

politan Board of Works. These boards and municipal bodies to have power for sanitary measures, gas, water, &c., to relieve the House of Commons from unnecessary details of legislation.

Government to imitate the framing of a Code of International Law and the establishment of a High Court of Nations.

USE OF MONEY.

Whether we consider the laws which obtained in ancient times, or those which have been enforced during the present century, as bearing upon the use of money by labor, or the withholding of money by those classes which do nothing to add to its producing power; in either case history teaches us the simple lesson that the substitution of an artificial power such as money, for the very article which it but represents, has created a certain amount of belief in the fallacy that money itself is an actual value. It is nothing of the kind—and in this fact we find the solution of many a supposed mysterious collapse in financial circles, and many a gigantic throes of misery, spread over the homes of the middle gontee classes, and those whose lot has hitherto been to labor for themselves and others.

"Put money in thy purse," was the continuous advice of Iago to his traveling dupe. This was for the benefit of Iago, doubtless, so that he might count at any time on the purse of his dupe as his bank. "Put money in thy purse," now-a-days means that, unless you do so, the very wants of nature will not be supplied. Thus has a serfdom of circumstances been instituted, forseen in the past ages even by monarchs who ruled despotically, and who enacted that certain bounds should be placed to the extent of usury chargeable upon money simply used as such. The State, no matter in what part of the earth it exists, which allows an artificial medium of exchange to create an actual dearth, whether it be of raw material for manufacture, or of food or clothing, is equally guilty in the eyes of the Maker of the Universe in the decimation of populations which such circumstances invariably create, as the murderer who boldly challenges the traveller and robs him of life and money. There is no freedom where there is bondage; whether that bondage be openly avowed, as in the case of slaves sold and bought, or in the bondage which creates crime by simply making laws against which nature rebels, and when successfully so, proclaims her great wisdom over that of man. The struggles of the past ten years amongst the laboring population of the world have at length resulted in an inquiry into the relations of what is generally termed capital and labor. These two sources of wealth and power have been trotted out in leading newspapers, magazines and reviews, as two distinct and separate powers, antagonistic in a certain sense to each other, inasmuch, as the one not being able to do without the other, in their relations as fixed at present, and each seeking the upper hand, have hitherto simply succeeded in disagreeing, because of different ownerships.

The age of luxury which cannot exist, save and except a certain section of society are of a lazy character, fattening upon the industrious brain and body of labor, has produced an evil by the very institution of trades dependent upon the needs of luxury, but this is no reason why the manufacture of the raw material which contribute to luxurious necessities cannot be diverted into the right channel of use and ornament. Nature, which recognizes the capacity of use and abuse in all things, commends use and condemns and punishes abuse. The energies of labor, which result in manufactures, in agriculture, in voyages productive of discoveries for new markets for the world's exchange, are in the right direction, but these energies fostered only in the direction which capital may think fit by its limited intelligence to employ them, in healthier constituted minds, endowed with the gifts of labor and capital, would result in a much greater development of true trade, and therefore an useful economy of the great strength of the laboring populations of the world. An enlightened laboring class is the mainstay of a

country. Give a great, huge, ignorant mass of mankind a cry, a watchword, or an idea which shall stir its pulse to action and desperate results, and you will find you have launched a torrent which will simply cease to flow only when its strength is exhausted. But give such a mass of mind and muscle a leading thought—one which shall seethe and operate for the good of humanity; which shall roll over and over in the brain and get polished by movement; one which shall light up the dormant and dull ideas which simply want shaking to move, and you have started a power which nature fosters and God assists, for you have then recreated man into a sense of the dignity of labor, and placed before him the life of a free man, and not that of a common, muscular drudge. To this end the emancipation of labor from the shackles of capital tends, and to this grand point the populations of the whole world are travelling. The nations divided by seas communicate by cable; the countries divided by channels flash each other news every minute; the countries which have been divided by wars, by political alliances, and heavy commercial imposts on exchange are wakening up. Labor rears its head and looks around. It is the giant with one foot on sea and the other on dry land, and its head reacheth unto the clouds. In the not far distant future the man who does not labor will be placed, as a scourge of society, in otherwise empty jails and lunatic asylums, and the lazy man will no longer be the rich man, for to be rich, he will have to learn by experience the truth of the old proverb, "The land of the diligent maketh rich."

WORKINGMEN'S MEETING IN HAMILTON.

CHISHOLM AND WITTON INDORSED.

The Mechanics' Hall was well filled on Saturday evening with an assemblage, gathered for the purpose of considering the political topics of the day, and consulting together as to the proper course to be pursued by the workingmen as a body, at the coming election.

Upon motion, Mr. John Pryke was called to the chair. Mr. Pryke said the object of the meeting was to endeavor to consolidate the vote of the workingmen. A resolution would be offered, having that end in view, which he hoped would be carried unanimously; but if any dissented their vote would be received against it, and they would have an opportunity to argue the point. He would call upon Mr. J. P. Hurley to move the resolution. (Applause.)

Mr. Hurley came forward amidst enthusiastic cheering. He said on the eve of a general election they had met to decide what course the workingmen should take; to inquire who were their friends and who their foes; which party deserved their support and which not. They had differed heretofore; some had voted on one side and some on the other; but they found they never could achieve anything unless they were united. (Applause.) He then, at some length, reviewed the action of the present Government during the past five years; and concluded a speech of much originality and force, by calling upon the workingmen to be united, as in so doing they could, undoubtedly, be successful in placing their candidates at the head of the poll. He then submitted the following resolution:

"We, the workingmen of the city of Hamilton, in mass meeting assembled, consider it a duty we owe to ourselves to define clearly our position in the present election: Whereas, certain of the workingmen of Toronto were arrested for no other cause than that they had combined together to secure a certain concession from their employers, which they deemed essential to their welfare; and, Whereas, certain of the employers of Toronto having also combined to resist the aforesaid concession, and being urged and led on thereto by the *Globe*, did cause to be arrested as common felons, on a charge of combination and conspiracy, men of good standing and irreproachable character, and, Whereas, Sir John Macdonald did introduce in the Commons of the Dominion of Canada, and caused to be passed, an Act permitting workingmen to form Trade Unions and combine for all purposes, and repealing all acts by which workingmen could be arrested or treated as criminals for such combination, thereby defeating the malicious intention of interested parties, and placing the employees and employers on an equal footing before the law, we therefore pledge ourselves to use all lawful means to secure the election of Messrs. Chisholm and Witton as representatives of the city of Hamilton; these gentlemen having promised to support the present Administration."

Mr. Robert Parker came forward with great pleasure to second the resolution; because, as he averred, "loil" Charlie had

taken the pledge and become a coldwater man the same as himself. (Cheers.) They were assembled there as a body of workingmen. They boasted of no college education, nor did they pride themselves upon any refined training, but he believed they were possessed of sufficient self-respect and pride to conduct themselves with as much decency and decorum as any other class of people, and he claimed for them intelligence enough to be able to decide for themselves as to how they could best serve their own and their country's interest in the present election contest. They had met as workingmen to support workingmen. (Cheers.) A few months ago if they had stood here as a united body of workingmen to support their own men, or advance their own rights, they would have been liable to arrest and imprisonment (sensation); but now all this was changed; they could meet together as freemen, and enjoy all the privileges of freemen, on the same footing as their employers. (Cheers.) In allusion to the difficulties through which they had passed in the early part of the year, he said it was not in the sunshine of prosperity that men needed assistance, but it was when the storm of adversity threatened to overwhelm them that they wanted the hand outstretched to succor and save them. It was at such a time as this in the history of the workingmen of Canada that Sir John A. Macdonald (vociferous cheering) came forward and gave them the laws which allowed them to meet to-night together and combine for lawful purposes. It was their duty as workingmen to judge of every man by his actions. He (Mr. Parker) felt that if a man stretched forth a hand and saved him from drowning he owed that man his life. Sir John Macdonald had stretched forth his hand and saved the workingmen of Canada at a time when their liberties, if not their lives, were in danger. (Cheers.) He had shown them that while there might be a law at Toronto there could be justice and equity at Ottawa (Cheers); and they owed him a debt of gratitude which they had now an opportunity now of repaying. (Cries of "We will, we will.") Mr. Parker then spoke at some length upon many of the political issues before the country. Referring to the nominees of the Party of Progress, he said Mr. Chisholm was the nominee of workingmen, the accomplished professional man, the polished gentleman, and the honored Mayor of our ambitious city. (Enthusiastic cheering.) Along with him was Mr. Witton, the nominee of the merchants and professional men of our city, a workingman like ourselves, but none the less a gentleman and a scholar on that account. (Prolonged applause.) Could any workingman refuse to vote such a ticket, and to vote the *whole ticket*. Let no man split his vote; if he did he lost one vote; but let all vote the *whole ticket*, and success was assured. (Cheers.) Mr. Mackenzie told them Sir John's Trade Union Act was only a political dodge; that it "may suit the working men of aristocratic England, but it was totally unsuited to those of democratic Canada." He (Mr. Parker) denied this, and wanted to know, if it was the case, why Mr. Mackenzie had not come forward with some measure before for the benefit of the workingmen. Sir John, Mr. Parker thought, came and did the right thing, at the right time and in the right place; and he concluded by calling for three cheers for St. John, which were most heartily given. When the cheering had subsided, the chairman called upon

Mr. Scott, of Toronto, to address the audience. That gentleman on coming forward said he was pleased to meet with such a large and respectable body of workingmen. He had the pleasure of addressing them in the same hall last spring. But the circumstances of to-night were of a different character to what they were then, though similar in interests. Then they had met as workingmen simply, to discuss matters which affected their rights as workingmen; now they were assembled as workingmen-politicians. (Cheers.) Some people thought that workingmen were stepping beyond their legitimate place when they took an active part in politics. That meeting was calculated to tell a different tale. (Cheers.) This was a time when workingmen should speak in language which gave no uncertain sound. A crisis in the affairs of the country had arrived when the workingmen ought to tell in unmistakable language that they take a deep interest in all that pertains to its welfare. The workingmen of Canada were to be called upon to exercise the privileges of the franchise in a general election. They should realize the responsibility which the votes they possessed entailed upon them, and exercise great caution in giving them, so that they might be certain that their influence was exerted in the right direction. They, as electors, should see that they endeavored to send men to Parliament whom they could rely upon. Great stress had been laid on the word reform. He (Mr. Scott) believed it

had been misapplied; that the party which had inherited it had not merited it. (Cheers.) The object of a party of reform should be to elevate and ameliorate the condition of the working class. (Prolonged cheering.) It was not his place to dictate to them who they should vote for, but he felt they were under a debt of gratitude to the ministry of the Dominion for laws which gave them the rights of freemen, and it was their duty to vote for men who would support that Ministry in all just measures. (Cheers.) He made scathing reference to the scurrilous attacks on the Government in the articles of the *Globe* and its satellites, which he designated as so scurrilous that he would not stoop to pollute the proceedings of this respectable meeting by quoting from them. (Cheers.) He thought they required to look to experience of the past to gain faith for the future; and looking to the past, he very much doubted whether if there had been any other Government in power than had been in the past five years, the country and the workingmen would be as well off as they now are. The *Globe*, which led the Opposition party, had fished up almost from oblivion an obsolete law to oppress the workingmen. They did not desire to be bound to any party which supported such barbarous conduct. (Cheers.) In concluding he urged the workingmen of Hamilton to return workingmen candidates, who were the candidates of union and progress. (Cheers.)

Mr. Buchanan of Brantford was the next speaker. He was pleased to meet them. He referred to the struggles of the working men in the spring. He believed they had taken some steps too hastily then. He had told them they were not in position for a conflict with capital, and that they could not hope for success against the power which capital, led on by George Brown, could oppose to them at that time. But now the struggle was past, and it was theirs to inquire who was their foe when foe could injure, who was their friend when friend could help? (Cheers.) He need not tell them, for they had all read the press of the country, and knew as well as he that the *Globe* and the parties which it led were their foes; and he believed that they should now make that paper and that party feel their power. (Cheers.) Mr. Buchanan proceeded to recapitulate the events which led to the introduction of the Trades' Union Act, and referring to the charge that Sir John Macdonald pursued the course he did for political purposes, hurled it back indignantly to those who made it. The Conservative press in many instances as well as the whole Grit press of the country had been against them, and it would have been impossible for him, even if he had wished to do so, to take the step he did to make political capital out of it. After reference to the so-called Reform party against the Sandfield Macdonald Government in Ontario, Mr. Buchanan said it was clearly the true policy of the workingmen to unite throughout the whole country to vote for one party, and looking at the past career of all parties, he felt that the party supporting the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald was the party they should vote for. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hewitt, of Toronto, then came forward. After referring at length to the progress of the labor movement in various ages, he expressed his belief in progressive reform. The workingman who was not a progressive reformer, was not a true reformer. Looking over the deeds of the so-called reform party of Ontario, he found they were not those of true reform. (Cheers.) Mr. Hewitt referred to several progressive measures needed by the workingmen. They wanted a more liberal educational system; they wanted shorter hours of labor; they wanted an extension of the franchise. Had the Opposition ever offered to give them any of these? (Cries of never.) Not one word had they ever said about them. Had Mr. Mackenzie, as a Reformer, and the leader of the party called a Reform party, ever introduced any measure of this nature to the Parliament of the Dominion or of Ontario? (Cries of no, no.) Where was Mr. Mackenzie when the printers of Toronto were arrested and sent to prison? Dodging in and out of the *Globe* office helping Mr. Brown out of trouble. In the darkest hour of the Grit chieftains tribulation Mr. Mackenzie was there assisting him through the difficulties, which beset him, instead of being in his place in Parliament at Ottawa trying to reform the barbarous laws which Mr. Brown had, with his assistance, unearthed (tremendous applause); and he had brought Detective O'Neil up from Ottawa to watch the printers. And where was Mr. Crooks, the Reform Attorney-General of Ontario, who won his way into a seat in the Ontario House for West Toronto by a false cry over the dead body of the murdered Scott? That cry was not from sympathy for poor Scott, or the cause in which he fell, but to serve their own low, mean, despicable purposes. (Cheers.) But they can't

raise any false Scotts any more. The workingmen have had their eyes opened, and they can see through the trick. Sir John A. Macdonald was prepared to give them advanced legislation. He was prepared to give them an extension of the franchise and an apprentices law, which they needed. (Cheers.) The *Globe* says this is class legislation. Could the workingmen of Canada support a party which said so? (Cries of, no.) The time had come when the workingmen were beginning to see through the principles of the so-called Reform party. The time had arrived when they could see George Brown in his true light. The time was at hand when they should show him and his party that workingmen knew when they were insulted and who insulted them. Sir John Macdonald has shown himself worthy of their trust, and it was their duty to support men who would continue him in power. In conclusion he urged the workingmen to organize and assert their rights in community. (Cheers.)

The motion was then put to the meeting, when apparently every hand was held up for it.

Loud calls were then made for Chisholm and Witton.

Mr. Witton came forward first, and thanked the audience for the enthusiastic manner in which they had adopted the resolution. He thanked them all the more heartily that they had declared themselves supporters of the Government, that they were not blind to their own interests, and that they were not led away by catchwords. (Cheers.) One of the most common of the latter was that of Reform. He said that he and his colleague were prepared to go as far in matters of reform as their opponents if not further. (Cheers.) They were not to be the men to turn their backs on any reform measure no matter where it came from. (Cheers.) Reformers were needed, but they were not of that kind which proposed to pull the constitution to pieces and which violated every principle and pledge of honor. (Prolonged cheering.) One of the great problems of the day in this and the neighboring country was how all classes may secure representation in the legislature. And it was occupying the attention of great minds in the mother country as well as here. In respect to this and kindred matters he believed Sir John was in advance of public sentiment; that he and his party would be prepared to give an extended franchise, and even go the extent of giving the country the ballot. (Cheers.) He believed the workingmen as a class had taken the best position ever taken in this constituency or in Canada (cheers), and if they elected him to serve them in the Parliament of Canada, he would endeavour to convince them that their confidence had not been misplaced. (Cries of "We will, we will," and prolonged cheering.)

Mr. Chisholm then came forward. (Cries of "Give it to the Times.") He supposed his friends were glad to see him to-night. Those who had read the *Times* of Thursday, his reply of Friday, and the rejoinder of the *Times* to-night, must have thought him pretty well used up. (Laughter.) The report had been circulated that he was going to retract to-night a good deal that he had said in his article yesterday, and some of his friends had become alarmed. He could assure them that he was not going to retract a single word he had said. (Cheers.) Every word of it was true; and although he may have appeared to some to have written warmly, the occasion called for and justified it, and he did not feel that he had anything to retract. (Cheers.) The cause of all the venom of the Opposition was because he had the hearts of the workingmen. (Cries of You have, you have! and cheers.) After referring at length and in fitting terms to the charges of the *Times*, during which he was frequently applauded, Mr. Chisholm said that if elected he would support any movement looking to an extension of the franchise, and to voting by ballot. He wanted the workingmen to be in a position to vote calmly and deliberately, and without fear of molestation or intimidation. In previous elections intimidation had been used, but it was different now. (Cheers.) If the workingmen succeeded in the present election they would accomplish a greater good than had ever before been accomplished in this country, and they would break a power in this city that had commenced to think itself omnipotent. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Chisholm) desired the workingmen to be on their guard in another point. Messrs. Irving and Magill called themselves protectionists, but it must not be forgotten that the leaders of their party were free-traders. He urged upon the workingmen not to vote for candidates, no matter what their professions, who were bound to support free traders, but to vote for Mr. Witton and himself, who would support a Government willing to give necessary protection. (Great cheering.)

After cheers for the Queen, the candidates and the visiting speakers, the meeting closed at about half-past ten.