

NOTICE.

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

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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.
- Tailors, 2nd and 4th Monday.
- Crispins, (159), every Tuesday.
- Amalgamated Carpenters, 2nd and 4th Wedn'y.
- Laborers, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
- Iron Moulders, every Thursday.
- Trades' Assembly, 1st and 3rd Friday.
- Bricklayers and Masons, 1st and 3rd Friday.
- Coopers, 2nd and 4th Friday.
- Printers, 1st Saturday.
- Bakers, every 2nd Saturday.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, &c., meets in Foy's Hall, corner of York and Richmond sts., on the 2nd and 4th Friday.

The Friendly Society of Carpenters and Joiners meets in the Temperance Hall, Temperance street, on the 1st Friday.

K. O. S. C., No. 315, meets in the Temperance Hall every alternate Tuesday.

OTTAWA.

Meetings are held in the Mechanics' Hall, (Rowe'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.

ST. CATHARINES.

Meetings are held in the Temperance Hall, in the following order:—

- K. O. S. C., 1st Monday.
- Tailors, 2nd Monday.
- Coopers, 4th Tuesday.

MESSRS. LANCEFIELD BROTHERS, Newsdealers, No. 6 Market square, Hamilton, are agents for the WORKMAN in that vicinity.

Mr. D. W. TERNENT, Niagara Street, St. Catharines, will receive subscriptions and give receipts for the WORKMAN. Parties calling on Mr. Ternent will please state if they wish the paper continued.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

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

The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCT. 23, 1873.

MR. ARCH AND HIS MISSION.

Mr. Clayden, the associate of Mr. Joseph Arch, has given to the public a further opinion on the subject that has brought them to this country,—and in their recent visit to the agricultural districts of Western Ontario, the impressions that they have received were of the most favorable character; but whilst they have seen evidences of comfort and prosperity in connection with the farms they visited, they yet keep to their proposition, that it is necessary, in order to encourage the emigration of English married farm laborers, that adequate accommodation must be afforded them on or near the farms where they are to serve; or that "a Laborers Cottage

Committee might be formed, and blocks of cottages be erected in agricultural centres, where the thing so much coveted by family men could be enjoyed, a little congenial society." Of course the *Globe* does not agree with these views, and pretends to see in such a scheme the idea of a class "content with perpetual servitude." It is quite true that "married people with families will always want to be independent, and push their way upwards and onwards;" but we cannot see in what way the fact of having a comfortable home and surroundings will render a man less independent, and less anxious to promote his own prosperity and well-being; or in what way the enjoyment of the "congenial society" will lead any class to be "content with perpetual servitude."

Beyond this matter, Mr. Clayden has touched upon the question of the hours of labor, and in his letter he says, "I would also strongly urge fixed hours for work, with extra pay for additional hours. No man will ever object to work early and late when it is needed, only the employer must make it worth his while to do so. As for the twaddle about farming being different from every other form of service, and therefore not amenable to ordinary laws and regulations, the sooner it is done with the better. Agriculture is a business, just as chair making is, and the man who works on the land is governed by pretty much the same laws and influence as the one who works in wood. The great thing with each and with all is to create and sustain, a community of interest."

These views we hold to be sound, although they do not chime in with much that was so freely said by certain of our city papers about "cast iron rules," etc., during the agitation for shorter hours of labor.

Mr. Clayden, in alluding to the curse of England at the present time—"the ever-widening gulf between the rich and the poor"—tenders some advice that is pertinent to others than those who employ agricultural laborers, and we cannot do better than quote his words:—

"The few are gathering into their rapacious maws nearly every inch of the soil, and the toiling myriads remain age after age hopelessly poor. Now, at present in Canada this state of things is unknown, and therein lies the secret, or, at any rate, one of the secrets of its power. I would strongly urge upon all employers to guard most jealously their own aggrandisement. Be careful that your laborers progress with yourselves. The vicious principle of regarding workmen as mere ladders to position and power, to be kicked from under you when the end is gained, cannot be too severely reprobated by every loyal citizen of the commonwealth. It has produced all that miserable jealousy between employers and the employed, which is alike the bane of both. In England the efforts of Trades' Unionists to bridge over this gulf have resulted in paralysing some of the principal sources of industry. Prevention is better than cure. Let every toiler share in the fruits of his toil. The husbandman who enhances by his toil the value of the land, let him share in that increased wealth. Let his home grow in attractiveness with his master's. If the owner of the farm is idiot enough to wear himself out with excessive toil, let him not add to his folly by expecting his servant to do the same. If he does so, it is but a completion of his insanity to wonder at the haste of his servants to run away from him."

It is true that in Canada, at the present time, comparatively speaking, of "the gulf dividing rich and poor" we know but little; but the seeds of the evil that has created the social differences and embarrassments that exist in the old world are beginning to fructify; and there is urgent need that employers should "guard jealously their own aggrandisement," lest the causes which have produced such pernicious results in other countries should operate alike here. The conflicts which have already taken, and are now taking, place, in our midst, give evidence of the presence of the evil complained of; but if the course pointed out by Mr. Clayden be generally adopted, there will be little fear but that the happiest results would follow alike to employer and employed.

Don't fail to call and see Eaton's magnificent stock of shawls.

THE OPERATIVE TAILORS.

We understand it is the intention of the operative Tailors' Society to hold a Mass Meeting on Monday evening next in the Trades' Assembly Hall. A number of the members of the Assembly are expected to address the meeting, and we hope there will be a large attendance.

On Saturday evening a very successful meeting of the operative tailors was held in the city of Montreal to take into consideration the best means of rendering assistance to the men on strike here, and also to organize a society of the trade in that city. Mr. Bondidier of this city, ably explained the position of affairs here, and a resolution was unanimously carried, pledging the meeting "to use every honorable means in their power to assist their fellow workmen of Toronto, in this struggle with capital, by not working for those Toronto merchant tailors who have established a temporary agency here, and by such pecuniary aid as it is in their power to give."

In order to carry out the intentions of the foregoing resolution the "Operative Tailors Protective Union of Montreal" was then organized, and a subscription list started. So progresses the work of organization.

CIGAR MAKERS.

The National Executive Board have issued a comprehensive address to their craftsmen throughout their jurisdiction, in which questions of the utmost importance are treated, embracing the question of strikes, wherein they urge the general adoption of the principle of arbitration in settlement of differences; local laws; the warning system; the endowment plan, apprentices, etc.

THE REPRESENTATION OF LABOR IN PARLIAMENT.

The representatives of labor in Parliament (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) and the local influence of some of the trade unions are sure to form an important feature in the next general election. The Labor Representation League is about to prepare for the event by an electioneering campaign during the present autumn and the coming winter. It is understood that that body is about to issue an address recommending "that active steps be at once taken in the boroughs of Blackburn, Bolton, Hartlepool, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Wenlock, and Whitehaven." The League suggests the formation of committees in the above mentioned places, and promises deputations from the Central Committees in London to aid them in their work. There are good reasons for stating that handsome sums of money have already been given by a few of the more wealthy members of the Liberal party to some of the labor candidates who are coming forward at the next election. The following is a list of those candidates, so far as it can be stated with accuracy: Stafford, Mr. Alexander M'Donald; Morpeth, Mr. Thomas Burt; Aylesbury, Mr. George Howell; Gateshead, Mr. Lloyd Jones; Merthyr, Mr. T. Halliday; Stoke, Mr. A. Walton; Wigan, Mr. W. Pickard; Worcester, Mr. W. J. Airey; Birmingham, Mr. W. Gulliver; Southwark, Mr. George Odger; Frome, Mr. W. Allen, and Middlesborough, Mr. J. Kane.

WATER COMMISSIONER.—It will be noticed by reference to our advertising columns that Mr. J. Edwards is first in the field as a candidate for the position of water commissioner for the Western Division. Mr. Edwards has a high reputation as a business man, and should he be returned, would be an acquisition to the Board of Commissioners.

We desire to call attention to the advertisement of Dr. Wood of Ottawa. For the cure of cancers Dr. Wood has a wide reputation, and the success of his treatment should lead those who are suffering from that dreadful malady to consult him without delay.

For all kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing, go to the WORKMAN Office. Call and see specimens of work.

CAPITAL VS. LABOR.

The ironmasters of England are organizing to contend with Trades' Unions whenever strikes are prosecuted. A correspondent of the *New York Times* says of it: "But there is something going on at this moment in Great Britain which may be fraught with—goodness knows what!—both as to this international iron question, and every other question. An organization has been formed and is now being perfected, of by far the most gigantic character the world has ever known. It is called the National Federation of Employers. It embraces all the trade and manufactures, is intended once and forever to eradicate the principle of strikes, and already numbers among its members firms representing over £1,000,000,000 capital. It is to be among employers what Trades' Unions are among employed. If a general strike in any branch of manufacture occurs, the Federation is to assist with money and influence the involved employers in resisting the demands of the strikers. Here is an open declaration of war against the Trades' Unions. When the battle between the Federation and the Trades' Unions begins in earnest, some one will get hurt. Whichever way the fight terminates, America must benefit by it. If the employers win, we may look for a heavy emigration of Great Britain's most skilled laborers. If the Trades' Unions gain the day, British labor will and must rise to the level of American labor.

THE TOOLS OF GREAT MEN.

It is not the tools that make the trained skill and perseverance of the man himself. Indeed, it is proverbial that the bad workman never yet had a good tool. Some one asked Opie by what wonderful process he mixed his colors. "I mix them with my brains, sir," was the reply. It is the same with every workman who would excel. Ferguson made marvellous things, such as his wooden clock, that accurately measured the hour—by means of a common pen knife—a tool in everybody's hands, but then everybody is not a Ferguson. A pan of water and two thermometers were the tools by which Dr. Black discovered latent heat, and a prism, a lens, and a sheet of pasteboard, enabled Newton to unfold the composition of light and the origin of color. An eminent foreign savant once called upon Dr. Wallaston and requested to be shown over his laboratories in which science had been enriched by so many important discoveries, when the doctor took him into a little study, and pointing to an old tea tray on the table containing a few watch glasses, test papers, a small balance and a blow-pipe, said, "There is all the laboratory I have!" Stothard learned the art of combining colors by closely studying butterflies' wings. He would often say that no one knew what he owed to these tiny insects. A burned stick and a barn door served Wilkie in lieu of a pencil and canvas. Berwick first practiced drawing on the cottage walls of his native village, which he covered with his sketches in chalk; and Benjamin West made his first brushes out of the cat's tail. Ferguson laid down in the fields at night in a blanket, and made a map of the heavenly bodies by means of a thread with small beads on it, stretched between his eye and the stars. Franklin first robbed the thunder-cloud of its lightning by means of a kite made with two cross sticks and a handkerchief. Watt made his first model of the condensing steam engine out of an old anatomist's syringe, used to inject the arteries previous to dissection. Clifford worked his first problem in mathematics when a cobbler's apprentice, upon scraps of leather, which he beat smooth for the purpose; while Rittenhouse, the great astronomer, first calculated eclipses on his plow.—*Exchange*.

The Spanish Minister of War has presented General Sickles, the United States Minister at Madrid, with a sword made expressly for him at Toledo. The hilt is ornamented with the arms of the United States, and on the blade is inscribed the names of the battles in which the General distinguished himself.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. JOSEPH ARCH.

On Tuesday evening a number of the organized workmen of this city entertained Mr. Arch and his associate, Mr. Clayden, at a social entertainment in the Trades' Assembly Hall. The weather was, unfortunately most unpromising, and in consequence, the attendance was not so large as had been anticipated. There were present, however, representatives from all the trades of the city, and shortly after eight o'clock about fifty persons sat down to the "good things" provided by Mr. A. Raffignon. The chair was ably filled by Mr. J. W. Carter, President Canada Labor Union. After the repast had been heartily partaken of, the chairman proposed, as the first toast, "Her Majesty the Queen," which was drunk with enthusiasm, the company singing God Save the Queen. "The Governor General and Lieutenant-Governors," came next, and after the toast had been received, Mr. Macduff sang "The Misfortunes of poor Joe."

The Chairman then gave "the President of the United States," which was duly honored. Mr. G. Hewitt sang a suitable song, and was heartily encored. The next toast was "The Dominion of Canada."

Mr. Donaldson responded in well-fitting terms. He expressed the pleasure it afforded him to be present, but stated he had not expected to make any remarks; but he was glad he could speak of the progress and prosperity of the Dominion. He came to Canada in 1833, and was consequently one of the early settlers. During his stay here he had travelled extensively through the country, and had seen many changes; but he could emphatically state that he never knew the country to be in so a prosperous condition as it was at the present time. He had been present at a great many of our agricultural fairs, which might be regarded as true criterions, and in every instance they gave evidences of the marked improvement in the country. He spoke of the difficulties that all new comers have to encounter, but experience proved that they generally got on well, and it was found that the inducements here were more than mere wages, for after a few years they were able to make for themselves a comfortable home. He remarked that the increase of emigration to this country was some 4,000 or 5,000 more this year than it was last, yet it was not a tithe of the number of people that was required. They could not expect the time to arrive when there would not be room for emigrants, for the industry of the many would make room for those that came after. He never advised emigrants to go up to the Muskoka grants until they had been in the country some twelve months, and had gained some experience. He considered that if the Government cleared some few acres of land, and put up cottages on the land, it would be a great means to encourage emigration. Before closing his remarks he would like to state that it was proposed by the authorities to provide still lower rates of passage for emigrants during the next season; and he was happy to say that however much the Local and Dominion Governments might differ politically, they were heartily in accord on the important question of emigration. He hoped that we should secure a large portion of the class represented by the guest of the evening, and Mr. Arch could go home and satisfy his friends that we here in Canada have a home for every man who came prepared to work.

After Mr. Donaldson's remarks, Mr. E. Hewitt sang "Whip poor Will," which was heartily encored.

The Chairman then said—I rise to perform the most pleasing duty of the evening, that of proposing the health of our guests. We have met here to-night to show our appreciation of the efforts made by our friend Mr. Arch for the general good of his fellow men, especially for that portion of them, with whom he is more intimately associated. It is said that we should give honor to whom honor is due and I take this early opportunity of saying, that for the distinguishing services rendered to his fellow laborers, the workmen of Toronto honor him with their entire confidence. I have been repeatedly asked, who is this Mr. Arch? I will give two general answers to this question, in the first place I say that Mr. Joseph Arch is a workman, one who by the sweat of his brow and the hard toiling of his hands, has to earn a livelihood for himself and family, and not only so, but after the hard day's work is over and the heated brain is cooled, and being struck with the poor, downcast and discouraging position of his neighbors, sets to think out a plan for their relief. Now, every age has its heroes, and every cause its champions, and I rejoice to-night to say, that we have amongst us, the champion of a down-trodden and despised portion of the people, viz., the Agricultural Laborers of England. It would be useless on my part to attempt to describe the sad and low state in which these people are found. No words of mine could convey one half the amount of misery and destitution that is in their midst. It is one thing to hear a tale told, and to read how that people suffer from want of proper treatment, but it is altogether a different thing, to witness with your eye the man in trouble and trouble tenfold. Yonder, across the mighty Atlantic, in a land professedly religious, second to none in the whole world for her riches, her civilization, and her literature, dwells a portion of her people in abject slavery, with energies