

5. Flat Race, 100 yds.—1st prize, value \$10, presented by W. E. Cornell, John Barnes; 2nd, Pair Sewed Gaiters, John Turner, Henry Lappin; 3rd, Pair Pants, H. Matheson, David Brown.

6. Running Hop, Step and Jump, (two hops barred).—1st prize, Superior Silk Hat, presented by T. McCrosson & Co., Richard Fry; 2nd, Gent's Silk Umbrella, Chandler & Platt, Henry Lappin; 3rd, Dry Goods, value \$3, R. J. Hunter, David Brown.

7. Hurdle Race, three hurdles, 200 yards, hurdles 3ft. 10in.—1st prize, Picture and Frame, value \$7, presented by R. Phillips, C. Kennedy; 2nd, Goods, value of \$5, Golden Lion, Henry Lappin; 3rd, Vest, Conn & Alison, John Ryan.

8. Standing Jump.—1st prize, Silver Cup, presented by J. Segsworth, John Hess; 2nd, Fishing Rod, O. & I. Wardell, George Huson; 3rd, Ontario Workman for one year, Samuel Marshall.

9. Three-legged Race.—1st prize, 2 Boxes Cigars, presented by Samuel Westman, T. Hartnett; 2nd, 2 White Vests, Bland & Leask, John Hess.

10. Running Jump.—1st prize, Picture, value \$5, presented by H. Mathews and Bros., John Cooney; 2nd, Silk Hat, D. O'Connor, George Huson; 3rd, Gold Breast Pin, J. Wanless, J. Carroll.

11. Ladies' Race, 100 yards.—1st prize, Teapot, presented by W. H. Sparrow, Miss Mary Jane Kanean; 2nd, Crut Stand, Noah L. Piper & Son, Annie Lynch.

12. Boys' Race, (under 15 years), 100 yards.—1st prize, a Book, A. S. Irving, Charles Wakefield; 2nd, Album, A. Shaw, James Purtell.

13. Girls' Race, (under 12 years), 75 yards.—1st prize, Goods to value of \$2, presented by E. Lawson, Miss Annie Kanean; 2nd, Pair Cuffs, Henderson & Bostwick, Miss Kanean.

14. Old Man's Race, (aged 50 and upwards), 100 yards.—Goods to value of \$4, presented by G. Harcourt, John Purtett.

15. Consolation Race, 100 yards.—Bottles of Claret, presented by M. A. Thomas, English Chop House, T. Davis.

16. Prize Waltz.—1st, Ladies' Silk Umbrella, presented by Thompson & Son, Noted, Miss Clarence; 2nd, Gold Chain, Wardell, Variety Hall, Miss Maladine.

Boys under 12, 100 yards.—1st prize, Wm. Davidson; 2nd, R. Corcoran.

Mr. Wiggins, caterer upon the occasion, gave a box of cigars to be contested for by the committee in a race of 100 yards, which Mr. John Hewitt, Corresponding Secretary of the Trades' Assembly, won easily.

The Committee thankfully acknowledge the following sums of money:—Samuel Beatty, Leader Office, \$10; J. & G. W. Cox, \$5; Robert Bell, \$5; John Hallam, \$5; Lieut.-Gov. Howland, \$5; C. Page & Sons, \$2.50; P. Burns, \$2; Hugh Millar, \$1.

On Wednesday evening the prizes were distributed at the Trades' Assembly Hall.

WAGES AND OUTLAY.

The question of wages and working hours is a great question, but even when that question is well settled the trouble is not ended. The workman or his wife has to spend the whole or nearly all their earnings on the necessities of life. The grocer and the baker may be friends or foes. An honest tradesman is the workman's friend. Pure articles at fair prices are what the workman wants, but does not always obtain.

All those wishing to know where to trade most advantageously should consult our advertising columns, and pay a visit to those who are desirous of courting the custom and respect of the working class.

The Printers strike at Milwaukee has created greater excitement in that city than any event since the Chicago fire. The newspapers are regularly issued, but show a lean appearance.

A temperance movement of a novel and amusing nature has secured quite a number of unwilling teetotal converts in New York, from the flowing bowl. A ship arrived a few days ago from Cuba, bringing several corpses in spirits. The bodies were taken out, and the liquor, it is said, sold by wholesale dealers to a number of retailers, so that it has got spread around; of course, those who know all the particulars keep silent, and no one can even find out what kind of liquor it was, whether rum, whiskey, or what, so those who are not so far gone as to be perfectly careless what they swallow, are in a hobble, and many of the regular drinkers of that city are at present total abstainers.

Ten thousand workmen in the great English arsenal at Woolwich, are agitating for nine hours a day.

BUTCHERS' PIC-NIC.

The pic-nic held at the West Lodge Gardens, under the auspices of the Toronto Butchers' Association, was very largely patronised, about 3,000 people being present. Great praise is due to the Committee of Management for the admirable manner in which all the arrangements were carried out. Notwithstanding the repeated attempts of a few young gentlemen in elaborate shirt-frills to provoke a riot, the proceedings passed off with scarcely a single hitch. The pic-nic may be pronounced a perfect success. A series of games was organized under the superintendence of Messrs. Dunn and Britton, for which a large number of competitors entered, and prizes to the amount of \$500 awarded. The weather was excessively sultry, and the demand for refreshments was proportionately great. The waltzing competition excited a great deal of altercation, as well as of angry feeling, the decision of the judges being for some time obstinately disputed. As usual, the climbing of the greasy pole provoked roars of laughter, and the prize, a ham, was won by a lad named R. Coope. Part of the band of the 10th Royals was in attendance during the day and played a very good selection of dance music. The proceedings terminated with a very fine display of fireworks, and the visitors dispersed well satisfied with the day's amusement. The following are the lists of the prizes and winners:—

300 yards race, open to all.—1st prize \$10, H. Giddins; 2nd prize, pair of boots, E. Verrell; 3rd prize, bottle of beer, D. Kennedy.

100 yards race, open to all.—1st, C. Burns, \$5; 2nd, Anderson, pair of boots; 3rd, E. Verrell, box of cigars.

100 yards race, butchers employees only.—1st, B. Allison, \$8; 2nd, B. McLeary, pair of pants; 3rd, G. Eastwood, shirt.

100 yards, open to members of the Association.—1st, E. Bird, walking stick; 2nd, Deacon, saw; 3rd, Chapman, copy of the *Sporting Times*.

Hop, Step and Leap, open to all.—1st, C. Burns, Hat; 2nd, E. Verrell, Box of Cigars; 3rd, J. Hickey, Pair of Boots.

Three Standing Jumps, open to all.—1st, E. Verrell, Hat; 2nd, J. Hickey, Box of Cigars; 3rd, J. Perry, Bottle of Wine.

Half-mile Race, Butchers' Employees.—1st, W. Crealoch, Suit of Clothes; 2nd, W. Miller, \$5; 3rd, E. Price, Pair of Pants.

Half-mile race, open to all.—1st, J. Wilson, Silver Watch; 2nd, Mulvaney, \$10; 3rd, H. Harney, 2 Doz. of Ale.

Race running backwards, 100 yards, 1st, E. Verrell, Vases; 2nd, Larnega, Tobacco Box; 3rd, Charlton, \$1.50.

Champion Race, one mile.—1st C. Nurse, \$20; 2nd, P. Kinnear, Silver Cup; 3rd, J. K. Leslie, Ham.

Three-legged Race, Butchers' employees.—1st, O'Halloran and Price, \$5.00; 2nd, Crealoch and Melloy, two boxes Cigars; 3rd, Davies and Dain, two bottles Brandy.

Three-legged Race, open to all.—1st, Wilson and Verrell, \$5; 2nd, McKormick and Christie, two boxes Cigars; 3rd, Charlton and Graham, one doz. Ale.

Half-mile Hurdle Race, open to all.—1st, A. Sylvester, \$10; 2nd, E. Verrell, one gallon Brandy; 3rd, J. McBride, two doz. Ale.

400 yards Race, Butchers' employees.—1st, Crealoch, Gold Pen; 2nd, O'Halloran, Silk Hat; 3rd, W. Miller, Lamp.

150 yards Race, members of the Association only.—1st, E. Bird, Mail one year; 2nd, Chapman, Smoking Cap; 3rd, W. Deacon, Lamp.

Two hundreds yards Race, open to all.—1st, C. Burns, \$5; 2nd, J. Burns, box Cigars; 3rd, E. Verrell, Ham.

Putting Stone.—1st, Curran, box Cigars; 2nd, Patterson, bottle of Wine; 3rd, Crady, D. Bitters.

Cigar Race, open.—1st, C. W. Miller, Silk Hat; 2nd, H. Kelly, Lamp.

Walking Race, half-mile, open.—1st, J. K. Leslie, Silk Hat; 2nd, E. Verrell, Wheelbarrow; 3rd, J. Jenkins, Lamp.

Hopping Race, 50 yards, open.—1st, C. Burns, Bird-cage; 2nd, J. K. Leslie, six boxes Collars; 3rd, E. Price, twelve boxes Blacking.

Waltzing, open.—1st, P. Greene and lady, Lady's Companion; 2nd, J. Perry, lady's Boots.

Waltzing, Butchers' employees.—A. Crealoch and lady, \$10; 2nd, J. Maloney and lady, \$5.

Walking Horizontal Bar over Water.—Jas. Calgey, Silver Watch.

First Consolation Race, open.—1st, J. Foster, box of Soap; 2nd, Ellwood, box of Cigars; 3rd, A. Romain, Irish Canadian.

Second Consolation Race, Butchers' employees.—1st, Chantler, Ham; 2nd, T. Fulford, bottle of Brandy; 3rd, Crealoch, tie and collars.

Third Consolation Race, Butchers' employees.—1st, Gray, gallon Brandy; 2nd, L. Britton, Ham; 3rd, Charlton, one doz. Liniment.

Greasy Pole, open.—R. Coope, Ham.

Catching Greasy Pig, open.—J. Rogers, pig.

MONTREAL UNION NINE-HOUR'S LEAGUE.

From the Correspondence of the Northern Journal.

DEAR SIR,—We, the Executive Council of the Montreal Union Nine-Hour's League, desire, through your columns, to define in a few words the steps we have already taken, our present situation, and our future course, in striving to gain our object. Early in the month of March of this year a number of workmen, interested in the

progress the nine-hour's movement was making in Great Britain, and influenced by the appearance of an agitation in Ontario, met to discuss the merits of the question as it effected this country.

The result was the formation of the above-named League, whose numbers within a month swelled to 2,000 members. The main plank of our platform was to secure nine hours per day (or its equivalent 54 hours per week) as a fair day's work. In order to gain this object every legitimate means were to be used, avoiding angry words and hasty action. We had good reasons to assume this position, seeing that our own honor was at stake, as also that of the committee of gentlemen appointed by the employers to watch over our interest. Being very wishful to have a practical expression of such interest, coming from such a valuable source, several invitations were sent to their Honorary Secretary, but the interest, so very deep—as we suppose—has not yet risen to the surface.

In the latter part of March a mass meeting was held, whereat it was unanimously resolved that, "On and after the first day of July, 1872, fifty-four hours should constitute a week's work of six days." Up to the present time we have not deviated or receded from our intended course. Peaceably, yet energetically, we have held on our way, and as our conduct has been such as to win the commendation of those averse to the movement, we feel stimulated to work for success upon these grounds. Our hopes have not been blasted or our plans frustrated, seeing that eleven firms, employing in the aggregate fifteen hundred men, have made the concession, or promised to do so by the first of July. We are yet encouraged to hope that ere the sun's dawn upon that most eventful morn that not only eleven, but every firm, where the system will prove beneficial, will adopt it.

As we were not unduly influenced at the commencement of this agitation, neither shall we permit ourselves to be intoxicated by the success of our well directed efforts. Constantly keeping in view the identity of the employers' interests with those of our own, we can say, with becoming satisfaction, that no employer has been ill-spoken of, or unduly influenced in the matter. On the other hand, we only chronicle a single instance in which an employer has met with incivility or disrespect at the hands of his employees.

On the first of July, three months will have elapsed since that day was spoken of as the time when fifty-four hours should constitute a week's work of six days.

Our object is not wholly accomplished. We reiterate our desire that that day shall reveal to the land the peaceful fruits of a well conducted effort to ameliorate the condition of our order, and that without sacrifice to the capitalist or the country.

We have glanced at our course and conduct hitherto. We do not beg for sympathy. We offer no threat.

In conclusion, we shall stand by our platform until our object is gained. We have used every peaceable effort, and are still willing to do so. Should the employers force us to extreme measures, we cannot be responsible for the issues. It is certain that such a course will be injurious to the country and themselves.

The blame will be upon their own shoulders.

We remain, Sir, on behalf of the M. U. N. H. League, yours respectfully,

JAMES BLACK,
WM. MOORE,
THOS. ARCE,
WM. CAREY,
WM. RAFFERTY,
WM. BARLOW,
JAMES FENWICK,
Executive Council.
THOMAS SHAW,
Secretary.

June 27th, 1872.

CONFERENCE OF IRONWORKERS.

A conference of ironworkers was opened on Monday and resumed on Tuesday. The number of men represented was between 40,000 and 50,000, employed in Staffordshire, East Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Monmouthshire, Scotland, and elsewhere. Mr. Ancott presided. The object of the conference was to endeavour to unite the whole of the ironworkers in the United Kingdom in one national association, so that the same policy might be pursued by all. As the prices of iron rise and fall in the different markets simultaneously, so it is thought that should wages rise and fall at one and the same time throughout the whole of the iron districts. The following resolutions were adopted:—"That there shall be one national union extending to all ironworking districts, and embracing all ironworkers, including blast furnacemen and others connected with the trade who are disposed to associated with us." "To en-

able the ironworkers to accomplish the above object the delegates assembled at this conference agree, in the name of their constituents, to accept and abide by the revised rules which have received the careful consideration of Mr. Rupert Kettle, with such by-laws as may be agreed to by the delegates assembled, and which in their opinion are desirable to promote efficiency in the working department of the association. All the by-laws to be approved by at least three-fourths of the members before they become binding." It having been agreed that 2,000 members should have the privilege of appointing an agent, the following resolution was passed:—"That there shall be an agent appointed from Staffordshire and East Worcestershire, as soon as the recognized number of members, according to the monthly returns from the above named districts, amount to 2,000." It was arranged that delegates should be sent out as soon as possible to the various districts, where there is no association of ironworkers, with the object of getting the men to unite. The conference, which had sat with closed doors, concluded about six o'clock.

THE JUBILEE.

Boston, July 1.—The Irish band paraded to-day. There was an immense procession, nearly two miles long. The Fenians turned out. The City Government welcomed the band, forty in number, at the Parker House, and an address was presented to Mr. Clements, in behalf of the Irish residents. The French band participated. The heat was so overpowering that the band left for home after the reception at the Parker House in carriages, and the procession dispersed. This is the Irish day of the Jubilee. Moore's compositions were largely performed by the orchestra, bands and choros. The Irish attended in immense numbers, some 35,000 in all. The Guards were well received in "Zampa." They also gave Irish melodies, and were brilliantly applauded. It was one of the best receptions they have had.

Intense heat continues to-day, notwithstanding which there was an imposing show of Irish Societies and military in the procession to receive the Irish band, and crowds of people gathered along the route, cheering heartily. The Mayor briefly welcomed the band at the City Hall, and subsequently a collation was provided for the visitors by the city, at the Parker House.

To-day (Monday) which was announced as peculiarly devoted to the Irish, drew an audience of only 20,000. A fantasia from Faust by the French band, the astonishing accomplishment of Madame Peschka Leuter in an air of the "Queen of the Night," from the "Magic Flute," and the performance of the Irish band, under Clements, were the popular features, although the English and German bands were received with great favor. The Irish musicians showed their skill under an accomplished leader, who had had them in training but a short time, and were kept on the stage for nearly an hour. The enthusiasm was immense, and overtopped that aroused by the Anvil Chorus with its guns and strikes. "The Harp that once through Tara's halls" was sung by the chorus and audience, and the Grenadier Band revived the enthusiasm by performing in fine style the "Oberon Overture," and on the encore several English and American favorites. The Don Juan overture by the German band was also favorably received.

Greely will attend on Wednesday, which is to be called the Irish-American day.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

NEW YORK, July 2.—A letter from Zanzibar reports the reception of news there through an Arab trader. That Livingstone was alive and well at Ujiji, in April, and that all the European residents believed the report. This is important, merely as corroborating the statements received from Stanley, by an entirely different route.

LONDON, July 2.—Letters from Stanley, in search of Livingstone, have been forwarded, of which the following is a summary:—Stanley reached Unyanyembe on the 23rd of September, 1871, having lost on the way by illness one white man, two of the armed escort, eight pages, two horses and twenty-seven asses; from thence he intended advancing on Ujiji, but found terrible difficulties in the way. Mirambo, king of Ujowa, declared no caravan should pass Ujiji except over his body. Arabs declared war, and anticipated victory. I gave assistance the first day in concert with the Arabs, and attacked two villages and captured, killed and drove away the inhabitants. On the second day I caught the fever; on the third day the Arabs were ambushed and routed with terrific slaughter; on the fourth day there was a general desertion of the Arabs, and my own men all but six abandoned us.

Mirambo threatened Unyanyembe. I fortified the houses, selected 150 fugitives with five day's provisions and hoisted the American flag. Mirambo retired without attacking. I then started for Ujiji on another road. The Arabs endeavored to dissuade me and said death was certain, and frightened my followers. Shaw deserted, but I nevertheless pushed forward over the untrodden desert for

400 miles and prosecuted the suburbs of Ujiji, which I entered, firing guns and carrying the American flag at the head of the procession. The astonished natives flocked out in crowds with deafening shouts. I noticed in the centre of a group of Arabs—strongly contrasting their sunburnt faces with the hale looking grey bearded white man wearing a naval cap with faded gold band and red woollen shirt.

Preserving a demeanour of calmness before the Arabs I inquired, "Dr. Livingstone I presume?" He smilingly answered "Yes." He informed me that he started in March, 1866, with twelve sepoys, nine Jolanna men and seven liberated slaves, travelled up the bank of the Rovuma, his men got frightened, deserted, and reported Dr. Livingstone dead, as an excuse for desertion. He crossed the Chambezi and found it not the Portuguese Zambesi, but wholly a separate river. He traced it and found that it was called further on Lualaba—he explored 700 miles and found that the Chambezi is doubtless the source of the Nile, and that the length of the Nile is 2,600 miles. It is not supplied by the Tanganyika—he reached within 180 miles of the explored ground when he was obliged to return to Ujiji destitute—he here met me. We both left on the 16th of October and arrived at Unyanyembe at the end of November. We spent 28 days exploring the district together. We spent Christmas in Ujiji. I arrived on the coast on March the 14th, leaving Dr. Livingstone at Unyanyembe, to explore the north of Tanganyika and the remaining 180 miles of the Lualaba river. This will occupy the next two years.

CABLE NEWS.

MADRID, July 1.—The King will soon visit the Northern Provinces of the Kingdom, and pass through those which have been most disturbed by the Carlist agitation. The Republicans have resolved to oppose every form of monarchical government in Spain, to acknowledge no monarchical authority, and to abstain from all elections while a monarchy exists in the country. At the same time members of the majority in the Cortes and former members of the Ministry belonging to the Conservative party have determined to withdraw from the political arena.

PARIS, July 1.—The Treaty providing for the evacuation of French territory by the German troops, which was signed last Saturday night, requires the ratification of the French and German Governments within one week after having been signed. One half milliard francs of the war indemnity are to be paid two months after the ratification of the treaty, when the department of Marne and Upper Marne are to be evacuated. The second half milliard on the 1st of March, 1873, and one milliard francs on the 1st of March, 1874, when the departments of the Ardennes and Vosges are to be evacuated. The last milliard francs of indemnity, with accrued interest thereon, are to be paid on the 1st of March, 1875, when the departments of the Meuse and Meurthe, and the fortress of Belfort are to be evacuated.

At the session of the National Assembly to-day, M. Goudard, the Minister of Finance, will introduce a bill authorizing a new loan to meet the requirements of the Treaty.

PARIS, July 1.—In the National Assembly this p.m., M. Pouzat read the text of the Treaty for the evacuation of France, just concluded with Germany. Great disappointment was felt when it was found by the clauses of the Treaty, that, although certain districts are to be gradually evacuated, Germany has the right to maintain the full strength of an army of occupation in France until the war indemnity is entirely liquidated. The Minister of Finance did not submit at to-day's session, his bill for raising a new loan to meet the obligations of the Treaty.

PARIS, July 2.—The trials by court martial of the woman Clariot, who gained notoriety during the Communist reign in Paris by murdering a *gendarme*, and the man Philippe, who was a prominent member of the Commune, and participated in many of its most disgraceful acts, have just terminated. Both were convicted of the charges preferred against them, and sentenced to be executed.

MADRID, July 2.—The Government has sent large reinforcements of troops to Catalonia, so as to be in readiness to act promptly should any disloyal demonstration be made.

The Field gives the following as the dimensions of a grand old yew tree growing on the Marquis of Bath's estate in Wiltshire: Height 50ft., circumference of branches 164ft., spread of branches from north to south 53ft., and from east to west 60ft., girth of stem at 1ft. from the ground 32ft., smallest girth of stem 24ft. 6in.; length of stem 7ft. Under ordinary circumstances, the age of yew trees may be approximately guessed at by allowing a century for every foot in diameter of stem; thus this remarkable old tree may safely be calculated at from 1,100 to 1,200 years old. It is a growing, healthy tree, rather cone-shaped, and is very dense in foliage.

NOTICE.

TO BRASS FINISHERS AND PLUMBERS.

In consequence of a STRIKE in the above trades in Montreal, journeymen are warned not to go to that city.