

DELEGATES TO MOULDERS' CONVENTION.

On Monday, Messrs. William Gibson and John Dance, members of Iron Moulders' Union No. 28, left this city to represent their Union at the convention, to be held in Troy during the present and next week. Both gentlemen are well informed on Union matters, and their presence will undoubtedly contribute not a little to the success of the convention, which is expected to be one of the largest and most important ever held in connection with that body.

A COMMOTION IN THE "GLOBE" OFFICE.

A commotion occurred on Tuesday, among the non-Union printers and the Union printers who had received permits to work in the news department of the "Globe" office. The non-Union men, who are largely in the majority, "conspired" to have the Union men discharged, and laid their case before Mr. Brown, who promptly granted the request, and discharged the Union men. In the eyes of the author of the Anti-Union Manifesto it is a crime for Union men to conspire to prevent non-Union men obtaining work; but it is quite legal for non-Union men to "conspire" to throw Union men out of employment. It will be remembered that Mr. Brown advised the master-builders to break up the Trades' Unions, even though the union men were to be driven out of the country for that purpose, and he is now acting upon that advice himself.

The master builders of London, England, have concluded an arrangement with the journeymen, and the latter will resume work to-day. Other trades will probably follow their example.

On Friday evening of last week, Mr. Wm. Johnson, M.P., Deputy Grand Master of the Orange Grand Lodge of Ireland, was entertained at a complimentary banquet, given by the Orangemen of Montreal. Mr. Johnson delivered a stirring address, and was repeatedly and heartily applauded.

The shareholders of the T. C. O. P. A. will meet next Tuesday at the Assembly Hall, at 7.30 p.m. As business of the utmost importance will be transacted, it is imperative that all shareholders should be present.

The Presentation to Lady Macdonald to-night, promises to be a brilliant affair. The demand for tickets has been very active.

The anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne will be celebrated this year with more than usual éclat. The various city lodges will leave the District Hall about 11 a.m., and proceed to Clarence Square, where the line of procession will be formed, which will proceed down Queen street east to Sherbourne, thence south to King, thence west to Brook, and north to Queen, thence to Queen's Park, where addresses will be delivered, and the usual pic-nics held.

Mr. John Carr is in the field as candidate for the House of Commons for the Western Division.

Mr. John O'Donohue was nominated for the Eastern Division on Tuesday evening.

Communications.

EARLY CLOSING.

To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.
SIR,—I was very much pleased in reading your able article on early closing, and trust that your hints to the workmen of this city will meet with good results, and that they will do all in their power to assist the early closing movement, by none, under any circumstances, purchasing goods after seven o'clock at night. The majority of storekeepers in this city, I am happy to state from positive knowledge, are partial to early closing. But unfortunately in every neighborhood you will always find some contemptible person, who, fearing that he might lose a few cents by so doing, will not close early. Consequently that

one person deters all the rest from doing so. For I am sorry to say a great many mechanics, and workmen generally, put off purchasing their goods until late in the evening, and if the store they are accustomed to deal in is closed, they will immediately patronise the one that is open, thereby encouraging the storekeeper to keep open late. You state that you are pleased to observe that part of the grocers in the west end have adopted the early closing movement. But, unfortunately, before your article appeared before the public, it was broken through. And why? Simply because one firm would not stick to it. All the respectable grocers on Queen street, between John and Bathurst streets, agreed to close their stores at eight o'clock, Saturdays excepted. The first three nights all closed up punctually at that hour. The fourth night all closed except one—that one was Messrs. Farley & Son, who stated that they found it impossible to close any longer at that hour. Most of the others, unfortunately, followed. Thus you perceive in this instance, one firm is the cause of keeping numbers of young men from having their evenings to themselves for recreation and improvement. In most instances, therefore, I consider it is the fault of the mechanics, not the storekeeper. For as stated above, the majority of them are in favor of it. I am a grocer myself, and I signed the agreement most willingly; and I am certain all would have kept it, had it not been for Messrs. Farley & Son. The mechanics can assist the early closing movement. In fact, they could not only assist, but they could make it imperative, if they would do so; and that is by insisting that their families purchase their goods in time, and, under no circumstances, to patronise no storekeeper who will not close his store at a time that is agreed upon by his brother storekeepers. The remedy is very simple, and it is to be trusted the mechanics will give it their consideration. The grocery hands on Queen street have to work from 6.30 a.m. to 9 and 10 o'clock p.m. in the summer months, making 15½ and 16½ hours per day. I consider, although an employer, that is too much to ask any assistant to work, and very much regret, indeed, that the above-mentioned firm would so far forget their duty to themselves and their assistants, as to be the means of making slaves of so many employees, depriving them of a couple of hours in the evenings to themselves, which in these beautiful summer evenings would certainly be the means of doing them a great deal of good.

The dry goods men in this vicinity were on the eve of making arrangements to close early, but when they heard of the failure of the grocers, those arrangements fell through.

I trust, Mr. Editor, that you will continue to advocate this noble course until your exertions are crowned with success.

GROVER.

Toronto, July 5th, 1872.

OSHAWA CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.

SIR,—No communication having appeared in your columns, from Oshawa, regarding the nine hours movement, you may perhaps imagine that it has become defunct; such, however, is not the case, as I trust the election about to take place will show. We hope to be able to give a hoist to the candidate, most favorable to the movement.

The candidates for the South Riding of the County of Ontario are Messrs. T. N. Gibbs, and T. P. White, the former in the Conservative, the latter in the Reform interest.

You may remember Mr. Gibbs speaking at the Mass meeting held here in March last, in favor of the nine hour movement. He is connected with the Oshawa Cabinet factory, and according to his supporters, he is in favor of the movement taking place, after the completion of the Pacific Railway and the introduction through its means of a population sufficient for the wants of our young country. You will perhaps agree with me, that this generation is not likely to derive much benefit from it.

I may here state that the company with which he is connected, figured in the notorious manifesto of George Brown, in which it is stated that "ten hours of work in ordinary manufacturing pursuits is perfectly consistent with the normal condition of the operative." Yet, notwithstanding such assertion, the busy hum of the machinery has been hushed in the factory on the last three Saturdays at 5 o'clock, and it is confidently expected that such will be the case on each succeeding Saturday until the elections are over.

Such disinterested generosity deserves to be recorded.

In justice, however, to Mr. T. N. Gibbs, I may state that he is a gentleman who in-

variably in his intercourse with workmen, treats them with courtesy. Such, however, cannot be said of the President of the Company, Mr. W. H. Gibbs, the Conservative candidate for the North Riding of Ontario. He is just the reverse of his brother in dealing with workmen, and remarkable chiefly for keeping down wages. In fact, should Mr. W. H. Gibbs unfortunately be elected, the workmen of Canada will have an enemy in Parliament, second only to—let me see, to whom can I compare him,—yes, to George Brown, (and he, G. B., I believe, would re-enact the part of Judas Iscariot if opportunity offered.)

Mr. T. P. White, I believe, is in favor of the nine hour movement, but as we shall doubtless hear the sentiments of the candidates from their own lips, we shall be better able to decide whom to support. I may state before I close, that those subscribers whom I have consulted regarding the ONTARIO WORKMAN are highly satisfied with it. For my own part, I think that every workman in Ontario should take it, giving as it does, the news most interesting to the working men.

I remain Yours, &c.,

HEATHER JACK.

OSHAWA, July 9th, 1872.

THE BENEFITS OF EARLY CLOSING.

The records of the "Early Closing Associations" in London show that the results of that movement are highly beneficial, not only to the clerks, who gain more time for recreation, but to the merchants themselves. Within the past twenty years great changes have been perfected in the relations between clerks and their employers in London. Previous to that period clerks were little better than slaves. They worked from early dawn to late at night, and were treated with no consideration by their masters. As a consequence, they had no future, no hope, no aspirations, and men ran in the same ruts from year to year. But the amelioration of the clerk's condition of life has been accompanied by an improvement in the character of the men offering themselves for such position, and as a better class have come into the trade, salaries have increased, for the simple reason that the men could earn more money than the less intelligent class who had preceded them. The London Society pays particular attention to closing on Saturdays, as well as shortening the hours on week days, and are gathering accessions every year. It is an undoubted fact that the merchant who gives his clerks time for recreation and intellectual improvement will receive ten times the money's worth of the hours lopped from the week in the renewed exertions of his assistants.

TRADES' UNIONS.

"Mr. Mundella's bill, now before Parliament, for amending the provisions of the Act of last session, which altered the criminal law relating to violence, threats, and molestation, repeals the first section of that Act, and substitutes a new section. The real difference between the two, lies in the definition of the acts which are to constitute molesting or obstructing a person. In the Act of last session they are—(1) persistently following such person about from place to place; (2) hiding any tools, clothes, or other property owned or used by such person, or depriving him of, or hindering him in the use thereof; (3) watching or besetting the house or other place where such person resides or works, or carries on business, or happens to be, or the approach to such house or place, or, with two or more other persons, following such person in a disorderly manner in or through any street or road. The present bill proposes to define the offence as being 'molesting or obstructing any other person (a) by persistently following him about from place to place; or (b) by following him in or through any street or road with two or more persons in a disorderly manner; or (c) by hiding or depriving him of, or hindering him in the use of any tools, clothes or property, owned or used by him.' The other parts of the clause are unaltered. The offences of using violence to person or property, or threatening or intimidating a person in such manner as would justify a binding over to keep the peace are left untouched; and so is the definition of the required intent of the acts prohibited."—Times.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

The *Mail* comments as follows on the remarks we made in our last issue on the above subject:—

"The ONTARIO WORKMAN is a weekly journal which has now reached its twelfth number, and which, conducted with moderation and marked ability, urges its own views on the Labor Question with nothing

like violence—which would be it ruin—but, on the contrary, with invariable good taste.

"It is obvious that there must be great temptation to write up the case of the working classes in language that would appeal to the passions of the more thoughtless and less wise, and we therefore hail with approval the spirit of fair play which has thus far characterized our contemporary's language. If a cause be good, put forward with good sense and fairness, it will win, because thinking men will be led by argument who would resist force, even though it had right on its side. Dispassionate advocacy in time works out its end. Low, violent, coarse abuse appeals to the sympathy and approval of only low, coarse and violent minds, and that such should exercise a paramount influence over either the Municipal or Parliamentary affairs of Ontario we are very sure is not the wish of the working men of this Province. It cannot be their interest to array themselves against capital, as to deter it, the most sensitive of exotics, from finding a resting place in the waste places of our land. At the same time the working man should not be debarred from placing his case before the public by every lawful means; and with the wisdom that combined deliberation ought to ensure him, his case can scarcely fail to be put well. He should participate in a period of general prosperity, if not originated by, at least dependent for its continuance upon the work of his hands. The disabilities under which he was found to lie in this respect, have been lately removed, and the shallow clap-net of those who would set class against class has been exposed. There is nothing antagonistic between a gentleman, as such, and a laborer, as such. The true gentleman always finds his first and best appreciation come from the laboring classes among whom he may live. They have a natural respect for the genuine specimen, and are always keenly alive to the imposition of a pretender. All classes should be united to promote the Union of our country, and to develop its progress. Neither class can do without the other. Now is not the moment for estrangement or discontent, when, hand to hand, Capital and Labor should be united to build up the future of our Dominion. We think our contemporary wise in declining to nominate any candidates exclusively in the Labor interest. There is no Union candidate at the approaching elections who is not as much a friend of the working man as if he had been nominated at a Convention held in our contemporary's sanctum. Sir John Macdonald's Government has never lost an opportunity of benefiting the working man. It were tedious now to enumerate all their doings in this direction; but the most recent will illustrate their policy. The removal of the tea and coffee duties, the abatement of the silver nuisance, the introduction of the Act removing obsolete restrictions upon their lawful combination in defence of their privileges, are evidences without need of more, that it is not by the supporters of the Administration at Ottawa that the poor man will be ground down, or any opportunity of lightening his imposts forgotten."

MENAGERIE WRECKED.

WILD BEASTS KILLED OR ESCAPED.

A dispatch of July 3rd to the New York Sun, says:—

"John Robinson's circus met with an almost irretrievable disaster on the New York and New Haven Railroad, early this morning. The cages containing the wild beasts, the tents and all the paraphernalia had been shipped from Bridgeport on a freight train to this city. A passenger car for the accommodation of the performers, drivers and attendants, was attached to the rear of the train.

"As the train was passing under a roadway bridge, two miles west of the city, the bridge fell. The falling timbers first struck the platform cars, on which were the cages. Twelve of the latter were smashed, and six of the largest were swept off in an instant, strewing the track for several hundred feet with their broken fragments.

"The caged brutes thus suddenly freed from their imprisonment broke loose in every direction. The monkeys were the first out, followed quickly by two young lions and a wild cat. A valuable tiger, three striped kangaroos and several of the animals were crushed and instantly killed. Most of the eagles, of which there was a valuable collection, flew away, as also did several of the smaller birds.

"The train was promptly stopped. And it was ascertained that four of the circus drivers had sustained severe injuries. Mr. G. N. Robinson, the treasurer of the company, had a narrow escape. He was asleep in the ticket-wagon, which was smashed into splinters, scattering the money in every direction, but he escaped without a scratch. The loss to the company is estimated at \$50,000.

The road car and its inmates escaped uninjured. The spectacle at the instant of the overturning of the cages was at once ludicrous and alarming, the monkeys, chattering and

screaming, scampered up the sides of the broken bridge, and seemed to enjoy the fun.

"The tigers, Blondin and Dick, after lapping up the blood of several of their less fortunate companions, sprang across the ditch and disappeared. The bear, crippled, limped off up the track, scaring the engineer and fireman nearly out of their wits. The conductor, chased by a hyena, saved his life by climbing a telegraph pole at a critical moment.

"The wolves dined off the smaller members of the happy family, and then disappeared in the same direction as the tigers, and, it is feared, after more prey. One of the rattlesnakes was cut in two, but his companions, a dangerous boa constrictor and two smaller snakes, were last seen shooting off in the grass toward this city.

"As it is known that several of the most dangerous and bloodthirsty members of the menagerie are loose, the utmost consternation reigns here. To-night a large party, armed with guns and revolvers, are scouring within a circuit of five miles of the scene of the accident, looking for the truants."

THE HOT WEEK IN NEW YORK.

(From the New York Tribune.)

The sixth day of dreadful heat has passed, and still there is no substantial relief. The "local storms" which the weather bureau predicted for the Atlantic coast have wasted their balm upon the sands of Jersey, or drifted out to sea and poured their refreshing waters into the Atlantic. The wind which blew over the city yesterday was as hot as the wind of the desert. The roofs and pavements of suffering New York still blaze in the angry sun. A million people pant for a breath of cooling air. Poisonous exhalations rise from the festering streets. Gutters reek with fever-breeding stenches. Seventy persons dropped dead from the heat in a single day, and the hospitals are crowded with delirious victims. The night brings no rest, for it is as hot as the day. From the tenement quarters crowds of half-dressed men and women and children hurry, when darkness comes on, to the parks and open squares and the steps and porticos of public buildings. In houses of the better class people toss all night sleepless on their heated beds, or pass the midnight hours at their windows, longing for the cool breeze which never comes, and fretting over the oppression which is never relaxed. The wretchedness is universal; and to hundreds, whose occupations expose them especially to the influence of the sun, such a day as yesterday and Tuesday brings not merely suffering but death.

It is at times like these that we see how little our city has done to preserve the lives and health of its poorer citizens, how few are the breathing spaces in the crowded blocks of houses, how foul are the streets and alleys where the population is densest and the difficulty of living most serious, how farcial are the pretenses of street-cleaning for which we are taxed so many hundreds of thousands of dollars every year. The principal thoroughfares and the quarters inhabited by the rich and well-to-do middle classes are dirty, though they are no worse; in all the meaner parts of the city the atmosphere is literally sickening. Death at such times stalks through the streets like a pestilence, and the sunshine falls upon us like a plague. We might do something to check the mortality of these burning days. The city might be cleaned—not merely swept and scraped a little, but really cleaned. The abominations of the tenements might be lessened by a more vigorous sanitary supervision. The hot pavements might be watered copiously. The facilities for free bathing might be greatly enlarged.

The great mortality, however, of the last few days is in a large measure the result of individual imprudence. Perhaps a majority of the cases reported as sunstroke might be justly described as suicide. The doors of the ginshap are wide open day and night, and more liquor was probably sold on Tuesday and Wednesday than in four days of average summer temperature. It is precisely when the danger of drinking becomes most serious that men will drink to the greatest excess. The cool cobbler and the tempting julep, the iced claret cup, the foaming lager, the soda with a little brandy, or the more plebeian whiskey, are no better than poison to the heated blood, and the only safety in seasons such as this lies in total abstinence from every alcoholic stimulant. To imagine that any of the "summer drinks" compounded of wine or spirits are cooling beverages is the most mischievous delusion. Whatever momentary gratification may be got from them, they are nothing but fuel added to the fire that burns within.

Trades' Assembly Hall.

Meetings are held in the following order:—
Machinists and Blacksmiths, every Monday.
Coachmakers, 2nd and 4th Monday.
Crispkins, (159), 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
K.O.S.C. Lodge 356, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Tinmiths, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Cigar Makers, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
Varnishers and Polishers, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
Iron Moulders, every Thursday.
Plasterers, 1st and 3rd Thursday.
Trades' Assembly, 1st and 3rd Friday.
Bricklayers, 1st and 3rd Friday.
Coopers, 2nd and 4th Friday.
Printers, 1st Saturday.
Bakers, every 2nd Saturday.