

Ontario Workman.

THE EQUALIZATION OF ALL ELEMENTS OF SOCIETY IN THE SOCIAL SCALE SHOULD BE THE TRUE AIM OF CIVILIZATION.

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Correspondence.

CONSERVATIVE AND LIBERAL.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

SIR:—A letter under the above heading, appeared in your issue last week, to which I feel in honour to the workingmen of the old country, (three forths of whom vote liberal,) to offer a few words in reply. Your correspondent takes exception to the very concise and in my opinion correct description you give of the two parties in England, and which the workingmen of Canada would do well to accept *verbatim*. In the first place he asks, are there no aristocrats among the liberal party? Most decidedly there are, but the liberals of that class have shown less disposition to monopolise the political power of the country than the middle class Tories; but I presume we are discussing the merits of the two great parties of England, and not individual members.

Your correspondent asks did all the liberals vote for the disestablishment of the Irish Church? Now, Mr. Editor, I will give you the numbers that voted on that division, and then your readers will be able to see whether it was a party question, or whether it was carried by a defection from the Conservative party.

In the division on the second reading of that Bill, there were 366 liberals and 4 conservatives voted in the majority of yeas, and 240 Conservatives and 6 liberals voted in the minority of nays.

Now as regards the English Church he says, "if the English liberal party were not a unit on the disestablishment of the Irish Church they would be on the English." How any reasonable man could come to such a conclusion, I am at a loss to conceive; as in England the Church is Protestant and the national religion, and attended by nearly half the church going population, while in Ireland the Church by law established, was only the church of one-fifth of the people.

The next question referred to in the above mentioned letter is the "extension of the franchise" and he asks, was not that carried by the Conservative party? Now here we again join issue and see who the people of England have to thank for that boon.

Passing over previous Reform bills which were all passed by the liberals, in face of the most dogged opposition of the Conservatives, and the way that Disraeli got into power, which was simply by opposing Gladstone's Reform Bills of the previous Session. We come to what is called Disraeli's Bill of which out of sixty-one clauses the bill contained when it was introduced, there were only four passed into law, and these were—the one that gave the title to the bill; the second was the one that disfranchised the baronies of Lancaster, York, Warrington, Reigate and Totness; the third was one for the punishment of persons for corruptly paying the rates of an elector; and the fourth was some temporary provision for the registration of divided counties or boroughs. I name these simply to show that the liberals being in a majority put the Bill in its present shape and passed it through the House of Commons.

I should like to enter into further length on these questions, but space will not permit. My Conservative friend asserts that the difference between Liberals and Conservatives is only in theory and not in practice. Now, how can a man who is posted in the affairs of the old country put such a thing in print, when he must know that all the legislation of the last forty years, which has made England what she is, has been obtained at the cost of the most severe struggles with the Conservatives, who have during that time been in opposition.

Again, your correspondent asks, are the Liberal party any more liberal on questions of Capital and Labor than Conservatives? I would refer him to the divisions on the Trades Union Bill, which legalized our Unions and protected our funds; to which party repealed the old Combination Laws? and to Lord Cairns, the Tory leader in the House of Lords, moving that iniquitous amendment to the government bill. He also asks were they all Conservatives who opposed Mr.

Arch? I would answer that by asking him out of the number of gentlemen that took up the case of the agricultural laborers how many can he name, who took an active part in that agitation who were Conservatives? He would find men, if he was to look at the magistrates of Chippe, Norton and the like, who have sent them (the laborers) to prison for holding meetings to ask for their rights.

Now, Mr. Editor, I think, to compare the two great parties in England is a libel on the Liberals, as they have been the instigators of all the wise legislation of the last forty years, while the Conservatives have ever been the stumbling block in the way of progress. In fact, Liberalism is advancement, while Conservatism is retrograde.

In conclusion, I would ask your correspondent a few questions:—Who opposed the Reform Bill of 1832, which gave the first slice of power to the people? Who opposed the Catholic Emancipation Act? the admittance of Jews into Parliament? which means religious liberty. Who opposed the repeal of the Corn Laws, and how many Tories were there in the Anti-Corn League, who opposed all the free trade measures that has carried so many millions of tons of cheap food to the starving people of England? And more recently, who opposed the agitation for the extension of the franchise, till Hyde Park railings came down? Who opposed the disestablishment of the Irish Church? Who opposed the Irish Land Bill, which conferred the great blessing on the people of that country by giving them compensation for improvements in the land which they had for years tilled? Who opposed the compulsory and national education of the children of England? Who opposed the University Test Bill, which gave the Non-conformist the chance of competing for the educational honors of the country? Who opposed the ballot, and many other measures that have added so much to the greatness of England? Why, to each and all the Conservatives have given their unqualified opposition, and they have been passed by the Liberals.

Now, Sir, I will leave your readers to judge whether or not the two great parties in England are at sixes. As regards the remarks on Canada, I will leave that to some one who has been longer in the country than myself. Apologizing for taking up so much of your valuable space,

I remain, yours, &c.,
A LIBERAL WORKMAN.

Toronto, November 25, 1873.

Labor Notes.

It is rumored that the great Manchester print works Boston, are going to shut down and wind up their affairs.

The cigar makers of Milwaukee are out on strike. They paraded the street headed by brass bands. The procession was very orderly and numbered about three hundred.

None of the Lawrence mills have yet ceased operations, and only one has ceased running every day in the week, and that one is in operation four days weekly, on full time.

A reduction of 25 cents per day in the wages of the employees of the Taunton car company was announced on Monday. In consequence twenty-five of the carpenters are on a strike.

Since the last meeting of the Journeymen Tailors National Union, U.S., they have formed a local union in Maryland, and have recently struck for their new bill of prices, in which they have nearly all been successful.

The National Tube-Works Company has closed the large mill in East Boston, and removed its work to the other mill in Pennsylvania—a step taken not on account of any financial trouble, but a falling off of business.

The Waltham watch works run three-quarter time after to-morrow. The pressure in business circles is greater than is acknowledged, and conversation with leading dry-goods and other merchants develops the fact that the shrinkage in values during the past month reached an average of 20 to 25 per cent.

A crowded meeting of railway servants employed at the Nine Elms goods station of the South Western Railway, Eng., was held on Monday night Oct. 27th to discuss their grievances, and a memorial to the directors for a general amelioration of their condition was adopted by the men.

The Birmingham Branch of the National Amalgamation of Nut and Bolt Workers was

inaugurated on Monday evening Oct. 27th by a public supper at the Fountain Inn, Great Lister St. Mr. Juggins, of Darlaston, detailed the causes leading to the formation of the association. Although the society had only been established three years there were fourteen branches and 1,400 members, and after paying £300 to other trade societies they had now a capital of £1,326.

Memorials from the different grades of the railway servants of the Great Northern Railway Company have been prepared and signed within the last day or two, and will be sent to Mr. Oakley, the general manager, this week for presentation to the directors. The objects of the memorialists are to obtain shorter hours of labor and a larger amount of pay. The memorialists feel confident that the uniform kindness to the men of Mr. Oakley, the general manager, will bring their movement to a success.

A great demonstration of the trades of Glasgow and neighborhood was made on the 1st inst., in favor of the alteration of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the Master and Servant Act, and the Conspiracy Laws. There was a procession through the leading thoroughfares of the city, and afterwards a meeting was held on the Green, where four platforms were erected, from which speeches in favor of the objects of the demonstration were delivered. The weather was unfavorable, and interfered somewhat with the success of the display.

The executive committee of the Amalgamated Association of Miners representing 95,000 miners, has just terminated three days' sitting at Manchester, at which an election committee was appointed, in order to secure the return of labor candidates at the next election. A resolution was also passed:—"That this executive committee, seeing the importance and necessity of united action of all trades in the country in securing legislation to improve the social position of the working classes, and considering that the Trades Congress Parliamentary Committee has done important work during the past session, give a subscription of £20 to aid in carrying their purposes into effect."

A meeting was held at Bradford, Eng., on Tuesday evening, Oct. 27th under the auspices of the Trades Council, to consider the advisability of bringing forward a labor representative as candidate for Bradford, at the next election. There was a large attendance of delegates representing various trades in the district. Mr. S. Shaften, President of the Bradford Trades Council, presided. The proposition in favor of starting a candidate to represent labor in Parliament was received with great cordiality by the delegates, most of whom reported that they were instructed to say that pecuniary assistance would be rendered by their respective unions.

The Home Labor Market remains fairly settled, and in several branches disputes of some standing have been adjusted. Amongst these are the cloth dressers of Leeds and the miners of Leicestershire. In the North the chemical trades are much depressed, whilst the iron trade remains comparatively vigorous. Men for collieries, both as sinkers and pitmen, are still required in many parts, and the demand for labor at Barrow, for building and other purposes, is only limited by reason of the accommodation, which is seriously deficient. In London the engineers are about asking for an advance of wages, otherwise agitation is not so noticeable as it has been throughout the year.—*Labor News*.

The recent dispute in the Leeds cloth dressing trade, on the subject of wages and overtime, was, in accordance with a suggestion made a short time ago referred for settlement to the Mayor of the borough as arbitrator. On Saturday afternoon Oct. 25th his worship met representatives of both employers and workpeople in his parlour at the Town Hall, and announced that his decision was as follows, viz.—With regard to overtime, he allows time and one-eight for the first two hours, and time and a half afterwards; whilst on the subject of wages, he awards an advance of 5 per cent., calculated from the 15th September, when the men resumed work after the strike and lock-out. The original demand of the workmen was for pay at the rate of time and a half for the first two hours of overtime, and double time afterwards, with an advance of 15 per cent. in wages.

The dispute in the engineering trade at Sheffield shows no sign of termination. The strike committee in issuing the balance sheet for the sixteenth week of the dispute, state that subscriptions have come in so rapidly that they are again enabled to increase the

amount received by the whole of the men still out of employment. The subscriptions during the week amounted to £122 18s. 3⁴d., which, with the balance of £50 18s. 3⁴d. from the preceding week, makes a total of £173 18s. 3⁴d. available for strike purposes. Out of this sum 127 men, 89 women and 148 children have been relieved, and there remains a balance of £47 16s. 11d. The committee further states that the men, after a protracted period of idleness, have no more cause to resume work on any other terms than those desired than they had on the day the dispute began.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Tweed has been sentenced to twelve years in the County prison, and to pay a fine of \$12,750.

The cable Steamship Robert Lowe is reported lost on the coast of Nova Scotia during the storm of the 17th and 18th. The captain and a part of the crew was drowned.

The total number of blast furnaces in America in 1870, says an exchange, was 153, yielding 54,000 tons of iron; at this time there are nearly 600 yielding 2,000,000 tons per annum.

The French Canadians employed during the summer and fall in the States are returning in large numbers. Many have been thrown out of work by the extensive failures that have recently occurred.

Victoria Colony has now been successfully founded, and Prince Albert Colony is about being organized to be located on a valuable tract on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk line of the State, and great American route from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Mr. Disraeli made a political speech at Glasgow last Friday evening. He severely criticised the Government, and predicted a great struggle in Europe between the spiritual and temporal powers. He feared the conflict might result in anarchy, and he declared the partisans of Home Rule in Ireland would unmask and show Great Britain their real designs.

Mr. Whalley, speaking at a dinner at Peterborough, the other day, explained his reasons for taking so active an interest in the Tichborne case, and said: "If they could not get funds from the workingmen of England to carry on the case, he would sell his carriage—in fact, everything he possessed—down to his own coat, to carry out the case to the fullest extent."

A horrible case of murder and mutilation at Ghazepoor has been brought to light. It appears that a woman, having cut her stepson in pieces, roasted them and served them up for her husband's supper. He, however, discovering a finger among the pieces, was so horrified to find it belonged to his infant son, that on extracting a confession from his wife he at once sent for the police and gave her into custody.

A letter is published, purporting to have been written by an officer of the Virginia to General Suesados, private secretary to General Burriel, offering to reveal an important secret and help to bring the insurrection to an end if he would spare his life and the lives of the other Virginia passengers. Accompanying there is also another paper purporting to have been signed by six other Virginia passengers offering to turn traitors if their lives were spared.

The progress of the moving bog in Galway has, it is stated, been partially arrested by clearing the bed of the Corrabell River, down which large masses of the bog stuff are floating and removing a bridge which obstructed its passage; but it is feared that the heavy rains now falling will carry it down in such quantity as to submerge the town of Dunmore, within half a mile of which it is now stayed. The cavity formed in the bog by the discharge is a mile in length by half a mile broad.

The London Times says: "The Cunard Company have announced their intention of increasing their sailings, early next year, by dispatching four steamers each week between Great Britain and America, with the ultimate view of establishing daily sailings between the two countries; and, with the determination to strengthen their great fleet now upon the Atlantic, the Messrs. Burns have resolved to withdraw, in the meantime, their steamers at present running between the Clyde and the West Indies, so that they may be immediately employed in the extended and increasing service of the United States."

AUSTRIA.—The Committee of Control of the Public Debt have issued a report respecting the first quarter of 1873. They place the whole consolidated debt at 2,640,000,000 florins entailing the payment of interest to the amount of 105,000,000 florins. The redeemable debt based upon landed property of the Cis Leithan provinces is calculated at 222,000,000 florins, and the common floating debt, bearing interest in paper, at 376,000,000 florins. The consolidated public debt shows a decrease since December, 1872, of 3,000,000 florins.

JAPAN.—We learn through the medium of a Japanese officer in the Gaimusho that the Japanese Government is bent upon obtaining redress for the inhumanity exhibited by the Formosans towards the crews of certain Japanese crafts which have at various times been compelled to put into one of the ports on the Formosan coast. The Chinese Government having repudiated all responsibility upon this score the Imperial Government has opened communications with the Formosan authorities whose tone however hardly favors an amicable settlement. It is hinted that the Japanese Government will therefore take other and strong measures to secure the safety of such of their subjects as may from time to time land in Formosa.

THE GALLANT KHEDHIVE.

A Washington letter says:—As an instance of Said Pasha's wealth, Mr. Butler relates that the Empress of France said to him, in Paris: "Viceroy, I should very much like to visit your Pyramids, but I cannot ride on a camel, and I suppose I cannot go by any road." "Your Majesty can go there by either railway or highway, as you like," said the Viceroy. When she went there at the opening of the Suez Canal, the Empress found a road twelve miles long, across the desert, lighted with gas, shaded all the way with transplanted trees; and half way on was a palace for her to repose and with a second palace to entertain her at the Pyramids—all especially made for this one journey. And yet, such is the state of affairs, that when the Khedive attempted to renovate Cairo by taking stones from the Pyramids, he felt that the rebuke of the press and voice of Europe could not be withstood, and he ceased to disturb these useless conundrums. He is building an iron bridge across the Nile, English work, which will cost about \$10,000,000. The Suez canal cost him \$100,000,000, and is only a partial success, as it fills up as soon as neglected, and the screw fleet to pass through it is yet small. Leseper, the executor, Mr Butler believes to be one of the noblest men in the world, and never with less than from half a million to a million of money lying on deposit. The Viceroy is the owner of a narrow-gauge railroad from Cairo to Suez, seventy-six miles, and from Alexandria to Cairo, one hundred a thirty miles. He is now building up the Nile from Cairo two hundred or three hundred miles.

HOW YOUNG MEN SHOULD DRINK.

If young men will drink liquors, we insist that they should do it gracefully. A great many accomplished bar-tenders, and polite bystanders have their risibilities excited to a degree dangerous to a proper saloon decorum, by the awkward manner in which upstart green 'uns take their grog, to say nothing of the danger from strangulation incident to starting a horn of brandy down the wrong way. The following is the proper way to do the business. It may come a little awkward at first, but patience will make it easy, and the habit of doing the thing gracefully and easily will save you from a world of ridicule and from many of the evils which crazy temperance people are always charging as sure to follow drinking:—

Stand up straight like a man, your left side to the bar, take the glass neatly and firmly between the thumb and fore-fingers of the right hand, letting the little finger drop down near the bottom of the glass in a plane exactly corresponding with the top of the bar, until it is precisely before you. Just then throw the head back a little, push the chin forward, so as to leave the throat in a full, open easy position. Compress the lips tightly, draw a full breath through the nostrils, and with a graceful nerve raise the glass until the rim is within three inches of your chin. Now is the supreme moment. Just turn your eyes upward, think of your mother and open your hands instead of your mouth. If any one laughs it will be an insult which you should resent by not going there again.