#### NOTICE.

We shall be pleased to receive Items of inberest pertaining to Trade Societies, from all parts of the Dominion, for publication. Officers of Trades Unions, Secretaries of Leagues, &c., are invited to send us news relating to their conganizations, condition of trade, &c.

# TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS

(INVARPABLY IN ADVANCE).							
Bor Annum		2 00					
Six Months	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1 00					
Single copies		0 05					

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Each insertion, ten cents per line. Contract Advertisements at the following

ates :						_
One colum	n. for o	ne ve	AT	 \$15	0	00
Half "	_,, .	""		 8	5	ÕÕ
Quarter co	humn.	"		 	Ō	00
Sixth	44	"		 	5	Ó
Eighth	46	66.				ÕÕ
One colum	n, for s	ix mo	nths	 8	Ō	00
Half "	,	66			5	00
Quarter co	olumn	"		 		00
Eighth	44	46			5	00
One colum	n. for t	hree r				00
Half "	,	- 66		 _	0	00
Quarter co	lumn	44		 1	7	00
Eighth	44	" "		 1	Ò	00

All communications should be addressed to the Office, 124 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

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-

Painters, 1st and 3rd Monday. Tailors, 2nd and 4th Monday. Crispins, (159), every Tuesday. German Benevolent Society, 1st Tuesday. Amalgamated Carpenters, alternate Wednes'ys. Cigarmakors, 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. Ceopers, 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 Rickmond 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

## OTTAWA.

Hall every alternate Tuesday.

Meetings are held in the Mechanics' Hall, (Rowe's Block, ) Rideau street, in the follow-

Free-stone Cutters, 1st and 3rd Tuesday -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. Harnessmakers, 4th Monday.

## HAMILTON.

Amalgamated Carpenters meets in Club House, James Street, alternate Thursdays. Iron Moulders' Union, No. 26, every Monday, at their hall, Rebecca street. Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union, every Tuesday evening, at Iron Moulders' Hall.

## LONDON.

Amalgamated Carpenters meets in Temperance Hall, Hall, Richmond Street, alternate Tues

## ST. CATHARINES.

Meetings are Held in the Temperance Hall, in the following order:-

E. O. S. C., 1st Monday. Tailors, 2nd Monday.

Typographical Union, No. 147, 2nd Tuesday. Coopers, 3rd Tuesday. Painters, last Thursday of every month.

Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, alter pate Wednesdays, at Caledonia Hall. Moulders, last Friday of every month, in the Forester's Hall.

Mosers. LANCEFIELD BROTHERS, Newsdealers. No. 6 Market square, Hamilton, are agents for the WORKMAN in that vicinity.

Mr. D. W. TERNENT, Niagara Street, St. Catharines, will receive subscriptions and give receipts for the WORKMAN. Parties calling on Mr. Ternant will please state if they wish the paper continued.

Mr. J. A. BRANDON, of Guelph, has kindly consented to solicit subscriptions for the Workman in that town, and is hereby authorised to set as our agent.

#### TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

City subscribers not receiving their papers regularly, will oblige the proprietors by giving notice of such irregularity at the Office, 124 Bay street.

#### The Outario Workman

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1874.

#### COMPLAINTS.

We have received several complaints from some of our St. Catharines subscribers as to the irregularity of receiving their papers. We can only say that they are mailed regularly every week, and as they are tied in parcels there is no reason why all the papers should not be ready for delivery on the same day. We hope the Postmaster at St. Catharines will kindly look into the matter, so that all future annoyances of this kind may be avoided.

#### ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

We are pleased to see that those who are the most deeply interested in the development of our own resources, from our eastern to our western confines, are being aroused to a sense of the neces. sity for the adoption of a system of protection that will discriminate in favor of articles that may be manufactured from raw material that abounds within our borders.

We said, we were pleased to see those who have been too long laying upon their cars, up and doing; and the meetings of the leading manufacturers in all our industrial centres cannot fail to have their effect on the powers that be and force them to adopt some measures whereby a larger share of the wants of our people may be supplied by the laborer who toils upon our own soil.

The true presperity of any country depends upon the nearness with which the consumer and producer can be brought together, and no country can ever be great or prosperous to the extent it should be, while it grows the necessaries of life to be consumed by men who are making the iron, for instance, they require, three thousand miles away Then, if anything that we could do, would strengthen the position of those who are at present agitating the public mind upon this very important subject, it would be gladly done; for we live in hopes yet to see this country what it may and should be-self-sustaining in every respect, and independent of any and every country, with a 'teeming industrial population of our own, developing our own ample resources, and enjoying the fruits of our own industry, unvictimized by the host of middle-men that now pertain between the producer and consumers of distant lands.

## THE WOMEN'S CRUSADE.

The "Women's Temperance Crusade," as it has been not inaptly termed, continues to be as rigorously prosecuted now as at its conception. The American wemen have long enjoyed a reputation for strength of mind, and certainly the West to the East, and it is in the they are bearing out their fame new with | hands of the three great Northern Gevremarkable vigor. Their "whisky war" is no child's play; it is serious work in favor of a cause which has produced political transformation and of military serious results. It is affirmed that in those towns and villages where the agitations have been prominent, the liquor traffic has very largely docreased; and many contend that the present movement will have a lasting influence upon the liquor traffic.

While we heartily sympathize with temperance promoters generally, and their admirable cause, we cannot, however, help but question whether the movement is likely to accomplish ultimate and permanent good; and it is very doubtful whether, after all, the will not only nullify the good that has worse than at the first. Sincerely we hope it may not be so, but cannot help thinking there is a possibility of its occurrence. Almost simultaneously similar ends but widely diversant means, has been made in England; and we to St. Petersburg as undertaken with

believe future results will prove that the promoters of the English temperance movement are wiser in their generation than the temperance women of the Western States. The design of the former is the establishment of what is called "People's cafes," and respecting them an English paper says: "The warm, comfortable, bright places suggested, where temperance refreshments of the best kind may be sold, where a man may enjoy his pipe unhampered by puritanical straight-lacing, will do much towards stopping the onward march of England's greatest vice. To begin with -open museums, free places of amusement and instruction, where the workman may pass his spare hour or halfhour, instead of being obliged to turn into a publichouse, if he wants to have a rest and a smoke, will do much towards achieving the result at which all reformers aim. At present the tavern-parlor is the workman's, and especially the unmarried workman's, only resource; it is his sole escape from the streets; on his one weekly holiday, it constitutes his one amusement and recreation. We are certain that it something more inviting than the taproom were open to him on Sundays, he would avail himself of its benefits to the obvious improvement of his morals and health.

## THE THREE EMPIRES.

The aspect of affairs on the continent of Europe would appear to be anything but satisfactory, judging from the accounts which reach us from time to time. As touching upon the existing relations between Austria, Russia, and Germany, the following article is collated from paragraphs furnished by those who are represented as being in a position to "know whereof they affirm":-

Europe is being involved in one of those great crisis which transform the past and which open to society of the present day new perspectives. The last two wars in the first instance brought disaster and ruin; subsequently we have seen positions taken and lost; to-day the present is understood and the future is partially seen. Everywhere time is carrying away those who would resist the work of the age. It is a current so rapid and so irresistible that those who battle against it most vigorously find themselves insensibly carried away further from the shore they desire to reach, and are quite astonished to perceive the road they have involuntarily travelled. The Revolution of 1789, which in France had at first ripened in men's minds, has since presented itself in facts. It was said that after that great outburst of the public mind there would be no peace for Europe. But social questions are complex. Questions of internal policy are closely connected with questions of foreign policy. Everything is connected in the world, and always one fact rests upon another. The general balance of power has become changed by reason of the late wars. The Arpopagus of that balance of power has been shifted from ernments, which have undertaken to deal with it. France is in a state of reorganization, which unfortunately does not permit it for the moment to resume its place in the council of great Powers and to contract for its own safety alliances abroad. As to the other maritime Power-England-since Lord Palmerston's time it has voluntarily withdrawn itself from the affairs of the Continent. The future alone will tell whether, through the recent change of Government, it will re-enter the arena, and if so what part it will play. The control of Europe is, therefore, in the hands of the three cabinets reaction which is almost sure to set in, of Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg. Their mutual understanding is the been accomplished, but make matters | pivot upon which policy of the present day turns. Political romancers have dreamed and announced more than once that there was a rupture of this understanding. They have sought to with the "whisky war" movement in attribute to the Vienna Cabinet some the United States, a movement having sort of independent policy, and to regard the visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph the scene of events in Central Asia.

the object of forming a special alliance between Austria and Hungary and Russia, excluding Prussia, in a senso more or less hostile to the last Power. Those are all pure chimeras. The Emperor Alexander, politically and per sonally connected with the Emperor William, would not be a party to any such influence, and the Emperor Francis Joseph is known to be too circumspect a Sovereign, and far too shrewd, to ven ture upon such an attempt, running as it were between two rocks. Moreover, those who fancied that they perceived in the St. Petersburg interview the starting-point for a new anti-Prussian policy on the part of the Austro-Hungarian Government completely overlook the origin of the understanding, and what passed between the three Sovereigns and their Ministers during and since their interview at Berlin. It was the Prussian Cabinet which, from its headquarters at Versailles took the first steps to bring about an understanding with Austria-an understanding which, from that time, has continued to develop and strengthen itself; and it was, again, the same Cabinet which, upon the occasion of the Berlin interview, became the intermediary between the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Czar, and used its efforts in favor of rapproachment between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna as much as the interest of their friendly neighborship as in view of the affairs of Turkey. And to-day, far from being opposed to the wishes of the Berlin Cabinet, the visit of the Austrian Emperor to St. Petersburg becomes in its political character the consequence and complement of previous negotiations and discussions. The new relations between the three Cabinets, and the necessities which result from the change in their reciprocal positions, have suggested to them the project of preparing and attempting a solution of the Turkish question. A great change of influence and action is there offered to their common understanding. The exuberant energy which pervades Central Europe may find employment in this part of the world; the excess of strength which is manifest in the people of the North and East of the Continent may be made available in those countries where strength has become exhausted or dormant, where populations are languishing, and where the vitality of the human race is becoming exhausted. The three Cabinets no longer indulge in false hopes; they know that they will not reform the Ottoman Empire, and will not render it a regular and living clement of European order. The policy of patient preservation and of it triumphed with the French Revolupreservation at any price in respect of | tion. It is the effort that humanity is that empire no longer rules in their councils—its time has gone by. The three united Cabinets will no longer oppose the Christian populations which may courageously attempt to enfranchise themselves, and they will render substantial aid to their partial and

natural movements, which may tend to their deliverance from barbarism and impotence. The first step on that road will be the emancipation of Roumania and Servia from the suzerainty of the Porto. Afterwards will come the turn of the Bulgarians, whose sentiments of liberty and nationality have long been crushed by harsh oppression. One symptom of the new policy of the three Powers is that they repounce, in respect of the Mussulman world, the tradition of their religious policy, and only allow themselves to be guided by the twofold principle of nationality and civilisation. . One proof of that fact among others is to be found in the rupture with the Patriarchate of Constantinople, which Gen. Ignatieff has not hesitated to provoke in favor of the cause of the political independence of the Bulgarians. We trust that these few observations will enable our readers to appreciate more correctly the interview between the three Emperors at St. Petersburg, and to understand its high importance. In conclusion, we will point out the singular contrasts which are at the present moment to be found in the Court festivities of Russia, and The Prince of Wales has been the guest

of the Emperor Alexander, and that Sovereign raises his glass in honor of Queen Victoria, while the Russian troops and agents are continually advancing nearer towards the frontiers of India, and the English Engineer officers are engaged in fortifying the pass of Alti Shahar, which leads into the Russian portion of Afghanistan, in order to prevent the Russians from advancing towards Cashmere and Western China.

## CANADIAN LABOR UNION.

Encouraging news continue to reach us from the Executive of the Canadian Labor Union. We are informed that two more applications for Charters have been received, the last one being from the Lime-stone Cutters of Ottawa.

It is gratifying to know that the workingmen of this Dominion are beginning to realise the importance of uniting together for the purpose of protecting and advancing their interests; and as we know that the object of the C. L. U. are good and worthy of support, we look to see its complete success at a not far distant day.

## NEW PAINTERS' UNION, OTTAWA

The Painters of Ottawa City held a meeting on Friday, March 20th, for the purpose of organizing a Union. Mr. D. Robertson, occupied the chair, and delivered a very interesting address on the benefits of unionism. After the meeting had been further addressed, quite a number enrolled their names as members, and the officers of the new union were then elected for the ensuing term.

#### THE BENGAL FAMINE.

The Bengal Famine appears to be rapidly passing from a thing apprehended into a real and dreadful calamity. It is said that this may be dated as a fact from the beginning of February. The English Government, it is true, took active measures of precaution; but now that the testing period is approaching, it remains to be seen whether these measures are adequate to the grave necessities of the case.

## THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

There is an irrepressible conflict which is as old as history. It is the war between enlightenment, civilization, and progress on the one side, and prejudices, traditions and formulas on the other. It is the old battle that was fought in Rome when justice triumphed with the tribunate, and in modern times when making to free itself from the shackles of every kind of oppression, be it in the name of king, priest, or capitalist, and conscious of its dignity to take that high position which the God of nature intended it to occupy. In this struggle there are ranged on one side the millions -the sons and daughters of toil; on the other side, are the few, the sons and the daughters of ease and elega The millions of weary drudges striving to get up; the representation of ease and elegance are trying to stran gle them-keep them down. The od are fearful; -on the one side is well and on the other poverty. The enemy is locked in triple plates of steel, and is entrenched behind the customs and creeds of conturies. Their watchword is: "Many are our chariots and swiftare our horsemen." Our champion steps into the arena an unmailed varrior, with nothing but the swort of truth and justice, and her watchwork is, -"God and my right." In this unequal contest we are sometimes almost tempted to despair and yield the vietory. But then we are reminded hut "the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong."

We have faith in truth and justice, and know that they will conquer in the end. We will think of the triumph of progress in the past and take courses. We will run down the page from Wickliffe to Cromwell and Milton, from these to the American Declaration, and from this to the Emancipation Proclamation. We will go from Huse and Brune to