

men hesitate before they made such a charge as that. The first gentleman he went to in order to get his name on the back of his Bill was Mr. Samuel Morley, M. P., who was one of the largest employers in England, and represented the great city of Bristol. He went to another employer, a man who had himself risen from the ranks of the working classes—Mr. Carter—who represented the metropolis of the southern division of the West Riding. Another large employer of labour, Mr. Eustace Smith, was also waited upon by him, and they four put their names on the back of the Bill. They were the gentlemen who were taking this invidious action in company with Mr. Tom Hughes, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Crompton; they were the men who wanted to intimidate and do many unjust acts. Some of the standing orders of the House of Commons were intended to prevent legislation in this country. Immediately his Bill was put on the notice board, a young member from North Notts, put a notice on the paper that it be read that day three months. What did that mean? That his Bill could not come on after twelve o'clock at night, for no disputed matters were held after that time. He could not get a Wednesday for his Bill, because the Wednesdays were already occupied, and therefore he had not a ghost of a chance for bringing it before Parliament. There sat this young man, the son of a noble lord, in his place, but when household suffrage in counties was an accomplished fact, he would leave it to the working men of Nottinghamshire to take care of the seat. (Loud Cheers.) It was very well to put up such a man to prevent discussion. He was always in his place to move the rejection of the Bill; consequently he (Mr. Mundella) was always at the bottom of the paper, and when the clock struck twelve his chance was gone. Night after night, nearly nights by the dozen, he sat in the House to endeavour to bring his Bill on, but there was not the least chance for it. He recommended that the Bill should be introduced on the first night of the next session, and that they pay no regard to the intentions of the Government, although he believed their intentions were good. He had a strong impression—he might be mistaken in—that Mr. Love would surprise some people on this matter. (Hear, hear.) He recommended the Parliamentary Committee to introduce not only this, but all other Bills they desired to bring into the House of Commons on the first night of the session, so as to secure a Wednesday afternoon for each of them if possible. If the Government took the matter up, then of course they would hand over their Bills to them, and give them their time too; but if Government did not take it up, he said other members would force a discussion and a division. A division was what their opponents feared. He could not forget that he was speaking in Sheffield, and for this reason he could not help referring to it. When he went to the Home Secretary in November with some of the leaders of trades unions, they asked that this law should be repealed, and that whatever offences were committed against society or trades unionists or non-unionists, by traders or non-traders, should be punished under acts that applied to all classes of society. Sheffield once had a bad reputation for outrages in connection with trades unions. Since he had the honour of being one of the representatives of the town, he was not aware that a single outrage accompanied by violence had been committed, and he hoped there never would be another. That, he was sure, was the sincere desire of all representatives of trades unions in this town. It was said that when he and others went to the Home Office they went to get a relief from rattenning. (Shame.) He wished to point out to masters as well as to men the inequality and injustice of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. It did not punish rattenning if it was done from private spite. It only punished rattenning when it was done for trade purposes. If a man's wheelbands were cut and injured, the offence was punishable; but if the bands were not cut, but only hidden, it was not punishable providing it was done only out of spite. He contended that this ought not to be; that rattenning ought to be punished whether it was done from private spite or for trade purposes. The hon. gentleman in conclusion, referred to the fact that employers sent circulars to other employers, giving the names of men who had left them. What, he asked, did this mean but to deter employers from employing these men? If the law were just, it would punish the publication of such circulars as these. Everything justified them in asking for the repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. (Cheers.)

Mr. George Potter, of London, considered that they ought to be perfectly satisfied with the progress made during the last

twelve months in their efforts to get the Criminal Law Amendment Act repealed. Although they had not accomplished all they intended, they had considerably gained ground, and they were much stronger outside the union, and they were much stronger outside the union than they had ever been before. (Cheers.) Public attention had been aroused to the inequality and injustice of the Act, and the workmen were generally sympathized with in their efforts to repeal it. The public press has also devoted considerable space to their interest, and trades unions generally had been enabled to bring before the workmen who were not associated with them the injustices of the law. These were points which were valuable. It was his wish to press forward the repeal of the Act vigorously during the ensuing session of Parliament, and in so doing there were two points they ought not to lose sight of. If they could only succeed during the next session, it would be a great advantage to them in the forthcoming election, and he wished to impress upon them the importance of a determined and united effort being made to accomplish the object in view. He advocated that it was advisable for each Trades Union Committee to hold a public meeting, and pass a resolution condemning the Act, and asking their representative to support their Bill for the repeal of the Act. They would then show their representatives that if they assisted them in this instance, it would relieve them of a considerable amount of opposition when they came forward for re-election. The employers had federated to urge their representatives to object to the repeal of the Acts, and therefore it became their duty to federate to get it repealed.

After discussion upon the subject, and the introduction of a number of resolutions, it was finally resolved, "That the proposers of the resolutions should retire into the committee room to frame a motion on the Criminal Law Amendment Act, which should speak the voice of the Congress.

LETTER FROM GENEVA.

The chairman said he had an announcement to make; it was a letter from Geneva, which he asked Mr. Howell to read. It was as follows:—

"Ligue Universal des Corporation Ouvriers, Geneva.

"To the members of the Trades Union Parliamentary Committee.

"Fellow Laborers.—We have the honor of advising you of the constitution of a universal trades union league, of which the undersigned form the executive council for the time being. We send you at the same time the address which we have just published. Our league has been formed of the members of the last Congresses of the International Society, held in this town. Unhappily the Geneva workmen who were present at the Congress having stated that the men who had assumed the direction of the International, and who had let it out of the path of economical to engage in the path of revolutionary politics, were not at all inclined to abandon their system. Enlightened by the sad experience of the past, we wish to see the association of workmen occupying itself in the interest of the laborer at large, instead of dreaming of an indifferent future. We desire above all the amelioration of our social position, by the realization of daily and increasing reforms. In a word our programme is exactly that which you have adopted in England. Having met with no echo in these Congresses, we have grasped the opportunity of creating provisionally a centre for a new work. This must render our minds purely social. We do not accept societies which are not purely co-operative. We leave out every politic that has not for its object the modification in a progressive sense of law ruling the condition of laborers, and with respect to such politics we think it must be perfectly national, and that, though it may have a character international it must relate only to economical facts. We distinguish our situations as citizens exercising our political rights without renouncing one of them from our position as workingmen that causes us to establish our league. Those ideas are yours, we believe, and we hope many workmen have already answered to our appeal. Numerous adhesions have reached us from France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Italy, Portugal, and Switzerland; but nothing really serious can be accomplished without the co-operation of those English workmen who until now so steadily and so powerfully serve the great cause of the emancipation of labor. A delegate will be sent by us to Sheffield with due power to form in a mature deliberation the basis of a permanent agreement. Meanwhile we propose to you the creation of fraternal relations between you and ourselves, placing ourselves at your disposal for every service we can render you. With the hope of a prompt reply, our fraternal salutations." Signed by the Secretaries for Switzerland, Spain, Italy, Germany, France, and Austria.

"Geneva, Dec. 18th, 1873."

The paper which accompanied the foregoing communication was addressed "to the workingmen of the whole world." After speaking at length on the advantage of trades unionism, it suggested its general extension, and said that many efforts in this direction had failed because the workingmen had suffered themselves to be led by persons who were not workingmen. The paper concluded by asking the present Congress to assist in the formation of a universal trades union.

Mr. Owen moved "That this Congress instructs the Parliamentary Committee to keep up and cultivate friendly relations with the Continental association, whose

address we have just listened to, by correspondence with the officers thereof upon all questions affecting labor; but it does not see its way at present to enter into a federation with our fellows in other countries, until we have decided the question of federation for this country."

Mr. Townely (Manchester) seconded the motion.

Mr. McDonnell supported it. He asked the meeting to be careful in adopting the principles enunciated in the address read, or in any way further dealing with this question than by simply recognising the senders as co-workers in the common work, without being identified with them. They ought to be careful how they mixed themselves up with organizations of that kind.

The Chairman announced that the meeting would adjourn, it being then five o'clock, and that the voting upon this question, and that of the Criminal Law Amendment Act would be taken next morning.

Miscellaneous.



THE RUSSELL WATCH
Is made in all sizes suitable for Ladies and Gents, both in gold and silver. But the accompanying cut represents in proper proportions THE \$25 RUSSELL HUNTING LEVER WATCH, In sterling silver case and gold points, full jewelled, warranted for five years— together with a gold-plated Albert chain—which will be sent to any part of Canada on receipt of \$25, or C. O. D., per express.

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

WE ARE SELLING
NEW AND SECOND-HAND ORGANS
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH,
OR ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Every working man, be he mechanic or laborer can purchase one of our Organs without experiencing any inconvenience, as the payments are very low and within the reach of all.

N.B.—Second-hand Organs taken in exchange.

Musical Hall, 177 Yonge Street.

J. F. DAVIS.

CHARLES TOYE,
MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
72 QUEEN STREET WEST.

A large and extensive stock on hand. A good fit guaranteed.

JAMES BANKS,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
45 Jarvis, Corner of King Street East.

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

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

Furniture Bought, Sold, or Exchanged.

DR. WOOD,
PROPRIETOR OF THE
OTTAWA CANCER CURE,
SPARKS ST. AND MARIA ST., OTTAWA, ONT.

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

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

Miscellaneous.

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

BALLS 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

USE
David's Cough Balsam
For Coughs, Colds, Tickling in the Throat, &c., acknowledged by all to be the best preparation in the market.
PRICE 25c PER BOTTLE.

Prepared only by
J. DAVIDS & CO., Chemists,
171 King Street East, Toronto.

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

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.

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

J. YOUNG,
UNDERTAKER,
361 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
Funerals Furnished with every Requisite

AGENT FOR FISK'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

H. STONE,
UNDERTAKER.
337 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
Funerals furnished to order. Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases always on hand. REFRIGERATOR COFFIN supplied when required.

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

GO TO
MAT'S.
IF YOU WANT TO
SPEND A PLEASANT EVENING

GO TO
MAT'S.

E. WESTMAN,
177 King Street East,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF BUTCHERS' TOOL
SAWS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

All Goods Warranted.

IN PRESS:
To be Published in November, 1873:
LOVELL'S GAZETTEER OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA: containing the latest and most authentic descriptions of over six thousand Cities, Towns and Villages in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories; and general information, drawn from official sources, as to the names, locality, extent, &c., of over fifteen hundred Lakes and Rivers, with a Table of Routes showing the proximity of the Railroad Stations, and Sea, Lake, and River Ports, to the Cities, Towns, Villages, &c., in the several Provinces. Price in Cloth, \$2 50; Price in Full Call, \$3 75. Agents wanted to canvass for the work.

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.
Montreal, 9th August, 1873.

WORKINGMEN

SUPPORT YOUR OWN PAPER.

THE ONTARIO WORKMAN

A WEEKLY PAPER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE

WORKING CLASSES'

NOW IS THE TIME

SUBSCRIBE!

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.
ONE DOLLAR FOR SIX MONTHS

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Single Copies, Five Cents

Can be had at the Office of Publication, at the Newsdealers in the city.

OFFICE:

124 Bay Street,

One door South of Grand's Horse Bazaar.

HAVING RECENTLY MADE LARGE ADDITIONS OF

Newest Styles of Fancy Type,

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACWILLAN