THE ON TARIO WORKMAN

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All communications should be addressed t the Office, I24 Bay Street.

Our columns are open for the discussion of all questions affecting the working classes.

All communications should be accompanied by the names of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

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 Mon

days. Painters, 1st and 3rd Monday. Tailors, 2nd and 4th Monday. Crispins, (159), every Tuesday. German Benevolont Society, 1st Tuesday. Amalgamated Carpenters, alternate Wednes'ys, Cigarmakers, 2nd and 4th Wednesday. Iron Moulders, every Thursday. Trades' Assembly, 1st and 3rd Friday. Bricklayers and Masons, 1st and 3rd Friday. Stone Cutters, 2nd and 4th 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 Hackmens' Union meets in the Temper ance Hall, on the 1st Monday.

The Friendly Society of Carpenters and Join ers meets in the Temperance Hall, Temper ance 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 follow ing order :-Free-stone Cutters, 1st and 3rd Tucsday 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.

HAMILTON.

Harnessmakers, 4th Monday.

present.

Amalgamated Carpenters meets in Club House,

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The Outario Workman.

Bay street.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1874.

"A FREE BREAKFAST TABLE."

The Free Trade League of England, in their activity and earnestness, have succeeded in very considerably stirring public opinion, and recently has elicited from the Government the assurance that the financial settlement of this year will be effected in a spirit "which will be neither a party spirit nor a class spirit." This assurance was elicited on the occasion, when, recently a deputation from the League-including mombers of the Workingmen's Club and Institute Union, the Westminister Workingmen's Association, the Trades' Guilds of Learning, the Trades' Congress Parliamentary Committee, and the Labor Representation League had an interview, with Sir Stafford Northcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, upon the question of the abolition of all taxes upon food. Mr. George Potter, the well-known editor of the Bee Hive, introduced the deputation, and in the course of his remarks, computed the revenue derived from such sources at the high figure of £46,000,000; and adding thereto so much of the income tax as falls upon skilled artificers and others with incomes ranging from £100 to £300, he contended that such persons ought not to be thus multched in both ways. As producers, he claimed for them special consideration; and he used as an argument the advantages that would accrue to all nations by the good example of England setting trade entirely free from fiscal fetters. Another one of the deputation, Mr. Briggs, laid it down broadly that the principle of reforming the revenue system should sweep away all customs and excise duties, and proposed to raise taxes on realized property exclusively.

Of course, the views enunciated by the deputation have awakened considerable discussion, and, in reply to Mr. Potter's suggestion to let the producers go untaxed, the question has been mooted,-who are the producers? It is argued that "every man who helps to produce is a producor, capital is necessary to labor; therefore the capitalist is a laborer. The landowner is a producer, because he lets the land out of which food is grown." In a sense this may be true; but certainly not in the so My Potter need the term

venience and a cheap auxiliary in aiding followed by roduction of wages; and, in the laborer to redeem from nature its bounties, and add them to the wealth of the State, has become, under the manipulations of unscrupulous banking and loan companies, the most insatiable tyrant that the masses of the people have to contend with and satisfy.

The writer of the treatise bogins by pointing to the fact that the more wealthy the State becomes, the greater the extremes of wealth and monopoly; and the more wrotchedly degrading and debasing the poverty of the poorso that labor may go on accumulating, under our present system of finance or distributive agency, with the one assurance, that the whole of the surplus produced must go to enlarge the money bags of the capitalist, while he who produces all, must be satisfied with a pittance from the real value that his own energies have brought into being,with the prospect ever staring him in the face that the ever-increasing centralization of wealth will make the present existing monopolies more oppressive and exacting, even narrowing down the scanty Bread-money of the producers of all wealth. The writer goes on to point out the fickle foundation upon which our circulating medium is based, showing that one half of our Bank notes are based upon real value, though bearing an exorbitant interest that moves on silently through every grade of our social economy, with the one unvarying result, viz., the robbery of the masses for the emolument of the classes. After showing that the justice claimed by the laborer can only be adjusted by the rate of interest that money bears, as through this medium is determined what portion labor's products shall go to capital for its use, and what portion remains in the hands of those who produced it, the writer then passes on to the remedy; and after showing what real value is,viz., real estate, the tangible evidence of labor performed, that which man has reclaimed from nature and made productive, throwing overboard that threadbare and exploded theory that has come down to us from a feudal and superstitious age, that something adhered to gold and silver that made them, and them only, money, or true value,-the proposition is that in each county, for instance, those having real estate should have the power under an Act of Incorporation to make and issue money to half the value of their estate, said notes to be a first mortgage on such estate, the value of the estate to be determined by an officer appointed by the Government and one by the bank.

The improved farms of the Dominion

being worth upwards of six hundred

millions of dollars, we could have upon

fact, in many instances the coalmasters associations have already resolved to make a reduction of one shilling per day; whilst on the part of the men the belief is general that prices have not yet fallen to a point that renders a sacrifice of wages necessary. The miners receive 7s. per day,—and the proposal according to the resolution is to take off 1s. a day -one seventh of the whole amount, or, in other words to take from him one seventh of the comfort and respectability of his life. But in view of the fact that at the meeting of coalmasters, the discussion was whether the reduction in price should be 5s. or 3s. per ton, the argument of the men would appear to hold good, that the proposed roduction in price ought to come from the profits of the coal owners, which must have been enormous, when such a reduction as 5s. or 3s. per ton can be made voluntarily, and still considerable be left behind as profit to the coal owner. The situation is imminent, and it will require the greatest possible caution on both sides, that nothing should be done in regard to the adoption of any principle of action, except after most careful and mature consideration. It is certainly an omen for good that what at one time threatened to be a general strike in the extensive coal fields of Somerset, has been avoided by a mutual understanding arrived at between the coal owners and the miners, that the matter should be left to arbitration. The men have gone to work at the reduced rates, but the 1s. per day deducted is to be banked by their employers, pending the result of the arbitration award. Employers and miners have chosen Mr. Rupert Kettle as arbitrator, and in the event of his declining, Mr. Thomas Hughes, late member for Frome. Under this arrangement all fears of a strike, so far as that district is concerned, is at an end, and we doubt not other mining districts will follow this example.

STRIKE AT ORILLIA.

The members of the K. O. S. C., Orillia, are at variance with their employers, and we believe there is only one shop where the men are not on strike. For some time past the men have been endeavoring to secure an increase of wages, and have made special appeals to the employers with this object in view, pointing out the small wages the men make, the dearness of provisions, house rent, and cost of living generally, and requesting a fair discussion on all the points at issue. scientific methods, that no wonder the This the employers agreed to and the Grange protests against it, and has demen made arrangements for the speci- termined to destroy it.

religious equality. . . It is intended that the headquarters of the Union shall be in Birmingham; but in London will be established a branch whose constitution will be modelled upon that of the old Reform League, many members of which will take part in promoting the spread of the new organisation in the metropolis. Several members of Parliament have been named as willing to join the movement; and as soon as a committee is formed in London, a public meeting will be held, at which the objects of the National Democratic Union, and the means proposed to carry thom out, will be explained.

SOLID TRUTH.

We have before us a copy of the addresses delivered before the session of the State Grange of New Jersey, by the Master, Edward Howland, and the Leoturerer, John G. Drew. Both of these gentlomen are well known. Mr. Howland is the author of several remarkable works from the press of Harper Brothers, and Mr. Drew is a commercial man of some note. It gives us pleasure to think that men of their ability and standing will come out openly and earnestly to advance the interests of humanity. All movements for reform need the co-operation of such men, and we are glad that the Patrons of Husbandry and the Sovereigns of Industry embrace so many within their ranks.

We doubt if there ever was a time in the history of the world, when the men and women of thought, intellect and character, wore so fully alive to the necessities of a social revolution. What was once the disorganised grumbling of the workingmon, is now the organized and thundering voice of millions of producers. The workingmen started the ball of reform and it has gone on like a ball of snow over a ground covered with its substance, gathering size, strength and character at every turn, until the very ground trembles at each mighty revolution, and the monopolists stand aghast.

Mr. Howland well says that a new civilization lies before us, the civilzation of industry. That the productive industry of a country like this, to which nature has been exceptionably beneficient in scattering with a lavish hand all the materials for the increasing comfort, the increasing intelligence and the increasing happiness of mankind, that the productive industry by whose labor all wealth is created, should find it so wrested from them that they are left poor, is such an anomaly in this age of

| James Street, alternate Thursdays. | sense mir. Fotter used the term. | | Cal marting a bus the fammon filled to | How natural, when partaking in the |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| - Iron Moulders' Uniou, No. 26, every Monday, | But, however, it is an obvious con- | | fied meeting; but the former failed to put in an appearance, and it was then | |
| at their hall, Rebecca street. Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union, every | clusion that shift the burden as they | quired to do the business of the Domin- | resolved that the men should put in | spirit of the age, the producer came to |
| Tuesday evening, at Iron Moulders' Hall. | may, it will be the mass who pay the | | | |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | great proportion of the taxes; and it | in real wealth. Under the proposed | their bill, which was done, and with the | |
| LONDON. | seems to us but little good will be ac- | system, gold is still reserved as a mone- | exception we have named, it was re- | distributed; no should rbu that the |
| Amalgamated Carpenters meets in Temperance | complished by having a "free breakfast | tary necessity for the purposes of inter- | | share he can retain is far too small, |
| Hall, Hall, Richmond Street, alternate Tues- days. | table" at the expense of an overtaxed | national exchange. | of the unwillingness of a certain class of | |
| | roof tree; for if the tax is placed upon | We look upon many of the proposi- | employers to endeavor to arrange trade | |
| ST. CATHARINES. | the property, of course the tonant will | tions as set forth in the "New | disputes on the basis of arbitration. | |
| Meetings are Held in the Temperance Hall, in | bear it in advanced rents. The great | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | That the men have a grievance whereof | |
| the following order : | end to be sought is a reduction of public | | to complain will be evident, when we | |
| Tailors, 2nd Monday. | expenditure-so that there may be less | | state we are assured, on good authority, | man, may all have had, in past times, |
| Typographical Union, No. 147, 2nd Tuesday. | taxos for all. As an exchange says : | grand step towards the amelioration of | | a certain justification for their existence. |
| Coopers, 3rd Tuesday. | "The waste of taxes taken out of the | the condition of the actual producer- | | We do not deny that they had a useful |
| Painters, last Thursday of every month. | bone and sincw of working Englishmen | let him be Farmer, Laborer, or Artizan, | In view of the state of affairs at Orillia, | part to perform in preparing the civil- |
| Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, alter- | every year is monstrous. Let them | depends upon a reform in our monetary | shoemakers generally are advised to | |
| nate Wednesdays, at Caledonia Hall. | get rid of the waste. Let there be a | system. | give that place a wide berth. | Like the seed leaves of the sprouting |
| Monlders, last Friday of every month, in the Forester's Hall. | free breakfast table—without a tax upon | Did our time or space permit, we | | plant, their function is ended; they are |
| | the roof tree." | would like to go more minutely into | A NEW DEMOCRATIC MOVE- | an encumbrance, and must give way to |
| THE UNION | | the review of Mr. Galbraith's pamphlet; | MENT. | other arrangements better suited to the |
| BOOT & SHOE STORE | THE NEW ECONOMY. | as the reasoning is good and sound | | increased knowledge of the present day. |
| 170 King Street East, | | throughout. We can, however, only | The movement for forming an organi- | Nor should they complain. History |
| CORNER OF GEORGE STREET. | We have before us a pamplet entitled | express the hope that the pamphlet will | sation of advanced politicians, started | will accord to them their proper share |
| | "Bausalem or the New Economy," by | find its way into the hands of very | a short time since at Birmingham by a | of notice, when the time comes for re- |
| The undersigned respectfully informs his friends that he has opened | Thomas Galbraith of Port Hope, being | many of the intelligent producers of | number of representative workingmen | cording the details of the process of sc- |
| The Union Boot and Shoe Store, | a treatise upon the evils of the prevail- | this Dominion. | and advanced Liberals, has found its | cial development by which they were |
| With a Lorge and Varied Stock of the | ing monetary system that pertains in | | way to London, and is being taken up | eliminated. They no more than we |
| NEWEST STYLES | civilized. countries, and pointing out a | REDUCTION OF WAGES. | by active politicians in the metropolis. | ourselves can expect to escape the in- |
| Best material and has fixed the prices at LOWEST LIVING PROFIT. | remedy that will operate against centra- | · · · | The objects of the new organisation, | exorable force of development which |
| Gentlemen's Boots made to order. An experienced | lization, by just and equal distribu- | From our English exchanges, we learn | which it is proposed to style the | holds us now, as it has ever hold all. |
| Gentlemon's Boots made to order. An experienced manager in attendance. No ponitentiary work. All home manufacture-the work of good Union men. | tion of real wealth, intrinsic value, | that there are indications of an approach- | National Democratic Union, are five in | generations of men from the earliest. |
| E P. RODEN | namely, the product of labor performed, | ing crisis in the coal and iron trades of | number, viz:-First, residential re- | boginnings of civil society, and made |
| 83.to | more equally among those who produce | that country. The past unusual pros- | gistered manhood suffrage; second, an | their worst passions, their bitterest |
| | those evidences of real wealth we | perity in those trades appears to be on | equitable distribution of political | hatreds, as well as their best feelings, |
| The employees in A. C. McGraw & Co's | see around us, and of which we enjoy | the decline, and the high prices that | power; third, the reform of the laws | and their highest hopes, all combine in |
| Boot and Shoe factory of Detroit, Mich., | so few, simply from the existence of | coal and ircn have been ruling at will | relating to the holding and transfer of | some measure to aid in the progress of |
| are on strike, and shoemakers are advised | causes that have become almost chronic | give place to reduced quotations. The | land; forth, the revision of the Civil | theraco. I show the second second |

to keep, away from that city for the in the State,-namely, that the legal coal owners have announced that a de- List, and the abolition of hereditary

In the last century, industry came to tender of States, instead of Leing a con- cline of price in the commodity must be offices and pensions; and fifth, perfect see that Governments obtain their au-