sent to Europe. In the same locality a system of fortifications has been traced out, by which the Pharaohs protected their works and workmen, and what is still more wonderful, the remains of vast iron works have been found of such magnitude, that many thousand people must have been employed upon them, unless the plant used was on as grand a scale as the largest English furnaces. These works were commenced in very early times; each Pharaoh, as continued them, added a large engraved stone to indicate the labor completed. It is believed that the hieroglyphics on these monuments are still legible, and from them much valuable historical information may be gleaned.

THE NINE HOURS BILL AND THE TEXTILE FABRIC OPERATIVES.

A meeting of delegates to the number of 150, from the various associations of textile fabric operatives in England and Scotland, was held in Manchester, recently, at the Britannia Hotel, Great Ancoats street, to hear the report on the prospects of the movement prepared by Messrs. John Middleton, of Dundee; Wm. McWeeny, of Bradford; and Thomas Birtwhistle, of Accrington; the deputation appointed to wait upon various members of the House of Commons and solicit their support for Mr. Mundella's Nine Hours Bill. They stated that there was every prospect that the bill would pass its second reading this session by a large majority; and the short time movement's affairs looked much better than they did a short time ago. The report was considered highly satisfactory, and it was decided to continue the agitation by all lawful modes. The meeting was perfectly unanimous throughout.

Use law and physic only in cases of necessity; they that use them otherwise abuse themselves into weak bodies and light purses; they are good remedies, but bad recreations. "Beauty," says Lord Kaimes, "is a dangerous property, tending to corrupt the mind of the wife, though it soon loses its influence over the husband. A figure agreeable and engaging, which inspires affection without the ebriety of love, is a much safer choice. The graces lose not their influence like beauty. At the end of thirty years, a virtuous woman who makes an agreeable companion, charms her husband more than at first. The comparison of love to fire holds good in one respect; that the fiercer it burns the sooner it is extinguished."

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MAKE-SHIFT GENTILITY.

It is a practice with several parties who wish to be thought "somebodies," to send to fashionable drapers, &c., for goods on "show," or sight; and this is sometimes done for a night, or as the occasion may require, when a ball and supper is to take place the same evening, or when some great family event is in hand, such as a christening or a marriage. We have heard of a case, where a draper's lad was sent with a splendid scarf on sight, and was detained a couple of hours, during which interval a christening was gone through—the fair lady of the house wearing the scarf during the ceremony, and then returning it—as, on close inspection, "not to her mind!" Another instance:—A lady of some note sent to the same establishment for some very fashionable watered-silk aprons—wore one of them at a ball and supper which took place that evening, and returned it next morning, with a ham sandwich in one of the pockets, with a piece munched out of the corner [of the sandwich, not the apron]. Ingenious people who practice a ruse of this kind should be careful not to furnish evidence of the fact to their duped shopkeepers—as she of the sandwich did. Booksellers, too, are often made to ornament the drawing-room table in the same cheap way. They are requested to send books of prints or other illustrated works on sight, which, in nine cases out of ten, are returned, not much the better for the thumbing of the house-maid during the process of "redding up," the morning after the party,—that useful functionary, like her mistress, having frequently a taste for a peep pictorial gratis.

THE LIFE OF MAN.

How graphically the varied aspects of the leaf picture the various seasons of man's life? The tenderness of its budding and blooming in Spring, when that rich golden-green glints on it that comes only once a year, represents the bright beauty and innocence of youth, when every sunrise brings its fresh, glad hopes, and every night its holy, trustful calm. The dark greenness and lush vigor of the Summer season portray the strength and self-reliance of manhood; while its fading hues on the trees, and its rustling heaps on the ground, typify the decay and feebleness of old age, and that strange, mysterious passing away which is the doom of every mortal. The Autumn leaf is gorgeous in color, but it lacks the fragrant scent and dewy freshness of hopeful Spring; and life is rich and bright in its meridian splendor; deep are the hues of maturity, and noble is the beauty of success; but who would not give it all for the tender sweetness and promise of life's morning hours? Happy they who keep the child's heart warm and soft over the sad experiences of old age, whose life declines as these last September days go out with the rich tints of Autumn and the blue sunny skies of June!

LAUGHING CHILDREN.

Give me (says a writer) the boy or girl who smiles as soon as the first rays of the morning sun glance in through the window, gay happy and kind. Such a boy will be fit to "make up" into a man—at least when contrasted with a sullen, morose, crabbed fellow, who snarl and snarl like a surly cur, or growls and grunts like an untamed hyena, from the moment he opens his angry eyes till he is "confronted" by his breakfast. Such a girl, other things being favorable, will be good material to aid in gladdening some comfortable home, or to refine, civilize, tame and humanize a rude brother, making him gentle, affectionate and lovable. It is a feast to even look at such a joy-inspiring girl, such a woman-girl, and see the smiles flowing, so to speak, from the parted lips, displaying a set of clean, well-brushed teeth, looking almost the personification of beauty and goodness, singing and as merry as the birds, the wide-awake birds that commenced their morning concert long before the lazy boys dreamed that the sun was approaching and about to pour a whole flood of light and warmth upon the earth. Such a girl is like a gentle shower to the parched earth, bestowing kind words, sweet smiles and acts of mercy to all around her—the joy and light of the household.

THE FAIR CIRCASSIAN.

Circassian women are not always beautiful, and their dress does not heighten their charms. They usually wear loose Turkish trousers, made of white cotton, and a peculiarly frightful upper garment of some dark cloth, made precisely like the coats worn by High Church clergymen—tight and straight, and buttoned from the throat to the feet. A striped shawl is sometimes twisted round them like an apron. A blue gauze veil is thrown over the head, and their hair, which is generally long and thick, is worn in two heavy plaits that hang down behind. The beauties who obtain such great reputation in Constantinople and the West almost invariably come from Georgia and the valleys near El Borouz. In those districts the women have magnificent eyes and fair complexions. They are generally sold early in the year, when the traders arrive, and Circassian parents do not object to dispose of their daughters for a consideration; they only do it with more candor and less cant than Belgravian parents. It is said that the "moon-eyed" beauties themselves, far from making things unpleasant, are delighted to escape from the tedium of house-life, and to take their chance of being purchased by a rich pacha.

MANNERS IN COMPANY.

Did you ever observe how differently some people conduct themselves in company as contrasted with their manner at home? And nothing marks more sharply the difference between the thorough-bred and the half-bred than the fact that the latter have company manners, and the former have not. Or rather, that the company manners of the former go all through—their own firesides and their friends' drawing-rooms seeing no difference between them; while with the latter they are temporary and removable, put on with the company clothes, and, like them, unaccustomed in the out and uneasy in the fit. The first thing that dresses itself for company, after the body, is the voice. The company voice is assumed with the company dress. With women of the intensely feminine kind, this voice is apt to be rendered thin in quality or mincing in method; or both, when pitched in the true company key. Or it may be presented simply, smooth, level, waxen, with a little variety of emotion as there is in the tinkling of a musical snuff-box. With others—the man-aping kind—it is sent to the lowest depths of the chest, in imitation of the bearded barytone. Some have a lisp when they are seeing friends; and some have the daintiest little dash of accent. Some use a playful, arch tone. But at home those little eccentricities disappear, and the voice becomes round, comfortable and common-place. What folly it all is! All people of discrimination see through the flimsy affection, and cannot feel at ease with such artificiality. Be your own careless self in company, and your social success will be much brighter. I think that with most men and women who please others, sincerity in word and act is the basis of their popularity.

TRUE GREATNESS.

Mere decision of character, taken in a worldly sense, is insufficient to produce true greatness of character. What is further needed is a clear, commanding view of duty as one and unalterable, to be the pole-star in the heavens. It is, therefore, hard to overrate the importance of cultivating this distinct and unclouded apprehension of right and wrong as a permanent mental habit. In order to attain this, we must be often thinking of moral questions, and settling principles before the hour of trial. In this, likewise, men widely differ. Happy is the youth that begins early to meditate on such subjects, and to clear his notions as to what he ought to do in given emergencies. He will find the bracing influence of such views in moments when all are shaking around him. Looking only at principles of eternal right, he will go serenely forward, even in the face of adverse popular opinion. While weaker minds are halting to collect the votes of the masses, he will bare his bosom to the shower of darts and march up to the requisitions of conscience, in spite of the instant tyrant, or, what is often more formidable, of the turbulent populace.

ONE OF MANY.

Those favored people who belong to large families are to be envied; they only know what the true home element means. A large family is a host in itself. Its members are not dependent for amusement upon strangers. They are always numerous enough to be able to organize their own games. Let there be plenty of boys and girls, and there can never be any lack of fun—masculine fun and feminine fun. "They quarrel," it will be said. Of course they do, and herein lies another and great advantage of a large family against a small one. Their interests are so many, and from moment to moment so various, that they are everlastingly clashing. What better preparation could there be for life? They snub and are snubbed, contradict and are contradicted, till it gets thoroughly impressed upon the mind of each one, early in existence, that he is not the only individual in the world before whom everybody must bow and give way. The domestic circle becomes thus a miniature public school, in which all its advantages are required. Contrast their give-and-take good-humor with the selfish petulance of the spoiled only child, and the benefit of large families must be admitted.

TEACH THE WOMEN TO SAVE.

There's the secret! A saving woman at the head of a family is the very best saving bank established—one receiving deposits daily and hourly, with no costly machinery to manage it. The idea of saving is a pleasant one, and if the women imbibed it at once, they would cultivate and adhere to it, and thus, when they are not aware of it, would be laying the foundation of a competent security in a stormy time, and shelter in a rainy day. The woman who sees to her own house has a large house to save in. The best way to make her comprehend it is to keep an account of all current expenses. Probably not one woman in ten has an idea how much she spends of herself and family. When from one to two thousand dollars are expended annually, there is a chance to save something if the effort is made. Let the housewife take the idea, not upon it, she will save many dollars—perhaps hundreds—where before she thought it impossible. This is a duty, yet not a prompting avarice, but a moral obligation that rests upon the women as well as the men.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE FUTURE.

If we are sure that the other life is life, and not a slumbering hole in the ground; if death is but the opening of the gate; if dying is translation; if passing from sentence here we reach a higher sentence there, one can almost bear anything in this life.—"Christ, for the joy that was set before him, endured the cross, despised shame;" and the joy that is set before us, if fully revealed to us, would enable every man, methinks, to endure the cross and despise the shame.

It is the unknown to come that cheers and blesses the known life that now is. For this is an orphaned life. Here we are helpless, or like stumbling children, with little strength and little experience, but we are living toward our manhood; and every year that we leave behind us is one station on the road over which we have passed; and every day the very dust that annoys us, and the very cinders that vex our summer eyes, are so many witnesses of the speed with which we are crossing that territory which separates between us and ours; between our seeming life and our real life; between the life that now is and the life to come. Every one of us will know each other in heaven. Every one of us will be nobler in heaven than we are here. The sensibilities of this poor, dim earth are no interpretation of the sensibilities of heaven. The great march of men through this life is scarcely a hint of the volume, the vastness, and magnitude, the grandeur, of that march in procession, of soul with soul, through the eternal ages. Whatever we do not know, one thing we do know, and that is this, that we shall go to heaven, not to shrink with age, to find poverty and distortion, but to find riches, and symmetry, and to develop into all the glory of everlasting youth. All that populates our fancy with ideal perfectness and more, will be there. The noblest conception, the most rapt vision of the most ecstatic or seer, will be more than outdone. Heaven will be larger, richer, happier, and the glory of God will be more transcendent than it has ever entered into the heart of man to conceive. Toward it we are being swept with an irresistible impulse. For I believe that, besides our own life, there is a great current of forces in which we are swinging upward and onward toward the invisible sphere. As the traveller on earth has a double journey; as in addition to the journey which he is himself making, he is swept along by the earth in its revolutions; so I believe the human race is swept in vast aerial circles toward better climes and nobler societies. Whatever may be done by tears, by sorrows, by temptations, by weariness, by study, by toil, there is something better than all that. The irresistible power of God is carrying the universe upward and onward to its final perfection and glorification.

THE VALUE OF THINGS.

One of the most frequent errors we all make in life is the valuing the thing according to the difficulty of obtaining it, and this error is universal. We do not believe anybody is free from it. No doubt the desire of overcoming a difficulty was implanted in the human breast for very good reasons, but we have carried this desire to an extreme, and it mostly renders us blind as to the real value of the object we pursue.

In love, for instance, the easiest conquest is the best. We know that this is a very daring remark, but we are persuaded that it is a truth: one. The love which soonest responds to love, even what we call love at first sight, is the surest love, and for this reason, that it does not depend upon any one merit or quality, but embraces in its view the whole being. That is the love which is likely to last, incomprehensible, undefinable, unarguable about. But this love often fails to satisfy man or woman, and he or she pursues that which is difficult to obtain, but which, from that very circumstance, is not the best for him or her.

The same thing occurs in friendship. The friends that are the easiest made are the best friends and the most lasting. But often an ill-conditioned or even a cantankerous man offers some attraction, by reason of difficulty to other men to gain his friendship. After much effort, what friendship this man can give is perhaps gained, and is ultimately found out to be worth but little. As an additional argument for not being led away by the difficulty of the pursuit, let us remember how very short life is. In material things the folly of pursuing them eagerly, merely because the pursuit is difficult, is very apparent. A man will seek after some almost hopeless honor, or some station in society which he never attains, or finds worthless when attained, and all the time he neglects the pleasant things in life which are around him, and within reach of his hand. The daisies and the primroses and the violets he passes with an unheeding eye, caring only for some plant that blossoms once in a hundred years.

We repeat our belief that the most frequent error in life, is the placing an inordinate value, merely on account of its difficulty, upon that which it is difficult to attain; and we would have for a motto one that has never yet been selected by mortal man, and which should run thus: "Choose the easiest." We are not afraid of quelling men's efforts in high endeavor by this motto. They will always be prone enough to run after what is difficult.

"I'm so thirsty!" said a boy at work in the cornfield. "Well, work away," said his industrious father. "You know the prophet says, 'Ho(e) every one that thirsteth.'"

A MISGUIDED BOOK AGENT.

A book agent entered the open door of a snug Pittsfield cottage, and nodding to a trim, bright-looking little woman who sat sewing by the window, commenced volubly to descant on the merits of a great work which he was for the first time giving mankind an opportunity to purchase. It was a universal biography, cook-book, dictionary, family physician, short-hand instructor, and contained, besides, a detailed history of every important event that has transpired in the world, from the apple incident and Adam's fall to the Credit Mobilier and the fall of Congress. The work contained 5,000 chapters, all with running titles. The agent, after talking on the general excellence of the volume about five minutes, commenced on the headings of the chapters, and as the woman did not say a word to interrupt him, he felt that he was making a conquest, and he rattled away so that she couldn't have a chance to say no. It took him nearly half an hour, and as he breathlessly went on, the agent started on his forehead, and he made convulsive grasps at his collar, and when he had finished he had hardly strength enough left to put on a bewitching smile and hand her his ready pen wherewith to subscribe her name to the order book. She took the pen, but instead of putting her autograph on his list, she lifted a scrap of paper from her work-box, and wrote in plain letters "I am deaf and dumb." He said not a word, but the muttering things that he looked, as he turned to the door, would fill a library.

DON'T FRET.

Where's the use of it? You only render yourselves and others unhappy. Yet fretting is an almost universal sin. More or less we are all given to it. We fret over almost everything. In summer because it is too hot, in winter because it is too cold; we fret when it rains because it is wet, and when it doesn't rain because it is dry; when we are sick or when anybody else is sick. In short, if anything or every thing doesn't go just to suit our particular whims and fancies, we have one grand, general refuge—to fret over it. I am afraid fretting is much more common among women than among men. We may as well own the truth, my fair sisters, if it isn't altogether pleasant. Perhaps it is because the little worries and cares and vexations of our daily life harass our sensitive nerves more than the more extensive enterprises, which generally take the attention of men. Great wants develop great resources, but the little wants and worries are hardly provided for, and like the nail that strikes against the saw, they make not much of a mark, but they turn the edges terribly. I think if we look upon all the little worries of one day as a great united worry, self-control to meet it would be developed. But as they generally come one or two little things at a time, they seem so very little that we give way, and the great breach once made in the wall soon grows larger. Many a mother has turned her son against her own sex, and made him dread the society of women, simply by the habit of fretting. I know that many a mother has brought up and developed a daughter just like herself, who, in her turn, would wreck and ruin the comfort of another family circle. And knowing this, my sisters—and brothers, too, if they need it—I know that we ought to set our faces like a flint against this useless, sinful, peace-destroying and home-disturbing habit of fretting.

DOCTOR'S VISITS.

It is not only for the sick man, but the sick man's friend, that the doctor comes. His presence is often as good for them as for the patient, and they long for him yet more eagerly. How we have all watched after him! What an emotion the thrill of his carriage wheels in the street, and at length at the door, has made us feel! How we hang upon his words, and what a comfort we get from a smile or two, if we can vouchsafe that sunshine to lighten! Who hasn't seen the mother prying into his face, to know if there is hope for the sick infant, that cannot speak, and that lies yonder, its little frame battling with fever? Ah, how she looks into his eyes. What thanks if there is light there; what grief and pain if he casts them down and dare not say "hope!" Or it is the house-father that is stricken. The terrified wife looks on, while the physician feels his patient's wrist, smothering her agonies as the children have been called upon to stay their play and their talk! Over the patient in the fever, the wife expectant, the children unconscious, the doctor stands as if he were fate, the dispenser of life and death; he must let the patient off this time; the woman prays so for his respite! One can fancy how awful the responsibility must be to a conscientious man; how cruel the feeling that he has given the wrong remedy, or that it might have been possible to do better; how harassing the sympathy with survivors, if the case is unfortunate—how great the delight of victory.

As some lady visitors were going through a penitentiary under the escort of the superintendent, they came to a room where three women were sewing. "Dear me!" one of the visitors whispered, "what vicious-looking creatures! What are they here for?" "Because they have no other home; this is our sitting-room, and they are my wife and two daughters," blandly answered the superintendent.

Grains of Gold.

If a man could have half his wishes, he would double his troubles.

To Adam, Paradise was home; to the good, among his descendants, home is Paradise.

Wine and good dinners make abundance of friends; but in the time of adversity not one is to be found.

Do not angry that you cannot make others as you wish them to be, since you cannot make yourself what you wish to be.

He is happy whose circumstances suits his temper; but he is more fortunate who can suit his temper to any circumstances.

The heart of woman draws to itself the love of others, as the diamond drinks up the sun's rays—only to return them in tenfold strength and beauty.

Extend thy generous aid to him who is suffering and in distress; for thou knowest not how soon the same proffered services will need be extended to thee.

A gentle heart is like ripe fruit, which bends so low that it is at the mercy of every one who chooses to pluck it, while the harder fruit keeps out of reach.

The mind has over the body the control which a master exercises over a slave, but the reason has over the imagination that control which a magistrate possesses over a freeman.

Knowledge cannot be acquired without pains and application. It is troublesome, and like digging for deep waters; but when once you come to the spring, they rise up and meet you.

Revenge is a momentary triumph, of which the satisfaction dies at once, and is succeeded by remorse; whereas forgiveness, which is the noblest of all revenge, entails a perpetual pleasure.

The perfume of a thousand roses soon dies, but the pain caused by one of their thorns remains long after; a saddened remembrance in the midst of mirth is like that thorn among the roses.

The best cure for hard times is to cheat the doctor by being temperate; and the lawyer by keeping out of debt; the demagogues by voting for honest men; and poverty by being industrious.

What is contentment?—The philosophy of life, and the principal ingredient in the cup of happiness; a commodity that is undervalued in consequence of the very low price at which it can be obtained.

There is no real wealth but the labor of man. Were the mountains of gold, and the valleys of silver, the world would not be one grain of corn the richer, nor could one comfort be added to the human mind.

Never suffer your children to require services from others which they can perform themselves. A strict observance of this rule will be of incalculable advantage to them through every period of life.

The world would be more happy if persons gave up more time to an intercourse of friendship. But money engrosses all our deference; and we scarce enjoy a social hour, because we think it unjustly stolen from the main business of life.

Though we seemed grieved at the shortness of life in general, we are wishing every period of it an end. The minor longs to be at age—then to be a man of business—then to make up an estate—then to arrive at honors—then to retire.—ADDISON.

We hate some persons because we do not know them; and we will not know them, because we hate them. Those friendships that succeed to such aversions are usually firm, for those qualities must be sterling that would not only gain our hearts, but conquer our prejudices.

He that has found a way to keep a child's spirit easy, active, and free; and yet, at the same time, to restrain him from many things he has a mind to, and to draw him to things that are uneasy to him; he, I say, who knows how to reconcile these seeming contradictions, has, in my opinion, got the true secret of education.—LOCKE.

If people wear tight shoes, is it surprising they have corns? If they swallow poison, or live unhealthily, is it surprising they are sick? If they are vicious and improvident, is it surprising they become outcasts and destitute? Nature's laws cannot be expected to be suspended in favor of vice and weakness, when they are not in favor of desert and intelligence.

CONVERSATION.—Dead Swift said that nature has given every man a capacity of being agreeable, though not of shining in company; and "there are a hundred men sufficiently qualified for both, who, by a very few faults that they may correct in half an hour, are not so much as tolerable"—Sir W. Temple says, that the first ingredient in conversation is truth; the next, good sense; the third, good-humor; and the fourth, wit.

CHEATING, AND BEING CHEATED.—An acute observer on men and things says:—Lying is the commonest and most conventional of all vices; it is one that pervades, more or less every class of the community; and it is fancied to be so necessary to the carrying on of human affairs, that the practice is tacitly agreed on. In the monarch it is "king-craft," in the statesman "expediency," in the church man "mental reservation," in the lawyer "the interest of his client," in the merchant and shopkeepers, "secrets of trade."

NOTICE.

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

(INVARIABLE IN ADVANCE.)

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

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.

Meetings of Unions.

TORONTO.

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

- Machinists and Blacksmiths, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
- Painters, 1st and 3rd Monday.
- Amalgamated Carpenters, 2nd and 4th Monday.
- Coachmakers, 2nd and 4th Monday.
- Crispins, (159), every Tuesday.
- Tinsmiths, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
- Iron Moulders, every Thursday.
- Trades' Assembly, 1st and 3rd Friday.
- Bricklayers, 1st and 3rd Friday.
- Coopers, 2nd and 4th Friday.
- Printers, 1st Saturday.
- Bakers, every 2nd Saturday.

OTTAWA.

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

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

Messrs. LANCEFIELD BROTHERS, Newsdealers, No. 6 Market square, Hamilton, are agents for the WORKMAN in that vicinity, who will deliver papers to all parts of the city.

Mr. D. TERNANT, St. Catharines, will receive subscriptions, give receipts, and take new subscribers for the WORKMAN.

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

The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUG. 14, 1873.

THE EMIGRATION BONUS AND HOW IT WORKS.

It is an admitted fact that one of the greatest needs of any new country is people; therefore, one of the most important functions vested in the hands of those to whom is entrusted the destiny of a new country is to leave no honorable means untried to induce to the shores of that country a class of labor which is calculated to grapple with the hardships of unmoiled nature, and redeem from its virgin resources that which makes nations great, prosperous and happy, if honestly distributed—intrinsic value—which alone can be developed and brought to the surface by honest and willing toil, to which it properly belongs by natural title.

A system that would insure the producer in the enjoyments of the full fruits of his productions, would be the greatest inducement that any country could give to those whom it invites to share in the development of its resources. But such seems not to be the policy of our legislators, for while they burden the production of the nation with all the evils connected with money and monopoly that makes living to the masses in the old world such a continual death, they still further tax us to add to our numbers from the most shiftless and thriftless class of the mother country, who have

nearly always been a burden upon the rates of their mother land, and in nine cases out of ten will be the same here. The great cause of Canada's success has not been through pauper emigration, though our emigrants have nearly all been poor, but of that class of poor whose independence and self-reliance would give them nerve to die by the way side before they would fill the place of a pauper. It is impossible for such a class of poor, who have struggled hard for means at home—as the pioneers of Canada's progress and prosperity have done—to make themselves voluntary exiles from a fatherland in which was established unjust monopoly and chronic oppression of the masses, to build up a country other than the one we now call ours, great, independent, prosperous and educated, such as America of to-day is. We view the emigration measures of Canada to-day as only calculated to produce the very opposite effect to that produced by the emigration of the past. We have long looked upon the assisted emigration policy of the Government as a system of legalized robbery that abstracts from the revenue of the country funds that there is crying necessity for in local improvements, in opening up the country for the reception of those who have energy and thrift to come here as a matter of choice; and only benefitting a lot of second-rate pufflers who absorb a goodly share of the grant themselves, using the rest in sending over a class of emigrants that the country might well afford to pay to stop away. There came to our knowledge the other day, an honest Irish mechanic, who came here upon his own resources as a matter of choice, and as we were aware that the Ontario Government gives a premium of \$6.00 upon the head of every adult emigrant three months in the country, we advised this man, he having a family that would entitle him to upwards of \$20.00 of this money, and being settled in our midst without expense to the country thus far, to put in his claim, feeling sure that if any emigrant was entitled to the Government premium it would be men of his class, but Mr. Donaldson, the agent at this port, treated the applicant with cold contempt if not rudeness, merely informing him that it is only those who come through the agents who are entitled to the bonus. A pretty game between the Government and its agents. What a monopoly of the emigration is to be played into their hands. The people's money is to be used to check independent emigration altogether, and we are to pay for the lesson that is to teach us, that emigration agents are to be a fixture, that only for them no one would come to our shores, and from henceforth, there is no such thing as independent emigration at all.

As for Mr. Donaldson, the Government fixture in this town, the people pay him, but in reality he is nothing more than the private labor agent for the big establishment of this city. If the men in any establishment in the city are looking for better terms, the man first to the rescue of the employer is Mr. Donaldson, with the cheap labor that our emigration system gives him control of. The whole system is a set up job by the monopolies of this country—a whip for which the people pay to lash them into submission. How long will we pay for it?

SHORT HOURS IN THE COAL MINES.

The unparalleled rise in the price of coal which has taken place in England, has had the effect of calling attention to the "reason why" of such increase. If a man's pocket is touched, he very soon turns his attention to that particular subject, of course with the intention of saving his cash. So when the price of coal went up, every man had his own peculiar opinion of the cause. The majority of people thoughtlessly and unjustly charged the trade's unions with the whole blame of the matter, and bitterly denounced all trade combinations among workmen. In vain the miners disclaimed all blame, in vain they urged that they only shared in a small degree the prosperity of the coal owners, they were condemned, and if possible would

have been punished, if a mode of punishment could have been devised. One way there certainly was to inflict condign punishment upon the wretched miners, and that was to charge them with drunkenness, immorality, extravagance and all kinds of depravity.

A parliamentary committee was rapidly howled for to enquire into the question, and when the said committee proceeded to take evidence, lo and behold, it was ascertained that the wages had increased 2s. 10d. sterling per ton, while the price of coal had increased 6s. 5d. per ton, and that the miners rise had always followed the rise in prices. It was further ascertained that the miners increase had been spent in children's carriages, harmoniums, pianos, better houses, more tasteful furniture, books, shares in Building Societies, deposits by the thousand in Savings Banks; more bread, beef and beer, but no increase of drunkenness, no increase of immorality or any of the evil things that had been said of them, or which might have been indulged in on the sum of £2 per week, the average wages received, and to such good purpose was the cash invested that it was gently whispered that their critics might do worse than take a lesson from them.

It was boldly asserted previous to the enquiry that the increase in price was owing to the restricted output, yet it was ascertained that the output was about 350 tons per man in 1871 and 320 tons in 1872. The hours worked were two hours less per day and one and a half days less per week, showing that the men raised nearly as much in four and a half short days, as they formerly raised in six long days.

The total amount of coal raised in 1872 was 6,000,000 tons more than in 1871.

Here we have facts which prove what has been asserted by labor reformers over and over again, namely, that an average man can accomplish nearly an equal amount of work in eight hours as he can accomplish in ten.

In the face of all this we shall have employers keeping workmen at bench and forge, laboring without enjoyment, contracting disease and shortening lives, as though a workman had no right to gaze on God's green fields and flowing rivers, as though man was only made to toil and sweat physically or mentally from early morning to late at night; not because all necessary work cannot be done in eight hours, not because man cannot produce a surplus in less than ten hours, but because some men have lazy hands, and plot and scheme to live upon the labor of other people.

And there seems no remedy for this unless every workman fulfills his duty by joining a trade organization and assiduously endeavors to improve his own and co-laborers condition, to form such laws as will insure a workman a fair share of his own production, to instruct, or be instructed in the nearest, surest, and truest plan of self help for the people.

DECORUM.

Many of the arbitrary rules which disgrace the walls of so many of our shops are often the result of an abuse of privileges on the part of the workmen. Although the employer may be far from being justifiable in prescribing obnoxious and oppressive rules for the government of his shop, yet when we reflect upon the behavior of some men who seem to care little or nothing for the interest of their employers, we can hardly blame human nature for going to extremes. In many of our shops, where the workmen were allowed all the privileges that reasonable men could ask, it was found that the liberality of the employer was not appreciated, but that the workmen invariably abused the privileges and liberality extended to them. This lack of appreciation often led employers to extremes in endeavoring to enforce discipline. Rules and regulations have been adopted by them which, in their very nature, are not only cruel but tyrannical in the extreme, and often bring about unhappy altercations between men who should always be at peace.

There is a natural grasping disposition inherent in the human character, an insatiable desire to do just as one

pleases, and many disputes between employer and employee arise from this fact alone. Of course, much trouble could be avoided if both parties would condescend to meet each other half-way and by arbitration settle their little differences; then there would be fewer strikes and lock-outs, and all concerned would be much better for it.

Many labor reformers are disposed to cast all the blame upon the employer whenever troubles arise; they are seldom known to admit a wrong on the part of the workmen. But this is not our disposition. We shall always endeavor to acquaint ourselves with the facts, and give credit or cast censure wherever it properly belongs. Our mission is one of peace, harmony, tranquility, and good-will toward all men, no matter what position or station they may occupy in life. To preserve the peace, promote harmony, and establish reconciliation between employer and employee shall be our proudest aim and loftiest aspiration. We do not propose to follow the old, beaten path of waging war upon men simply because they have the good fortune to be employers, unless they resort to an abuse of men whose poverty compels them to submit tamely to wrongs and injustices which, under favorable circumstances, they would repel with contempt and indignation.

We have deviated somewhat from the thread of our narrative merely to show our readers that we propose to deal impartially with all, whether employers or employees.

Many of our workshop walls are decorated with disgraceful rules, which require the workmen to report for work before the last tap of the bell, or blow of the whistle, under the penalty of losing an hour, and in many cases a quarter of a day. There is certainly some cause for this, and the employer is not altogether to blame. In many instances known to us men were liberally dealt with in the matter of punctuality; five, ten, and even fifteen minutes grace were allowed and tardiness was overlooked with a leniency which no honorable man would take advantage of. We are sorry to say, however, that this privilege has been almost invariably abused. Men were giving from five to fifteen minutes grace, and so long as this liberality was shown them many were seldom in the shop, ready to commence work, at the appointed hour. This has led many a liberal minded employer to adopt not only stringent but rather arbitrary rules on this subject, and thus the innocent are often made to suffer for the guilty.

We believe in democracy in its broadest sense. We, therefore, cannot agree with men who persist in prescribing rules for the government of men who have no voice in their making. We are of the opinion—in fact we are thoroughly convinced—that if employers would always consult their employees in the matter of framing rules for the government of their shops that less trouble would arise in the enforcement of them.

Workmen, as a general thing, are inclined to deal fairly with their employers; and if they were allowed a voice in the making of rules by which they are governed, disobedience and disregard would scarcely be known throughout the vocabulary of workshop decorum. We throw out the suggestion, let employers try the experiment, when framing rules for the government of their shops to allow their workmen a voice in making the rules. We feel confident that nothing would give better satisfaction to all concerned; at any rate we deem the experiment worthy of trial, and if it is found inexpedient and impracticable after a fair trial we are willing to admit inability on the part of the workmen to govern themselves.

Many disputes arise between the employer and employee, the settlement of which could easily be brought about by submitting the question in dispute to arbitration, instead of resorting to the suicidal practice of strikes and lock-outs. In cases where the employer or the workmen refuse to arbitrate strikes or lock-outs may be deemed justifiable.

We have a case on hand where arbitration failed only because the aggressive

party refused to receive a committee of arbitration appointed by the workmen. The committee went to the office of the shops where the difficulty existed and requested an interview with the senior partner of the establishment, but the illbred tyrant was too cowardly to meet the committee. This refusal on his part to meet the committee brought about a strike, and it now remains to be seen which party can hold out the longest.

However, notwithstanding all this, we have unlimited faith in arbitration. We believe that all questions of dispute can be settled through it and thousands of dollars which are squandered yearly in attempts to cripple one another might be saved or appropriated to much better purposes, and the ill-feeling, and misery which strikes and lockouts bring about would be avoided. We therefore hope, for the benefit of all conected with the workshops of our country, that the workmen and their employers, in case of differences, will meet upon a common platform and adjust their little bickerings by means of arbitration. When this method of settling disputes becomes the universal rule, strikes and lock-outs will forever be abolished; peace and harmony will prevail throughout the workshops of our land.

We, therefore, commend the subject of arbitration to the attention of our members throughout the organization, to our employers, and to our people generally. Let us all work with a will, and for the advancement of our common interests.—Machinists and Blacksmiths' Journal.

THE PRINTERS OF OTTAWA.

Further intelligence from Ottawa only aids in confirming the assertions we made in our last issue in reference to the printer's dispute. The men were quite satisfied with existing arrangements, agreed upon some months ago by the Master Printers and the Union, and it was not until the former made an ugly attack upon the liberty of the latter, that any trouble was anticipated. It is pitiable indeed to witness the manifest anxiety of some small employers to reduce their workmen to such a state of dependency that, the giving them the opportunity to toil for a living may be looked upon as charitable. Many and varied have been the contrivances resorted to for the accomplishment of this end, and it rests with the workingmen of the Dominion to say whether such efforts will be successful or not.

The importation of such a number of printers from England at a time so suited to the requirements of certain Bosses at Ottawa places the pre-arrangement of the whole thing as a settled fact, and who can doubt but the great "anti-unionist" who left Toronto some weeks ago for England has had the transportation of our old country street loafers set aside as a most important part of his mission.

The coming Trades Congress will find in this pernicious system of emigration a subject entitled to serious consideration, and the sooner some means are adopted for its prevention, the better will it be for the future prosperity of our country.

JOURNALASTIC.

We hail the advent of the "Workman's Journal" as a valuable accession to the working class literature of our country. Its columns are unreservedly dedicated to the advocacy of those interests so dear to workingmen, and the ability with which the subjects most closely connected with those interests are handled speaks volumes for its ultimate success. That the Workman's Journal may receive the hearty support of all interested in the welfare of our class is our most anxious desire.

PIC-NIC.

The officers and members of the west-end True Blues L. O. L. No. 551, will hold their second annual picnic and games, at the Crystal Palace grounds, on Monday next. Valuable prizes will be presented for competition. The attendance of the brass and quadrille bands of the 10th Royals has been secured for the occasion, and everything will be done to secure a day's happy and profitable amusement.

ALL MEN ARE FREE.

In "the land of the free and the home of the brave," has occurred one of those attempts at depriving men of their liberty, which mean-spirited tyrants every now and then in every civilized country have attempted, though usually resulting in a signal failure.

In May, 1872, during the agitation of the nine hours' system, a document was issued from the "Master Metal Workers Association" of Canada, which struck at the very liberty of the workman. In May, 1873, when no agitation was in progress, when the men were quietly working at their benches, Messrs. Stearns, Hill & Co., of the Presque Isle Iron Works, Erie, Pa., issued the following document, which each man was required to swear to:—

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT.

STEARNS, HILL AND CO.

I.....make this application for employment in the manufactory of Messrs. Stearns, Hill & Co., and in all good faith do declare, that I am not now a member of, nor will I, during any part of the time I may remain in the employ of the said Stearns, Hill & Company become a member of any "Machinists and Blacksmiths' Union," or any other society or association which assumes to control or regulate the relations existing between employers and workmen in any business whatsoever; and that I will not countenance or assist in any combination of workmen having in view any interference whatsoever with the business of said Stearns, Hill & Company, and I hereby agree with said Stearns, Hill & Company, that in case I have made any misstatements in this application, or in case I shall violate any of the conditions of the agreement herein contained, I shall forfeit to said firm of Stearns, Hill & Co., any and all pay that may be due me at the time of the discovery by them of such misstatement or violation of agreement.

Witness my hand and seal at Erie, Pa., this.....day of.....187.....

Erie County, ss.

Personally comes the above named..... who being duly sworn, deposes and says: That all statements made by him in the foregoing application are true.

Sworn and subscribed before me this.....day of.....A.D. 187.....

Every possible effort was made by the Executive of the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Unions to induce the firm to withdraw the paper, without success, and as a last resource the Union struck the shop, and left it completely paralyzed.

We wonder if Stearns, Hill & Co. ever thought it was possible their men would require them to make oath and not do this or do that? And if the men were to do so what a hubbub would be raised throughout the land, about the tyranny of the men. Why every newspaper, magazine, and journal in the country would raise a howl of indignation at such conduct and justly too.

Yet we cannot see any difference in a matter of justice whether the parties are rich or poor, whether they swing a pick or drive a pen, whether they ride in a carriage or adopt per force a humbler mode of locomotion.

Messrs. Stearns, Hill and Co. will most likely receive such a lesson at the hands of their late workmen as will teach them to respect the liberty of the humblest individual they may come in contact with.

MINERAL WEALTH.

[No. 2.]

BY R. E. Y.

The development of the iron trade in Great Britain, has been greatly influenced by the mode employed in reducing the ores. At first the smelting was done by charcoal fuel, chiefly in the neighborhood of the New Forest. The iron thus produced, as at present in Sweden, was considerably purer than that now made in England. The attempt to use coal met with the strongest opposition; but in time, as in many similar cases, the promoters triumphed, and this led in a very short time to a great extension of operations; yet, still as late as 1740, the whole of Britain could only show 17,000 tons of iron as the result of a year's labor. From this date, the increase was rapid. In 1788, the yield stood at 68,000 tons, or an increase of 51,000 in 48 years. In 1706, it had risen to 125,000 tons, or an increase of 47,000 in only eight years. The year 1828, was signalled by the introduction of the hot blast, and had at once the effect of vastly developing the production. So much so, that we find that in 1836, the quantity of iron produced had

attained to 1,000,000 tons for the year. In 1839, to 1,250,000 tons. In 1852, to more than double that quantity, and two years afterwards, it had become no less than 3,600,000 tons—that is to say, from 1830 to 1854—16 years—the produce increased 300 per cent. These figures it is necessary to observe, are not those of ores extracted, but the weight after actual conversion into pig. Mr. Truman has carefully estimated the amount of material required to yield this 3,600,000 tons of pig iron, and these figures will give a better idea of the vast amount of stuff which, in this particular branch alone, is every year excavated from the bowels of the earth.

Table with 2 columns: Material and Quantity. Includes Clay Ironstone (7,366,000 tons), Carboniferous Ironstone (3,845,000 tons), Silicious Ironstone (580,000 tons), Hematite Ironstone (555,000 tons), Limestone as Flux (2,450,000 tons), Coal as Fuel (20,046,000 tons). Total: 34,000,000 tons.

Thus showing that to make one ton of iron, requires nearly ten tons of crude material. It will be observed from the above, also, that the chief source from which Great Britain draws her supply of iron is in the earthy carbonates. These are principally found in the coal measures, and thus there are in the same districts, and often in the same mines, carbonates and the coal necessary to reduce them, besides, which there is also, almost invariably, by a happy coincidence if it may be so called, the other materials necessary, also at hand. These are, the limestone flux, good building stone, and the clay for making fire-bricks.

When tolerably pure, carbonates yield about 60 per cent of peroxide of iron, and about 40 per cent of carbonic acid, or say from 30 to 40 per cent of cast metal. Besides the carbonates, there is a large quantity of two other descriptions of ores much used—the magnetic and hematite. The magnetic is extracted mainly from the primitive crystalline rocks, the clay state immediately succeeding, and from the limestone formation. It is this ore for which Sweden is so deservedly famous, and which is imported so largely into England for the manufacture of steel. It is composed of 69 per cent. of peroxide of iron, and 31 of protoxide, or in other words, nearly 72 per cent. of iron, and 28 of oxygen. The hematite, which consists, when pure, almost exclusively of peroxide of iron, gave rise to the important strata in which it is diffused, viz.—the old and new red sandstone formations. It is, however, a singular fact that notwithstanding its extreme peroxide character, it does not yield so large a percentage of metal as the magnetic ore.

As an illustration of the difference in the composition the same kind of ore found in various formations. We may take the following table which has been made up by Mr. Truman. In both cases the ore is Hematite.

Table with 3 columns: FORMATIONS, Old Red, Limestone. Lists Peroxide of Iron, Silica, Peroxide of Manganese, Alumina, Magnesia, Lime, Phosphoric Acid, Water and loss with their respective percentages.

If we take a map of England, and draw a line from the south coast of Devonshire up to Yorkshire, we will in a rough way divide the great mining counties from those whose chief characteristics are agricultural and pastoral. Then in the north western or mineral part of the island, we may observe the position of the great centres of production. Of these, the first place is undoubtedly due to the South Wales field, both as regards iron and coal. It is known to be the most important iron making district in the world, as well as the finest coal-field in the three kingdoms, in extent and the varied character of its beds. Its area is computed at 1,000 square miles, and its yield to some 6,000,000 tons per annum.

The great central fields, includes South Yorkshire, Nottingham, and Derbyshire, and has an estimated productive area of 650,000 acres. The Newcastle field about 510,000, of which only 70,000 have been worked. The average thickness of the seams is 12 feet, and as an acre contains 4,840 square yards, and each cubic yard of coal weighs about one ton, it may be said, if these surveys have been carefully made, that this coal-field alone, contains upwards of 10,000,000,000 tons of coal, of which only an eighth has been yet consumed. The Lancashire, Cheshire, and Manchester field has a productive area of 400,000 acres. In Devon and Cornwall, the Primary and Transition formations are well developed, and contain valuable iron ores, but there is at present a want of facilities for transit, and the quantity produced is small com-

pared to what might be obtained from such rich veins.

The coal-fields of Scotland contain the richest deposits of carbonaceous ores yet discovered, and the southern part of the country has a coal area of more than a million of acres.

All the districts, as before noticed, do not get their ore from similar sources, and it is interesting to observe certain compensatory conditions which exist. For instance, in one place, the coal beds are deficient in iron bands, but to make up for this there is a large development of limestone formation, yielding abundance of hematite. In another place the conditions are just the opposite of this. The Cumberland, Lancashire coal-fields, display this compensating principle to a high degree. The coal bearing strata, though partaking of the same ferruginous character as in the other coalfields is nearly devoid of the deposits of earthy carbonates. In the limestone formation, however, the apparent deficiency is met by a band of ore ranging in thickness from a few feet up to 20 yards, and yielding per acre a quantity of iron, even larger than the aggregate of the thin earthy carbonates of the South Wales field. The South Wales basin affords a similar example of the constant occurrence of iron ore in one form or another in all the English coalfields. The northern portion of this basin is amply supplied with earthy carbonates, but is destitute of hematite in the limestone. The southern portion on the other hand, is sparingly supplied with carbonates, but possesses considerable deposits of ore in the limestone. In the few districts where the Devonian or old Red sandstone is developed, it is of great value. It has been found to contain as much as 5 to 7 per cent. of peroxide of iron, and one writer calculates that at this rate, taking the entire thickness of the system, it may be supposed that the quantity of iron dispersed through it, amounts to over one million tons per acre.

The production of coal in England is greatly on the increase. In 1855, the quantity was 64½ million tons, in 1860, it was 84 million, in 1865, over 98 millions, and it is now considerably over 100 million tons per annum. In other words the increase has been something like 70 per cent. since 1855. Such a fact as this, very reasonably causes uneasiness in the public mind, and gives rise to the alarming consideration that the stock would all be speedily burnt out, and of the dreadful consequences of such a calamity. Many will remember the consternation which was produced some years ago, by the announcement, that the coal-fields were being rapidly worked out. Thereupon, political economists, statisticians, and politicians pure and simple set to work, and facts, figures and gloomy forebodings came out as regular as the daily papers. The worst was anticipated, and so rare a chance was seized upon by alarmists whom we have always with us. If the supply of coal fell short, of what use would the iron mines be? And if the iron mines ceased to be of use, what would become of national riches and prosperity due to the kindness of nature in making England a mineral country, etc., etc. In consequence of the panic a Royal Commission was appointed to make investigations, and their report which has been issued, is of such a character, as will, it is to be hoped, shut the mouths of alarmists for some considerable time to come. It appears that assuming a large annual increase, there is still enough coal to last from 800 to 1,000 years to come, so that there is no need for present uneasiness. At the same time the exceedingly lavish expenditure of coal which prevails cannot be too strongly condemned, and unless some restraint is put on the large absolute waste which is taking place, the generations which follow us, must feel the effect of it severely. Its should be remembered that while it is true vast stores still exist, the difficulties in the way of obtaining them must increase. This means a certain enhancement in the value of the article, a circumstance which must inevitably affect injuriously the inhabitants of a country so greatly and increasingly dependent on the consumption of coal, to maintain the high commercial position so long held, in the face of a keen competition with other countries. Many of these countries have been awaking to the consciousness of the value of their great mineral resources, and are earnestly and vigorously setting themselves to develop these resources, and on very favorable conditions. England has already suffered to no small extent by the enterprising and economical production of iron in the little state of Belgium, and if the British prices are not kept down the trade of the country must inevitably suffer to a far greater extent.

There is, however, much reason to think that coal will not long continue to be as indispensable as at present, and that at no very distant time, the production of heat by means of coal will be looked upon as

clumy and antiquated. An indication of this is the fact that petroleum has been actually used as fuel in some of the Atlantic steamers with success, and has been found to possess many advantages over coal for such purpose, and there is no reason why its use should not be extended to other cases in which it is equally applicable and desirable.

In conclusion, it is interesting to notice the number of men who spend so much of their lives burrowing in the earth to obtain that wealth of minerals so essential to the well-being and advancement of the world. It is calculated that the gross number in Europe is over 1,275,000, and that they are distributed as follows:—Great Britain, 363,000; France, 206,000; Prussia, 184,000; Austria, 125,000; Belgium, 111,500; Russia, 80,000; Spain, 73,600; Italy, 36,000; Sweden and Norway, 29,000; Saxony, 23,000; Bavaria, 11,200; Switzerland, 5,100; Portugal, 4,200; Wurttemberg, 2,200; Baden, 2,100; Greece, 800; Netherland, 800; Denmark, 300. Reckoning the relatives of these miners and the furnace men, the population which derives its living from mining, must be in all about three millions, of which at least 900,000 are in England.

TORONTO EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

This excellent institution situated on 21 Adelaide Street, west, opens its doors to the poor of the entire Province of Ontario, gratuitously, there being no charge for medicine or treatment, except the patient's board at the infirmary, for which \$3 a week is charged. It increases its usefulness every year, as is evidenced by the number of cases successively treated during the six years of its existence; the first year showed 102, the second 120, the third 187, the fourth 260, the fifth 274, and the sixth 367 patients, (all, if not cured, more or less relieved,) making a grand total of 1,312 cases. The board of management comprises men of high standing in Toronto, commanding the respect of their fellow citizens, all rendering their valuable services gratuitously. The City Chamberlain, Mr. A. McCord is the President, Mr. A. Dredge, Vice-President, and Mr. W. T. Mason, Secretary-Treasurer, while Messrs. Wm. Elliott, George Hague, John McBain, W. T. Macdonnell, A. R. McMaster, J. H. Mason, E. J. Palmer, Robert Walker and Robert Wilkes, M. P., are Directors.

The medical staff is composed of Drs. A. M. Rosebrugh, (a gentleman of authority and great experience in ophthalmic and aurial science,) Coleman and Reeve; while Dr. Canniff acts as consulting Surgeon. The entire medical body perform their onerous duties free of all charges, to relieve poor sufferers, who come to them for help. All annual subscribers of one dollar and upwards are members, and entitled to vote at general meetings and elections. Any person subscribing and paying at one time fifty dollars is a member for life, and entitled to the same privilege as annual subscribers.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. Francis Hart of Toronto, was appointed Superintendent, and Mrs. Hart Matron to the Institution. Mr. Hart was formerly connected with the Toronto and Provincial Press, he is of a cheerful and benevolent disposition, and will doubtless use his best efforts to cheer the poor afflicted creatures committed to his care. Communications addressed to the Superintendent, Box 1260, Post Office, Toronto, will be promptly attended to.

STRIKE OF CABMEN.

In consequence of the obnoxious nature of several of the clauses of the by-law recently passed by the Police Commissioners for the regulation of the cabmen, all the hacks were withdrawn from the street yesterday. It is alleged that the Chief of Police refused to allow them to see the by-law under which they would be compelled to act until they took out their license, and this they sternly refused to do. But the cabmen have other serious grievances, which it is to be hoped, will be either removed or modified in such a way as to be acceptable. They are opposed to the lowness of the tariff, which compels them to work the first hour with a two-horse carriage for \$1 and each subsequent hour for 75 cents. Now, in all reason, we think that the cabmen would not be overpaid by getting a dollar an hour; and heretofore we have never heard any complaint on this account. They also object to the clause which compels them to report at the City Hall at eight o'clock every morning, and to remain on the streets till nine o'clock in the evening. This really does seem to be a hardship. Why should a large body of men be compelled to lose their time in going to the City Hall every day at eight o'clock to report, when perhaps they had orders at the same hours three miles away from the

office? There is no reason or justice in grinding down hard working men in this way. This seems to be carrying the regulations to an extreme point, which must be not only vexatious but expensive and useless; and it is not to be wondered at that the cabmen should resist that clause of the by-law. We believe these are the principal objections to the by-law; but there is also a strong feeling against wearing badges, indicating their calling; but we do not see anything in exhibiting a badge of that kind, and we think this objection might be overcome. The clause requiring the carrying of lamps upon the cabs at night, cannot be complied with very readily, especially in winter, when, upon many nights it will be next to impossible to keep them lighted. It is to be hoped that some satisfactory arrangement may be made, in order that the cabmen may return to work.

TRUE BLUES.

The three lodges of O. Y. B. True Blues, viz. Derry, Enniskillen and Blacker, intend holding their first annual picnic and games at West Lodge Gardens, on Monday, the 25th inst. Everything is being done to make it a pleasant affair.



FIRE! FIRE!

We beg to inform our patrons and the public generally that we have RESUMED BUSINESS, after the late fire, and we will now clear out.

AT A VERY GREAT SACRIFICE!

The Entire Stock of Damaged Silk, Felt, Straw Hats, Silk and Cloth Caps, &c.

HATS THAT ARE HATS 55 KING STREET EAST, OPPOSITE TORONTO STAMEN.

COLEMAN & CO. 40-41



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS

Addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until

Thursday, the 21st day of August,

Instant, at noon, for the construction of a BREAKWATER AND LIGHTHOUSE AT THE COLLINGWOOD HARBOR.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this office, Collingwood, on and after THURSDAY, the 14th INST., where all necessary information can be obtained.

The signatures of two solvent and responsible persons willing to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract, must be attached to each tender.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order, WILLIAM MURDOCH, Engineer in charge.

Department of Public Works, (Ottawa), Collingwood Harbor, Aug. 8th, 1873. 70-2

JAMES BANKS, AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,

45 Jarvis, Corner of King Street East.

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

SALEROOMS:

45 and 46 Jarvis, Corner of King St. East

Furniture Bought, Sold, or Exchanged. 55-10

EATON'S NEW DRESS GOODS!

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

CORNER YONGE & QUEEN STREETS.

COME AND SEE THEM TO-DAY. 55-10

The Home Circle.

WAYFARERS.

The way is long, my darling,
The road is rough and steep,
And fast across the evening sky
I see the shadows sweep.

THE WESTERN WINDS.

A maiden sat on an ocean steep,
She gazed on the place where the sun went down;
Her face was mild as an infant's sleep,

HEROISM.

In Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, a short time ago,
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher took for the subject of his discourse,
"Heroism," which he defined to be "the sacrifice of one's self to some moral sentiment;

A man may be a hero in a bad cause as well as in a good one.
There are a great many men in New York to-day,
and, according to the measure of their intelligence, they are heroic;

Mr. Beecher then alluded to the present condition of South Carolina,
as contrasted with her days of prosperity; and said,—"The times of excitement are gone by,
and I think you will sympathize with me when I say that,
although they were in a bad corner,
there was great heroism among that people.

There is cruelty and meanness and revenge,
and almost every vice that disgraces manhood;
and nevertheless there are some among them
that rise superior to the average of their fellows
and really love their nation.

There were multitudes of heroes when the Atlantic went upon the rocks,
but there was one—nor am I sorry that he belongs to my own profession,
the Rev. Mr. Ancient—under circumstances sufficient to daunt even a professional seaman,
amid the storm and raging sea,

Another one, nearer to our door—I don't know his name,
but I mean the engineer on the ill-fated Stonington train—
when he was found in the morning he, unwarned,
standing out upon his engine,
dashing forward at all speed,

OUR MOTHER.

Round the idea of one's mother, the mind of a man
clings with fond affection. It is the first deep thought
stamped upon our infant hearts when yet soft and capable
of receiving the most profound impression,
and the after feelings of the world are more or less light
in comparison.

A TRUE SKETCH FROM LIFE.

It was the calm, still hour of midnight, in the little village of S—.

One light only was visible—and that faintly glimmered from an open casement
in a lovely cottage situated in the southern extremity of the village.

But now sorrow is at work in the hearts of that hitherto happy family,
and the angel of death is hovering round them.

A dearly loved son and brother has been cut down in the prime of life
by that scourge of many sections of our country, typhoid fever,

The pale, heart-stricken mother is kneeling by the couch of her first-born son,
earnestly praying that this cup may pass from her.
She believes there is no sorrow like her sorrow,

A feeble voice pronounces the gentle word "Mother!"
She springs up, and bending over her son,
her worst fears are all confirmed.

The lips of the sufferer slowly move, and she strains every nerve
to catch the almost inarticulate sounds: "Mother, dear,
I am dying now, but do not weep for me for I do not fear death.
My heavenly father is only calling me home a little before you
and the dear ones here.

The sun rose with all its resplendent majesty,
but it shed no joy in the hearts of this mourning group.
The unfeeling tyrant had entered the hitherto unbroken circle,
and a dearly beloved one had passed away forever.

Ere the morning had passed, the bereaved family had gathered around the death-bed of the father and husband.
He, too, had fallen a victim to the same disease,
and well he knew that he must die.

The hour of midnight arrived and again the pious mother is kneeling by the couch of the dying.
She is weeping bitterly, and her low sobs alone disturb the silence of the sacred place.

A hand of the invalid was placed caressingly upon her bowed head,
while the single word "Mary," broke from his lips.
It was spoken in a slightly reproachful tone,
and the poor woman was silent.

Calmy and peacefully as the sun sinks to rest at the close of day,
did the spirit of this good man pass away from earth.

Ten days rolled quickly by, and again the solemn hour of midnight finds this poor,
sorrow-laden widow kneeling by the side of another son who is about to enter upon the untried realities of the spiritland.

After a long silence he said: "Is this death, mother?
Say, mother dear, can death be so pleasant as this?
I am blind, but oh, the sweet peace I feel in my very soul.

Days, weeks and months rolled slowly along,
and this same mother is closing the eyes of her darling Henry in death's long, dreamless sleep.

Now she patiently waits her summons to join the loved ones,
and ere long a crown of righteousness will deck her pure brow
in the realms of bliss.—By ARDILL.

THE MAD ENGINEER.

Daniel Dupont was an Engineer on the Railroad.
A good natured, brave, honest and hardy young man.
Industrious and attentive to his business,
he had become quite a pet of the company.

Minnie Dupont was a pale but pretty little woman,
twenty-five years of age, who we might say had scarcely enjoyed a day of good health for five years.

On Monday morning, as Daniel was leaving his pleasant little home for his regular trip,
his wife complained of feeling unwell,
and expressed a wish that he would get some one else to run that time.

The young Engineer, with his hand on the door knob,
paused and glanced at his wife.
She looked no paler than usual,
and he could see no use in remaining.

"Minnie," he said, "I have asked leave so often to stay with you,
that I fear the company will become tired of it,
and I lose my position."

Daniel Dupont was poor, and his profession was his only means of sustenance.
Minnie, patient, darling Minnie,
only heaved a sigh, but said not another word.

Her husband went. His conscience felt a pang;
but engrossed in the management of his engine,
he forgot his suffering wife.
The trip was made to the entire length of the road,

"Dupont!" "Aye, aye," responded the individual black with coal,
and grim with soot, leaning out from the engine room.

"A telegram for you," and handed him a slip of paper.
He took the paper and glanced at it.
It was brief, but contained enough to drive the blood from his cheek to his heart.

"Your wife is very sick; she cannot live."

To which was added: "Oh, come home to your dying Minnie."

"Come! yes, I will!" he cried as with his hard, brawny hand he dashed the tears from his eyes.

"Why marse, what—" "Quick, I say; and ask no questions."

The faithful negro obeyed, and quick as lightning—the work was done.

The engine sprang forward with a lurch that sent the darkey to his master's feet.

When he recovered his equilibrium they were leaving the train behind and speeding forward like the wind.

The frightened African glanced at the Engineer, whose face was the picture of stony firmness;
his strong hand on the lever told that he was putting on every ounce of steam there was to spare.

"More coal," he shrieked in harsh sepulchral tones.
The negro heaped the furnace full.
The black smoke rolled in one vast cloud.
Faster and faster they flew.

They thundered past one, two stations, and although signal flags were waved no heed was paid to them.

He thought of meeting some up train and the fearful collision it would produce.
Faster and faster the locomotive went until its fearful roar became a groan.
It reeled and staggered from side to side;
the spindles became hot and melted drops of iron ran from them.

"A mad Engineer is on the road; throw open the switch."

Ere it could be done, the engine rushed by the station,
and was speeding, groaning, staggering on.

Several trains had been passed, but luckily all were on the switches,
and no impediment had been met.
A telegram was next flashed along the whole length of the line:

"Keep the track clear; a mad Engineer is on the road."

Dupont spoke not a word, except to command the fireman and get more speed,
or occasionally exclaim: "Oh! Minnie, I'm coming."

The groaning locomotive was now running at the fearful rate of seventy miles an hour.
Trains were rapidly run off the track,
and in less than four hours he stopped in the town of T—,
and ran up to his house.
He was only in time to clasp his darling wife in his arms,
and receive her last kiss and parting blessing ere her spirit fled.

It was only a few days ago, as I was waiting at the depot for the train,
a fellow-passenger pointed to a sad-faced looking person busily employed upon an engine,
with hair prematurely grown gray,
and said, "There is the Mad Engineer."—American Journal.

ONE WOMAN'S IDEA.

Miss Margaret Buchanan, in her "Queen of the Kitchen," sets up an argument with those of her sex who are compelled to rely upon their own exertions for a living,
that it is more healthful, honorable and profitable to do the work of a family than to work behind the counter of a store,
teach school or labor in a manufacturing establishment.

"Housework is admirably calculated to preserve a robust woman,
and to strengthen one that is weak.
An hour in the laundry is better than a vial of iron.
For a woman not obliged to support herself,
housework is a duty.
Housework is easier than running sewing machines, or making dresses.
It is easier than teaching;
and, while engaged in its lighter forms,
a young lady may find more time for mental culture than teachers do.

A RULING PASSION.

A few sensible remarks concerning the prevalent love of elaborate dress:
The passion for dress, which is at once the expression of and stimulus to vanity,
tends to all manner of illusions, pervading all classes;
in the first place to preposterous faith in its efficacy.
Passion for dress leads to the ignoring of all unpalatable truths;
it blinds a woman to her own defects;
and consequently betrays her into betraying them;
it deadens her to the harmony of things,
and tempts the old and plain into humiliating self-comparison with youth and grace,
deluding them into the notion that dress makes beauty—that the cowl makes the monk.
This it is that tempts the poor into rivalry with the rich;
into frippery—content with the barest seeming and rudest imitation;
into spending their small means on the merest outside show.
And in all cases,
passion of this nature is excited and kept alive by a mistaken view,
often fatally mistaken,
as to the objects to be placed and attracted by the display,
so that we might almost say that no woman will be too fine,
or in any marked degree unsuitably attired,
who is right in the eyes she wishes to satisfy,
and who confines herself to her legitimate sphere of attraction.

WHAT BECOMES OF THEM.

What becomes of all the men, who in youth exhibit high talents,
and give promise of a brilliant future?
How suggestive the question,
and how much truth there is in the statement that they may be seen enveloped in white aprons,
with hair parted in the middle,
dealing out mixed drinks,
as bar tenders.
The voices that once gave evidence of Ciceronic talent are now heard selling cheap jewelry or prize candy on the street corners.
They command canal boats and street cars,
and occasionally one with more ambition than the others becomes a manufacturer of root beer, lemonade, and other pleasant and refreshing summer drinks.

Ten chances to one the boy who left school at the head of his class,
astonishing the faculty,
and making proud the parents by the brilliancy of his genius,
has not found his real level in any one of the high positions their hopes had assigned him.
More than likely, he is keeping a peanut stand,
or is employed in some menial service,
at poor compensation.
The girl that is always correct, prompt and studious at school,
seldom marries well,
nor fully meets the expectation of her friends.
On the contrary, she connects herself with a man who cannot appreciate worth,
and the duties and cares of her position gradually usurp the intellectual and elevating tastes and associations of former years.
The rough hands, bulky form, careworn features and commonplace remark, all belong to the one who graduated with such high honors at—Seminary.

There is something wrong about this way our promising young men and women are burning out.
The brilliant genius with which they have been credited must have been a mistake,
and their acquirements as scholars a purely mechanical matter,
or else the whole system of education, so far as they are concerned, is a failure.

Which is it? Is the brain taught to store up useful knowledge by the systems in vogue at our schools,
or is it used like a slate—rubbed out when filled?
We believe this to be the fault.
All the essentials of a perfect education have been traced upon the brain,
but when the examination or recitation has passed,
all these impressions have been rubbed out or forgotten.
We feel safe in saying that a large portion of our modern graduates are no better fitted for successful competition with the world,
than those who have had the advantages of a country school for a few terms.
The professors and principals of the larger schools and academies we expect will differ with and not thank us for this opinion.
But we point them to the fact, undisputed and melancholy as it is,
that three-fourths of the young men and women who graduate at their institutions,
never fulfill the hopes and expectations entertained of them.
They promise well,
but don't pay worth a cent.

THE LONDON TRADES COUNCIL.

MEETING OF THE LONDON TRADES COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the trades delegates, forming the London Trades Council, was held on Monday evening, the 21st inst., at the Bell Inn, Old Baily, Mr. Grant in the chair.

Mr. G. Shipton, decorator, and Secretary of the Council, said, before entering upon the business for which the meeting had been called, he desired to call the attention of the council to a report which had appeared in the papers of a large meeting of employers of labor, held on Thursday last, at the Westminster Palace Hotel. At this meeting employers were present from all parts of the United Kingdom, and representing all the staple trades and manufactures of the country. The object of the meeting was to establish a National Federation of the Employers of Labor in all branches of industry, with the avowed object of counteracting the growing power and influence of trades unions of workmen. The Federation Association was formed, and an influential executive council was elected, consisting of large employers in the engineering, mining, cutlery, woolen, building and other trades, with instructions at once to commence operations. As a trades unionist he freely admitted the full right of the employers to enter into a combination of this sort, but his object in calling the attention of the council to the subject was that they might consider the propriety of drawing closer together the large amalgamated societies or trades councils, so that they might be in a position to meet in a powerful and effective manner any policy of an aggressive character that might be inaugurated by the federation of Employers. He thought it a matter which it was the special duty of the council, as the only recognised organ of the London trades, to take up, and to call the attention of the provincial councils to it. He suggested now was the time to form a Federation of Trades Councils as had been so often suggested.

Mr. George Odger, bootmaker, said the Council, if they took any action in the matter, must avoid clashing with the National Trades Congress. He had seen many attempts of this sort made by employers, and they had all been miserable failures. He predicted the same failure for this new Federation. He was afraid any action taken by the council would give the movement an importance it did not really possess.

Mr. King, bookbinder, disagreed with the last speaker. He looked on this movement of the employers as one deserving the serious attention of the council. It was a question of too much importance to be discussed without notice. He would therefore move that the question be taken into consideration at the next council meeting.

Mr. Warran, shoemaker, seconded the resolution, which having been supported by Mr. Dixon, turner; Mr. Watts, pipemaker; Mr. Dodd, zinemaker, and others, was agreed to.

The immediate business for which the council was held, on the best means of obtaining the release of the carpenters committed at the Central Criminal Court, and now undergoing six months' imprisonment for an alleged conspiracy and assault upon a fellow workman, was then entered upon.

Mr. Sinclair, carpenter, said the council had fully investigated all the circumstances of the case, and they had come to the conclusion that Tamplin and Pyle, the two men convicted and now imprisoned, were entirely innocent of the offence for which they had been convicted, and they felt convinced that if an interview could be obtained with the Home Secretary they would be able to prove the innocence of the men to his satisfaction, and obtain their release.

After some discussion, a resolution was adopted, instructing the secretary to write a letter to Mr. Bruce, requesting him to receive a deputation from the Council, and stating the reason of the request being made.

A resolution was also adopted by the council, pledging their support to the journeymen coopers now locked out by their employers.

THE LONDON BAKERS.

A meeting of the journeymen bakers of London, was held recently, in the two Brewers tavern, Great St. Andrew Street, Soho, London, England, for the purpose of forming a trade protective union similar to that in the building and other trades. The chair was taken by Mr. How, (journeyman baker), who said that if since last September the bakers had been properly organized the masters would not have dared to treat them as they were doing at the present moment. It had been a fatal mistake at the time of the strike to subscribe to the "four to four" system, which led to incessant labor; and speaking from the experience of twenty-five years, he could tell them that the long-

hours system had never paid. He was convinced that eight hours for night work and twelve hours for day work were quite sufficient labor for fair wages. They should admit into their ranks no one under the age of eighteen, and none who worked for unfair wages. After a good deal of discussion of grievances, prominent among which was the operation of the Smoke Nuisance Act, it was agreed that a union should be established.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 7th day of July, 1878.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th section of the Act 31 Vic. Chap. 6, intitled "An Act respecting Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Fort Williams, in the County of Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, and the same is hereby constituted and erected into an Out Port of Orléans with warehousing privileges, and placed under the Survey of the Collector of Customs of the Port of Cornwallis.

W. A. HIMSWORTH, Clerk Privy Council.

July 26, 1878.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this Office, until Monday, the 11th day of August instant, at noon, for the Supply of Galvanized Iron, Tinning and Lead work, &c., required for roof of the Parliament Library, Ottawa. Plans and Specifications can be seen at this Office, on and after Monday, the 4th inst., where all necessary information can be obtained. The signatures of two solvent and respectable persons, willing to become sureties for the due fulfillment of the contract, must be attached to each Tender. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 1st August, 1878.

City Directory.

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

Auctioneer.

JAMES BANKS, AUCTIONEER, AND APPRAISER. Sale-rooms, 45 Jarvis Street, corner of King Street East. Second-hand Furniture bought and sold. 60-eh.

Barristers, &c.

REEVE & PLATT, BARRISTERS, AT-TORNEYS, Solicitors, &c. Office—18 King St. East, Toronto. J. McPHERSON REEVE, SAMUEL PLATT. 48-hr.

LAUDER & PROCTOR, BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office—Masonic Hall, 20 Toronto Street. 35-hr.

HARRY E. CASTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. Office—45 Adelaide Street, opposite the Court House, Toronto. 34-oh.

HENRY O'BRIEN, BARRISTER, Attorney and Solicitor, &c., Notary Public, &c. Office—68 Church Street.

Dentists.

M. EDWARD SNIDER, SURGEON DENTIST, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—34 Bay Street, a few doors below King Street, Toronto. 4-hr.

D. 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, Toronto. 27-hr.

G. W. HALE, DENTIST, No. 6 TEMPERANCE STREET, first house off Yonge Street, north side. 34-hr.

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

J. A. TROUTMAN, LEON, 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, opposite Toronto Street. Residence—172 Jarvis Street. 23-oh.

Groceries.

CHARLES HUNTER, DEALER IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS, 63 Queen Street West, corner Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont. 69-ho.

Physicians.

N. AGNEW, M. D., (SUCCESSOR to his brother, the late Dr. Agnew), corner of Bay and Richmond Streets, Toronto. 23-oh.

Shoe Dealer.

S. McCABE, FASHIONABLE AND Cheap Boot and Shoe Emporium, 59 Queen Street West, sign of "THE BIG BLUE BOOT." 61-oh.

Sinware, &c.

J. & T. REDALE, 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. 64-oh.

Miscellaneous.

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

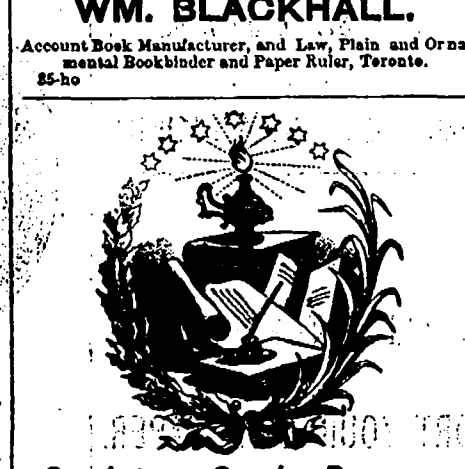
WEST END FURNITURE WARE ROOMS. JAMES McQUILLAN, FURNITURE DEALER. 58 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT. Strict attention paid to repairing in all its branches. Express delivery promptly executed. Household Furniture repaired with great care. First-class Furniture Varnish always on hand. 32-e.

L. SIEVERT, I PORTER & 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.

BALS AND SUPPERS ATTENDED TO, BY WILLIAM COULTER, On the 1st 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. 42-oh.

BAY STREET BOOK BINDERY, No. 102, Late Telegraph Building. WM. BLACKHALL, Account Book Manufacturer, and Law, Plain and Ornamental Bookbinder and Paper Ruler, Toronto. 25-ho.

WM. BLACKHALL, Account Book Manufacturer, and Law, Plain and Ornamental Bookbinder and Paper Ruler, Toronto. 25-ho.



Society Seal Presses, RIBBON AND DATE STAMPS. CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, &C. ENGRAVED ON HAND STAMPS. CHAS. A. SCADDING, 85 Bay Street, Toronto. 49-1k.

MAT'S, MAT'S, MAT'S. FOR CHOICE DRINKS. 60 TO MAT'S. IF YOU WANT TO SPEND A PLEASANT EVENING GO TO MAT'S.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, July 31st, 1878. AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 14 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner. 26-1f.

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

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

W. MILLICHAMP, Gold and Silver Plater in all its branches. MANUFACTURER OF Nickel Silver and Wood Shoe Cases and Window Bars, 14 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. 25-hr.

Coal and Wood.

GREY & BRUCE WOOD YARD, BAY STREET, (Opposite Fire Hall.) Birch, Maple, Mixed, and Pine Wood constantly on hand. ALL KINDS OF CUT AND SPLIT WOOD IN STOCK. HARD AND SOFT COAL. Of every description, promptly delivered, at lowest prices. Note the Address, OPPOSITE BAY STREET FIRE HALL. WM. BULMAN, PROPRIETOR. 42-1e.

EASTERN COAL HOUSE, On Wharf, foot of Sherbourne street. Order Office, Corner Sherbourne and Queen Streets. On hand all kinds of HARD & SOFT COAL, FOR STEAM AND DOMESTIC USE, Which we will sell at the lowest remunerative prices, and guarantee 2,000 lbs to the ton. Also, BLOSSBURG AND LEHIGH COAL, The very best imported. Retail and by the car load. WOOD, Cut and Split by Steam, always on hand. PINE WOOD, \$4 per cord for summer use. Obtain our prices before ordering elsewhere. MUTTON, HUTCHINSON & CO. 42-1e.

Dry Goods and Clothing. CHOICE STOCK OF Ready-Made Clothing, FOR SPRING WEAR. THE QUEEN CITY CLOTHING STORE, 332 Queen Street West (OPPOSITE W. M. CHURCH). H. J. SAUNDERS, Practical Tailor and Cutter, Begs to inform the numerous readers of the ONTARIO WORKMAN that he will do his utmost to make his establishment one of the best Clothing Houses in the Western part of the city, and hopes by attention to business to merit a large share of public patronage. Gentlemen's own materials made up to order. 49-1k.

SPRING GOODS. N. McEAHREN, MERCHANT TAILOR, &C. 191 YONGE STREET, Has just received a large and good assortment of SPRING GOODS for Ordered Work. 52-oh.

JOHN KELZ, MERCHANT TAILOR, 358 YONGE STREET, Has just received a large and good assortment of SPRING GOODS for Ordered Work. A Cheap Stock of Ready-Made Clothing on hand. 30-oh.

CHARLES TOYE, MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, 72 QUEEN STREET WEST. A large and extensive stock on hand. A good fit guaranteed. 9-hr.

J. YOUNG, UNDERTAKER, 361 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. Funerals Furnished with every Requisite. AGENT FOR FISK'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES. 51-eh.

H. STONE, UNDERTAKER, 337 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. Funerals furnished to order. Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases always on hand. Refrigerators Corsets supplied when required. 42-1e.

Book and Job Printing neatly and cheaply executed at the ONTARIO WORKMAN Office, 124 Bay Street.

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Groceries, Provisions, &c.

BARGAINS FOR MECHANICS! WM. WRIGHT, DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS, FRUIT, OYSTERS, &c., &c. 277 Yonge Street, Toronto. 45-1e.

F. PEIRCE, DEALER IN Provisions, Cured Meats, Butter, POULTRY, ETC., 255 Yonge Street, Toronto, (Opposite Louisa Street.) Hams, Bacon, Pork, Sausages, Baked Ham, and Rolled Beef, Lard, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Vegetables, &c., always on hand. 44-1e.

Queen City Grocery & Provision Store, 320 Queen Street West. WM. F. ROBERTSON, DEALER IN GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., In addition to his SUGARS, that have been before the public so long, has received his SUMMER LIQUORS: Cook Port Wine.....\$1 00 per gal Old Port..... 2 50 " Extra do..... 3 50 " Unsuspected Old Port..... 5 00 " Sunbeam—Fine Old Sherry..... 1 50 " Extra do..... 4 50 " Splendid do..... 2 50 " Daws's Montreal Stock Ale and Porter 1 20 per doz. Goods sent to all parts of the city. 65-eh.

MECHANICS! GO TO 186 YONGE STREET, FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS AND COFFEES. WE HAVE ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF SUGARS! All grades, specially suitable for PRESERVING. Goods sent to all parts of the city and suburbs ON TIME. WM. ADAMSON & CO., (Late Toronto Tea Co.) 186 YONGE STREET, 5th door North of Queen street. 65-1e.

Boots and Shoes. SIGN OF THE "GOLDEN BOOT." WM. WEST & CO. 200 YONGE STREET. OUR SPRING STOCK is now Complete in all the LATEST STYLES, From the VERY BEST TO THE LOWEST QUALITY. We follow the good old motto—"Small Profits and Quick Returns." Call and see for yourselves. No trouble to show our Goods. WM. WEST & CO., 200 Yonge Street. 51-eh.

R. MERRYFIELD, Boot and Shoe Maker, 190 YONGE STREET. A large and well-assorted Stock always on hand. 23-oh.

P. MCGINNES, 181 YORK STREET. All who wish to have good, neat, and comfortable BOOTS AND SHOES, CALL AT THE Workingmen's Shoe Depot, 40-hr.

J. PRYKE, Workingmen's Boot and Shoe Store, KING WILLIAM STREET, HAMILTON. Copies of the ONTARIO WORKMAN can be obtained Five Cents per copy!

SAVE YOUR FURS, IN Davids' Moth-Proof Linen Bag, CHEMICALLY PREPARED, 50c EACH. JOSEPH DAVIDS & CO., Chemists and Druggists, 171 King street East. 60-1e.

G. ELLIS, WHOLESALE dealer in HAIR and JUTE SWITCHES, Curis, Chignons, and Nets. The imitation goods are very fine, and cannot be detected from hair. Just received a large assortment of Hair Nets. All orders left at King street must be called for at 179 Yonge street, four doors above Queen street, east side. 41-eh.

For Plain or Ornamental Printing go to the ONTARIO WORKMAN Office, 124 Bay Street.