

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE WESTERN DIVISION OF THE CITY OF TORONTO.

GENTLEMEN,—  
At the urgent request of numerous electors of this Division I have consented to allow myself to be nominated as a candidate at the coming election, to represent you in the House of Commons.

In a few days I will more fully express to you my views and claims on your suffrages, which I consider equal to those of any candidate who may offer himself for your approbation.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
JOHN CARR.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE Eastern Division of the City of Toronto.

GENTLEMEN,—  
I have the honour to announce that I intend to be a Candidate for the House of Commons, in the above Division, at the coming General Election for the Dominion Parliament.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
JAMES BEATY.  
Toronto, 24th June, 1872.

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.

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.

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All communications should be addressed to the Office, 112 Bay Street, or to Post Office Box 1025.  
J. S. WILLIAMS,  
SUPERINTENDENT.

The Ontario Workman.  
TORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1872.

THE WORKINGMAN AND HIS FRIENDS.

The *Globe* is on the "backward track." In its issue of Monday appeared an article solemnly protesting against what it calls setting class against class. It is very convenient sometimes for some people to be utterly oblivious of their past actions, and yet it will be remembered that the sentiments expressed by the "managing director" of the same journal a few short weeks ago were to the following effect: "Crush out the aspirations of employees!" "Ostracise Union men!" "Drive them out of Canada!" This mild advice was given at a meeting of employers held in the Agricultural Hall some time in April last. Of course, this was not by any means endeavoring to array class against class! The *Globe* is evidently awaking to the fact that it made a grand mistake in rabidly opposing the workingmen, and is commencing to see the folly of a wrong-headed opposition to a popular feeling, and so it would now make a "flank movement," and would have us believe that its opposition to the working classes was—as in the case of its recent unworthy aspersions upon a gentleman of high social standing—of a "hypothetical character." The *Globe* says that "at present there is a dead set made at what is

called the workingman;" but we expect it will be found that the workingmen have made a "dead set" at the *Globe* and all concerned therewith—and not all the sophistry of the "managing director" will pull the wool over their eyes, or blot out of their recollection the record of the animus shown by him towards them, notably within the past few months.

But the *Globe*, in alluding to the recent prosecution of the printers, boldly makes an assertion which is far wide of the truth. It says:—

"A foolish and dishonest outcry was raised at the time of the printers' strike that the old law against combinations was revived in order to crush working-men while doing what they were entitled to do. The facts of the case were notoriously otherwise. The existence and character of the law in question were brought out by the statement of counsel in a case submitted to him for his legal advice. But that law was never acted upon, and was never sought to be acted upon, as every man competently acquainted with what was done knows full well. The steps taken against certain printers were not in connection with the law now repealed, but with a law still in force in Britain and still in force in Canada—the law against the intimidation of others to prevent them from following their ordinary occupation in any way judged by themselves to be most for their advantage."

Those who followed throughout the evidence given at the trial of the members of the Vigilance Committee know full well that not one act of intimidation was sought to be proved by the prosecuting counsel, that all the documents submitted and the evidence adduced merely was intended to prove that a Typographical Union was in existence, and that the accused were members thereof; and to show that such was the case we here reproduce the summary of the arguments of both counsel. After the prosecution had submitted all their evidence, Dr. McMichael, the counsel for the defence, argued as follows:—

"That designed obstruction was not proved. It was not the original design of the union. He contended that there could be nothing illegal in the mere combination of men for the purpose of keeping wages at a certain scale any more than in a combination of masters to keep the men down. If one was illegal the other was. If the Magistrate thought the case was one for a jury he should not call witnesses."

"The Magistrate thought the case was not very strong."  
"Mr. McKenzie (Counsel for the prosecution) thought differently, and urged that the union was illegal at common law. A conspiracy was a combination of one or more persons to act unlawfully. The conspiracy consisted of the illegal combination; that was all that was necessary. It was actually decided in England that advice given to a servant to leave was illegal: It was also decided by Sir A. Cockburn that a combination to foreshorten hours or raise wages was illegal; there could be no doubt that the rules put in were the rules of the Typographical Union of Toronto; he argued that the printed rules directing the terms for which the printers were to work, and other personal matters, were illegal. On the 18th of March a scale of prices was sent to the masters. One of the purposes of the union was to regulate the scale of prices, and therefore was illegal under the common law, and a conspiracy. Baron Bramwell had decided that such a combination was illegal, if for the purpose of coercing liberty of mind. The learned counsel said that if such combinations were permitted, there would be an end to all civil liberty. A man had a perfect right to go to his employers and say, undoubtedly, that he would not work for more than 8 or 9 hours a day, but if a combination to force this as a rule was permitted, the results would be most disastrous. Their rules with regard to strikes were also clearly illegal. It had been proved that a circular was sent to the masters, which was not complied with. Then followed the strike, which strike was decided upon on the 21st March, at a meeting, by the vote of the Union, and it took place on the 25th. The learned counsel argued that the case of conspiracy was thus proved."

Now, we ask our readers, after they have carefully read the above summary, to point out one argument that would lead them to believe that the prosecution of those men was for "intimidation" and not merely for "combination and conspiracy," as the *Globe* was pleas-

ed to call it in its earlier stages; and we further ask whether the whole of the arguments throughout were not based upon the law now repealed, and upon no other—a law which declared a Trades' Union, as such, to be illegal? We are of the opinion that the extracts given above show conclusively the utter falsity of the assertion that the steps taken against certain printers were not in connection with the law now repealed," and we commend to the careful perusal of the "managing director" the arguments above, and let him especially note the unctious with which the prosecuting counsel declared that "the case of conspiracy was thus proved."

But the *Globe* is especially exercised over the presentation that is to be made to Lady Macdonald in the Music Hall this evening, and makes a great many impertinent enquiries as to where the money came from, wherewith to purchase the testimonial—and sneeringly asks whether it came from the clouds, or was conveniently "found," or whether a certain Senator did not "drop a copper or two;" and oracularly remarks, "sure we are there is not a workingman in Toronto that ever gave a dime to help the purchase of the testimonial." We are not aware that it is very much the business of the "managing director" to know where the money came from, nor do we feel disposed to enlighten him upon the subject—one thing, however, is very certain,—the *Globe* does not know everything, for while we are positive the "managing director" did not contribute even a bawbee, yet we do know that quite a number of the workingmen have subscribed towards the testimonial. As the *Mail* very forcibly remarks, the working classes "are quite able to provide the means necessary to manifest their gratitude for the services of Sir John A. Macdonald, and they have done so. They have neither required, nor asked for, the assistance of a Senator or anybody else outside their own ranks."

TO THE WORKING CLASSES OF ONTARIO.

FELLOW-TOILERS,—The present year is one in which the attention of all classes on this continent has been directed, in a very marked manner, to a readjustment of the relations of Capital to Labor, and the struggle which has resulted from the consideration of this question has been forced from the limits of logical discussion into the arena of strife, by the stubborn and implacable attitude of the employers of Labor,—a result which we endeavored to avoid by every reasonable means, as it was seen that such a result must inflict loss and damage upon all parties—a loss that could have been easily avoided by a calm and careful consideration of the said question in all its social bearings; a loss inflicted upon the community and upon individuals for which we are by no means responsible, and which, so far as the main question is concerned, leaves it very much in the same position as we found it, with this exception, that in those firms where the question has been handled in a common-sense manner by the employer and employed, the happiest results have been arrived at, and the experience of the past two months amply confirms the assertions of the supporters of the reduction of the hours of labor—namely, that production would be increased not diminished, by the aforesaid reduction of time. It has been amply demonstrated that such is the fact, thus clearly proving that it is possible to settle all social questions by a free and full investigation of their merits and bearing upon the whole community.

Now, in order to accomplish this in future, it is necessary that we have a free and independent organ, an organ untrammelled by the influence of advertisers, who, by withdrawing their patronage from such an organ, can cripple its efficiency, and thereby prevent, from selfish motives, the clear and impartial statement of the right and justice of any cause such an organ may have seen proper to advocate.

A paper, therefore, to be able to set

both sides of any public question in a fair and impartial manner before the public, must be independent, or at least under the control of men governed by justice, repudiating selfishness, and determined to search after and find the truth. Such a paper we have in the ONTARIO WORKMAN, which we feel happy to be able to recommend, and which should be in the hands and homes of every laborer in the province. This paper will continue to advocate in the future, as it has done in the past, the best interests of the working classes of the Province of Ontario, and will, in conjunction with the really independent papers of Quebec, advocate and continue to press upon the public of the Dominion the following much needed reforms, until they are adopted throughout the length and breadth of the land:

1st. The reduction of the hours of labor in all cases where such reduction is applicable to the usages of the trade or occupation of any portion of the working class.

2nd. An advance of wages equal to the proposed reduction of time in any trade or occupation where the usages of such trade or occupation prevent a ready application of the short time system, and in trades where piece work is the prevailing rule, such an advance in wages as shall enable the parties engaged in those trades to earn as much as will enable them to shorten the hours of labor in the same ratio as day laborers.

3rd. The closing of all retail stores not later than six or seven o'clock (Saturdays not excepted), so as to enable all storekeepers' assistants to enjoy a portion of the advantages acquired by the rest of the community. This it will urge by repeated appeals to the purchasers, as the matter lies mainly in their hands, and in doing so, the conductors expect the hearty co-operation of every working man. It has long been the plea of avaricious storekeepers that they were forced to keep open to accommodate the working population. By consumers purchasing early, therefore, storekeepers would be deprived of this excuse. In order to accomplish this, the Saturday half-holiday will be kept prominently before the public.

In politics, the ONTARIO WORKMAN does not recognize either of the present political parties. It will enunciate, and continue to advocate, such measures as shall tend best to re-adjust the distribution of the advantages and privileges of the Dominion, measures that will open up and develop the resources of the whole country, believing that the true source of greatness is in the fullest and freest development of all the natural advantages of a country, assisted by all the means modern art has placed at our disposal.

In order, therefore, to give the working class the influence that rightly belongs to them as the greatest taxpayers in the Dominion, it will urge the following reforms in Parliament:

1st. Manhood suffrage, with certain qualifications.  
2nd. Vote by ballot.

3rd. The extension of the franchise to all widows, or who are householders, representing property by paying taxes.

4th. The share or property vote in all corporations contracting debts, as the property in those corporations is the security for such municipal debts.

5th. A liberal land policy—a policy calculated to keep our young men at home by encouraging mechanics and others employed in our public works to take up and improve the wild lands of the Dominion; as the present Free Grant Act of Ontario is capable of still greater improvement by changing the actual settlement clause into an actual improvement clause; appointing an inspector, and insisting upon the full complement of improvements being done each and every year by the agent of the locatee, while residence in the Province will be deemed sufficient, so long as the improvements are actually accomplished.

Believing that the foregoing measures are actually required in order to enable the working class to reap the advantage they are entitled to, and being fully persuaded that the ONTARIO WORKMAN, under its present able management, is

capable of conducting the foregoing measures to a successful issue, we believe it to be the duty of every workingman to subscribe to such a paper.

Agents wanted in every town and village in the Province, to circulate what we can in all truth and justice call the workingman's paper.

HAMILTON N.H.L. COM. ON COR. J. PRYKE, President.

WATER WORKS COMMISSION.

The first regular meeting of the newly-elected Water Works Commissioners was held on Monday afternoon in the City Clerk's Office. There were present, the Hon. George W. Allan, Messrs. Samuel Platt, John Worthington and Robert Bell. His Worship the Police Magistrate administered the oath of office to the members of the Commission present. The City Clerk took the chair, when it was moved by the Hon. Mr. Allan, and seconded by Mr. Bell, that Mr. John Worthington be Chairman of the Board. This was carried unanimously, and Mr. Worthington took the chair. In doing so, he returned thanks for the honor conferred, and stated that in fulfilling the duties of the position he would endeavor to carry out the views of the Board rather than his own. The meeting adjourned until Tuesday afternoon.

A RUSSIAN BICENTENNARY.

On Tuesday morning, the 11th June, at seven o'clock, the festivities at St. Peterburg, in celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Peter the Great, were ushered in by a salute of artillery. Between nine and ten a solemn service took place in the Cathedral within the fortress. The Emperor and the Court were present. Detachments of troops were on guard outside. A procession by water to the landing-stage before the statue of Peter the Great then took place. The Emperor mounted his horse and rode along the line of troops, consisting of an imposing force of soldiers of all sorts, drawn up on the Isaac Plain. Vast crowds of spectators were present. A procession, consisting of deputations of the city authorities, the clergy, and officials of the Emperor and the Court, then slowly passed across the Isaac Plain to the Cathedral of St. Isaac. The troops presented arms, there was a roll of the drums, and then hearty cheers burst forth. The effect of the procession is said to have been remarkably fine. After the service in the Cathedral, the procession returned to the statue of Peter the Great, and some relics of the famous Czar, as well as some ancient flags, were blessed by the Metropolitan of Novgorod. A salute of 101 guns followed. The troops then marched past in splendid order. A popular fete was held on the Champ de Mars, and a regatta on the Neva.

EARLY CLOSING.

We particularly recommend to the attention of our readers the communication from a "Grocer," upon the subject of early closing. It is very much to be regretted that the whole movement should fall through, owing to the shortcoming of one individual, but we can only repeat what we said on a former occasion—the workingmen owe it to themselves, as it is their duty to their fellow-men, to help on the system of early closing, and they should see to it that all their purchases are made before seven o'clock. It can just as easily be done as leaving it over till nine or ten. Let the matter but be looked at in the right light, and we are certain "late shopping" would soon become a thing of the past.

The "sounds of preparation" are everywhere heard for a grand celebration of the "glorious twelfth," in this city.

The number of fatal cases of sun-stroke in New York city have been very large this year. The total number for six days ending with Friday last, was 1,348, against 710 for the same time last year, and 641 in 1870.