

Ontario Workman.

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

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NO 54

Labor Notes.

Brooklyn painters are going for \$3 and eight hours, instead of \$3 50 and ten hours, as at present.

The International Grand Lodge of the Knights of St. Crispin met in Cleveland on the 15th inst.

The joiners of South Shields struck work for an advance of 4s per week. The masters have offered 2.

The Edinburgh joiners have agreed to accept the offer of the employers—namely, 7d per hour, being an increase of 1/4d on the present rate of wages.

A demand has been made by the West-end (London, Eng.) bootmakers for an advance of wages of from 20 to 30 per cent, and that the masters should provide the men with workshops in which to work, instead of their working in their homes as at present.

About 700 Crispins are on strike at Cincinnati, leaving nine shoe manufactories without workmen. The Crispins allege that their strike is not for higher wages, but for the recognition of their order by the employers.

The operative tailors of Dundee went out on strike for an increase of wages to the extent of a halfpenny per hour, and desire a written obligation from the masters for a year to pay the increase. The masters agree to the increase, but refuse to bind themselves for any given time.

The journeymen painters of Jersey city struck last Tuesday for an advance of 50 cents per day. Only three employers resisted the demand, and their men remain out. The others have resumed work at the new rate.

The *Workingman's Advocate*, of Chicago, says:—The Amalgamated Carpenters is an association that is doing well. There are many interesting facts published in their last quarterly issue, which it would be well for every carpenter to read and consider.

At a late meeting of the journeymen tailors of Philadelphia, a report was presented, showing that there had been a large increase of membership in the Union since the strike for higher wages. The number of union journeymen in Philadelphia was 6,000.

The reports of the United Order of Journeymen Stone Cutters are very favorable. The association is in good working order, and as per agreement with their bosses on the first of the month, they resume work at \$5 per day of eight hours.

On Saturday evening, 22nd, ult., the members of London (Eng) No. 3 and 10 of the Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' Society, presented their late Secretary, Mr. Thos. Hoile, with a handsome timepiece, as a token of respect and esteem they had for his past services.

In view of the likelihood of a dispute, a union has been formed between the Master Tailors' Association of the principal towns of Scotland. The union already embraces Glasgow, Edinburgh and Leith, Dundee, Aberdeen, Greenock, Paisley, Kilmarnock, Stirling, and the smaller towns in the neighborhood of each. In most of these places the operatives do not seek an advance of wages, but insist on receiving from each employer a written agreement to pay the present scale of wages for a twelvemonth, which the masters object to give.

Several hundred men connected with the building trade at Leamington, turned out in consequence of the employers refusing to increase the wages of the men, who demand an additional seven-eighths of a penny per hour, and a reduction of their hours from 56 1/2 hours per week to 54. The laborers ask for an increase of 1/4d per hour.

The factory operatives of Lawrence and Andover, Massachusetts, recently passed the following resolution:—Resolved, That we call upon the factory operatives of this State to organize ten-hours associations for the purpose of agitating the short time movement, and to watch the votes of representatives and senators upon this question,

remembering that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers have forwarded a circular to the principal employers in the engineering trade of Leeds, demanding on behalf of the workmen the concession of time and quarter for the first two hours worked as overtime, and time and half for each additional hour; double time for Christmas Day and Sunday; and that each day should stand by itself in the computation of either day or overtime. On Thursday week the employers met and resolved not to pay for overtime at an extra rate until a full week of 54 hours shall have been worked. In case the workmen insist upon the above-named terms, the employers pledged themselves to discontinue all overtime, and they have also formed a widely-ramified union for the defence of their interests.

On Tuesday afternoon, 18th ult., a large and influential meeting of the South Yorkshire colliery owners was held at the King's Head Hotel, Barnsley. It was agreed that instead of an advance of 15 per cent. on the present rate of wages as asked for by the men it should be 20 per cent. upon what was paid before October 4, 1871. The offer was accepted by the miners' executive, and will affect about 14,000 persons, and will, it is expected, be adopted by the West Yorkshire Miners' Association, the executive of which awaited telegrams of the result. A demand made by the top men for a similar advance was left over for consideration to the first week in April.

The wood turners of Sheffield are out on strike. The following resolution was unanimously adopted at a crowded meeting of the trade, on the 20th ult.—"That we, the wood turners of Sheffield and neighborhood, fully recognize the usefulness of complete unity amongst the members of our trade, and pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions in furthering the society's welfare in this district. That the meeting, being of opinion that the demand made by the men on strike is very moderate, pledges itself to support them by paying 1s. per week, for the purpose of supplementing the strike pay of the union, so as to allow the married men 5s. per week extra and single men 2s. 6d. per week extra."

About 24 men of Cigar Makers' Union, No 22, Detroit, are still out. A few of the original members that struck have resumed work in union shops. The firm of Rothchild Bros., who introduced the using of moulds in Detroit, have entirely discarded them, and discharged their bunch breakers, and put on several old hands. Matthews & Foxen, we understand, have increased their force of boys and girls, and added to their number of scabs and inferior workmen, and when it is generally known it will probably have the effect it should have, of weakening their reputation as leading manufacturers of choice brands, for it is well known that raw and incompetent workmen cannot turn out as good an article out of the same material as those who are masters of their business. Old smokers, and those who are experienced judges, admit that cigars submitted to the pressure of molds lose much of the fine flavor so desirable to the relish of a favorite brand, and it is only to lessen the price of manufacturing that the mold is used, not to cheapen the article to the retail dealer or the consumer, but to make it pay a larger profit into first hands, by using an invention, that, while it perhaps increases the profits of those who use them, produces a much inferior article of cigars, both in form and quality.—*Workingman's Advocate*.

On Tuesday the extensive ironworks of Messrs. Bell Bros. at Port Clarence, Stockton, with eight blast furnaces, were standing idle in consequence of the furnace workers having struck; about 400 men are now out of work. The strike has originated from an unusual cause. Last week, three workmen were apprehended by warrant, and brought before the county magistrates at Stockton, for assaulting on the highway, and attempting to rob a man named Henry

Walker, also employed there; and after a long hearing, the case was dismissed. The men employed by the firm felt aggrieved by these proceedings, and a request was made that Messrs. Bell Bros. would discharge the objectionable men. The firm refused to do this, and the whole of the furnaces were stopped. Six ringleaders have been apprehended under the Criminal Law Amendment Act for intimidating, and they are now locked up at Stockton.

TERRIFIC BOILER EXPLOSION.

On Friday last, "London the less" was the scene of a shocking casualty, which resulted in the loss of life and destruction of property, occasioned by a boiler explosion in the tannery of Mr. Hyman. The following particulars we glean from the *Daily Advertiser* of the 18th instant:—

The accident occurred about nine o'clock, producing a marvellous concussion all over the city. At the distance of half a mile away the houses shook, windows rattled, and water was disturbed as if by an earthquake. The fire alarm rung, and thousands of excited people hurried to the scene, at the corner of Talbot street and the Great Western Railway. The statement is that a sharp report occurred like a volley of rifle shots when the whole end of the building, where the furnace was, flew in fragments high in the air. The tall chimney was lifted several feet and crumbled in a mass, and sections of the boiler were hurled in various directions. One piece, weighing about 200 lbs., after sailing through the air at a great altitude, fell through the roof into the kitchen of Mr. McAulay, where Mrs. Monck was washing dishes. It fell close beside her, pinning her skirt to the floor and grazing her person in its descent. She had a miraculous escape. Another heavy piece of the iron was hurled through one of the bedroom windows of Mr. J. V. Thompson's dwelling, eighty yards off, and dropped on the floor where two little boys were dressing. Their escape was also singular.

THE DEAD AND DYING.

Daniel Sullivan was killed instantaneously. He was a young married man of about twenty-five years of age, and leaves a widowed mother, an invalid for a great number of years, and a wife and young child to mourn their loss. The scene in the family who resides on the corner of Talbot and Bathurst streets, on learning of the dreadful accident was harrowing in the extreme. Philip Ryan, a workman, had an arm torn out by the roots and was otherwise mangled. He regained consciousness so far as to tell the story to the Coroner, and expired this afternoon in great agony.

THE ESCAPES.

A large gang of men were at work in the several buildings, some of whom were slightly injured, and all narrowly escaped the sudden destruction which visited poor Sullivan. In the carrier's room, the foreman, Mr. George Horner, and four others were at work. They heard a peculiar rushing sound and on the instant were thrown from their feet by the falling of the floor, Mr. Horner suffered a slight hurt on the back and had one of his legs scraped. Thomas Pillow was struck on the head and painfully wounded by a falling beam. The others escaped with a few bruises. John Donnelly, who was in the leach house, received a severe blow on the shoulder by the capsize of a leach, and miraculously escaped death by the falling of the building. Daniel Campbell was hurt in the head by a brick; Daniel McDonald also injured in the back by bricks, and Patrick Collins, who happened to be working near the vats underneath the floor where Horner and his men were at work, escaped serious, if not fatal injury by falling into one of the vats. He was, however, not much hurt, but intensely frightened.

EFFECTS OF THE SHOCK.

Even in remote parts of the city the shock was more or less perceptible. The jarring of doors and the rattling of windows start-

led everybody, who not knowing the cause believed it to be the shock of an earthquake. Near the scene of the occurrence the concussion was more plainly felt. Along Bathurst, York, King, and Dundas streets to Richmond street the shock was immediately followed by the cracking of glass and the falling of chimneys. About fifty lights are broken in the windows of the Baptist church, and nearly all the buildings along Bathurst and York streets between Ridout and Richmond bear evidences of the great force of the explosion. The excitement in the vicinity of the accident was intense, every one being satisfied that something dreadful had occurred, and fearing that its effects were not limited. The report and shaking startled the inmates of the Tecumseh House to such an extent that some of the dining-room girls jumped from the lower windows, fearing that the huge pile would come rattling down upon them. Along Bathurst street women and children rushed from their houses screaming with alarm. People walking along the streets felt the force of the shock in various ways, one lady being thrown up against the fence, and numbers were so unsettled that for a moment they could not recover their equilibrium.

MR. HYMAN'S LOSS.

Mr. Hyman estimates his loss at \$10,000. The buildings, machinery and a considerable portion of the partially manufactured stock is destroyed.

THE FUNERAL.

of the victims, Sullivan and Ryan, took place on Sunday afternoon, and was attended by an unprecedentedly large number of sympathizers, in carriages and on foot. The lately disbanded fire-brigade, of which deceased were members, turned out to a man in uniform, headed by the band of the 7th Battalion. The two coffins containing the mangled remains were borne on the Phoenix engine, which was appropriately draped. The procession numbered over 5,000 people, all deeply impressed with the solemn occasion. The service of the Roman Catholic Church was performed in St. Peter's Cathedral, a very impressive sermon being delivered by Vicar-General Brayere. The church was densely packed and thousands remained in the streets while the service proceeded. Wide-spread public sympathy is felt for the bereaved relatives whose sole support has passed away.

THE DESTRUCTION OF SAN SALVADOR CONFIRMED.

Later intelligence received from San Salvador not only confirms the news previously received, but brings the news that the eruption came to a climax with the entire destruction of the capital of Salvador, and the ruin of the population of 40,000 people. The first really violent shock occurred on the 4th of March, at about five p.m., destroying many houses. The quaking continued at frequent intervals until the morning of the 19th, when, at two a.m., two light shocks, succeeded by a strong one, destroyed the entire city. So Poparigo, Illapargo, San Tomas, and Santa Telca have all suffered to a lesser extent, as well as every city within a radius of twenty miles. Fortunately, owing to the alarm of the 4th, such residents as had not left the city were living in the *palois* or in the public plazas. Hence the lives lost, though great, was thereby diminished. Only two buildings, the Hotel del Parque and the Government palace are left standing. The loss is estimated at \$12,000,000. The aggregate loss of life forwarded is 500.

The WHITE HART, cor. of Yonge & Elm sts., is conducted on the good old English style, by Bell Belmont, late of London, Eng., who has made the above the most popular resort of the city. The bar is most elegantly decorated, displaying both judgment and taste, and is pronounced to be the "Prince of Bars." It is under the sole control of Mrs. Emma Belmont, who is quite capable of discharging the duties entrusted to her. The spacious billiard room is managed by H. Vosper; and the utmost courtesy is displayed by every one connected with this establishment.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF HAMILTON.

The members of this association accompanied by a large number of their friends celebrated their first anniversary of the branch of this city, on Friday last.

The branch in this city is affiliated with the one in England, whose head quarters are in Manchester, England.

The gathering was in every way a success, over a hundred being present, Mr. Daniel Black "mine host" catered for the company, and never have we seen a better spread than the one on this occasion. The chair was ably filled by Bro. Cole, (the father of the society), the vice-chairman being Mr. Talboys.

After the cloth was removed, the chairman in the course of his remarks, said that this was not a local society, but a branch of one in England, which numbered between eleven and twelve thousand, and had in its treasury \$100,000 sterling. The society was purely a beneficial one, and he was pleased to say that the Hamilton branch (of which he was pleased to say he was the founder) was progressing most satisfactorily. He had confidence in these societies which conferred such a benefit upon those in need of its funds. It had been thought that it was organized expressly for the purpose of causing strikes, but it was not so. The society is not antagonistic to the interest of the employers, but it seeks to elevate society, and protect themselves. As to the benefits there were two which he wished to lay before them, one was the "tool benefit" by which a man if he lost his tools through fire, water, or theft, was enabled to get money from the funds of the society, sufficient to get a fresh "kit;" the other benefit was "accident benefit." If a man got maimed or fell from a scaffold and could procure a certificate to the effect that they were unable to follow their employment, they would receive \$500 or £100 sterling, within ninety days of such accident. He hoped that they would look at it and see that it was to their benefit to belong to the society. (Cheers.) We would call upon Mr. Bonny the secretary to read his report.

Mr. Bonny, said that on account of not having the annual report for 1872 at hand, he would give a few facts and figures from the report of 1871. During the year 1873 there had been paid out to unemployed members the sum of \$32,180; in replacing stolen and burnt tools, the sum of \$1,800; sick pay to members, \$28,975; and to four of the members who had become permanently disabled from following their employment as carpenters and joiners, the sum of \$500 each. The sum of \$5,520 had been paid for the funeral of deceased members and their wives; \$655 to aged and infirm members; \$5,600 in maintaining the privileges of the trade; and \$2,125 in benevolent grants to distressed members. This, he said, showed the position of the society up to '71, but he had the satisfaction to know from the monthly reports, that the society had increased considerably from then to the present time. The average number of members per year since the formation was 5,611, and he had no doubt that when the report for '72 reached him it would show figures considerably above those he had given them this evening. The number of members was between 11 and 12,000. From the figures he had given, it showed what a great amount of good 2c. a day from a workingman's wages (when in work) would do. It would help to build up a fund from which he could draw when in distress and difficulty, and, it would enable him to look every man honestly in the face. In presenting the report of the Hamilton branch, he was proud to think that he was able to give a fair report. The number of members was 30; the total amount received was for the year \$229—paid out \$72; balance to the credit of the society \$157. He was sure that the officers and members were satisfied with the progress and success of the first year, but he

(CONTINUED ON THE 8TH PAGE.)