THE ONTARIO WORKMAN.
NOTIOE.
Wo nhall be ploanot to ravitro Itemens if in Mront portanining to Trindo Sodeletese, from all
 aganizationes condition of trade, to.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS

advertisements.
Esch insertion, tan cents per line. Contrao

All communications shou
Orr columns are open for the discisision of
all questions affecting the working clewses.
All communications shoold be accompanied for publication, but as a guarantee of good
faith for
faith
Wo
We do not hold ourralves responsibile for the
oploions of correcppondents.
whllams, sleeth a macmillan 124 Bay street.

## Meetings of Unions.

## TORONTO.

Uectings are held it the Trader ${ }^{\prime}$ ' sembly Hall
Efing street west, in the following order:-
Mechinists and Blacksmithe, lit and 3rd Mon-
Painters, lat and 3rd Monday.
Tailors, 2nd and 4th Monday.
Crispins, (159), every Tuesday.
German Benevolent Society, 1 lst Tuesday. Amalgamated Carpenterb, alternato Wednes Cigarmakore, 2nd and 4th Wednesid Trades Assembily, lst and 3 rd Friday. Bickloyers and Masons, 1st and 3rd Friday. Elone Cutters, 2nd and 4th Friday.
Cooperar, 2nd and 4th Frididy
Coopers, 2nd and tith Friday.
Bakers, every 2nd Saturdas
 The Hackmens' Union meots in the Temper

K. O.S.C., No. 315, meets in the T

## otTAWA.

 Treos order: :-
Freesstoie Cutters, 1 st and 3 rd Tudsday Manoss and Bricklayers, Istand 3rd Thurdday Thiness 'Conccil, , ate Friday.
Printers, 1st Sastarday.

HAMILTON.


Machimista' and Blacksmith' Union, erery
Tuesday
evening, at Iron Moulders' Hall
LONDON.
Amalpamzted Carpentera meets in Temperance
Hanil. Hall Richmond Street, alternate TTees.
days.

## st. catharines.


to CITY sUBSORIBERS.
City tabsectibera not reosiving their papera notico of such irregularity at the Office, 124 Bay stroet.

## 

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1874 .

## COMPLAINTS.

We have received sereral complaints from some of our St . Catharines sub soribers as to the irvegularity ot receiv ing their papers. We can only say that they are mailed regularly every weok,
and as they aro tied in parcels there is no reason why all the papers should not be ready for delivery on the same day. We hopo the Postmaster at St. Cathar ines will kiadly look into the matter, ind may be ayoided

## ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

We are pleased to see that those who are the most deeply interested in the deveiopment of our own resouroes, from our oastern to our western confines, are
being aroused to a sense of the neces being aroused to a sense of the necessity for the adoption of a system of 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 oars, up and doing; and the meetings of the leading manufacturers in all our industrial centres cannot fai 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 Taborer who toils upon our own boil.?
The true prosperity of any country depends upon the nearness with which the consumer and producer can be
broaght togethor, and no country can ever be great or prosperous to the cextent it should be, while it grows the neces saries 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 strengthon the position of those who are at prosent agitating the public mind upon this vory important subject it would be gladly done ; for we live in hopes yot to see this country, What it
may and should be-selfsustuining in may and should be-self.sustuining in
every respeot, and independent of any every respeot, and independent of any
and every country, with a toeming industrial population of our own, devel oping our own ample resouroes, and enjoying the fruits of our own industry, unvictimized by the host of middle-men that now pertain between the producers and consumers of distant, lands.

## THE WOMEN'S CRUSADE.

The "Women's Temperance Cru. sade", as it has been not inaptly termed, continuos to be as rigorously prosecuted
now as at its conception. The Amerinow as at its conception. The Ameri-
can wemen have long onjoyed a reputs. tion for strongth of mind, and certainly thoy are bearing out thoir fame now with remarkable vigor. Their "whisky war" is no child's play; it is serious work in favor of a conuse which has produced हerioū regults. It is affirmed that in thoso towns and villages where the agitations bave been prominent, the liquor traffic has very laygely docreased; and many contend that the present
movement will have a lasting influence movement will have a
upon the liquor traffic.
While we heartily sympathize with temperance promoters generally, and their admirable cause, we cannot, however, help but guestion whether the movement is likely to accomplish ultimate and permanent good; and it is very doubtful whether, after all, the
reaction which is almost sure to set in, will not only nullify the good that has been accomplished, but make matters worse than at the first. Sincerely we
hope it may not be so, but cannot help hope it may not be so, but cannot help
thinking there is a possibility of its occurrence. Almost simultaneously with the "whisky war" movement in similar ends but widoly diversant means,
believe future resalts will prove tha anco momement are wiser in their gener
and anco movement aro wiser in their genor
ation than the tomporance women o the Weatorn States. The design of the former is tho ostablishment of what is callod "People's cafos," and respecting them an English paper says: "Tho warm, comfortable, bright places sug ortan, where temperanoe refroshment man may enjoy his pipe unhampered by puritanical straigbt-lacipg, will do muc Cowards stopping the onward march of England's greatest vice. To begin with -open museums, free places of amusoment and instruction, where the workman may pass his spare hour or half into a a rest and a smoke, will do much towards achiering the result at which all reformers aim. At present the avern-parlor is the workman's, and ospecially the unmarried workman's, only rosource; it is his sole escape from
the streets; on his one weekly holiday, the streets; on his one weekly holiday,
it constitutes his one amusement and it constitutes his one amusement and
ecereation. Wo are certain that something more inviting than the taproom were open to him on Sundays, he would avail himself of its benefits to the obvious
and health.

## THE THREE EMPIRES.

The aspect of affairs on the continent of Europe would appear to be anything but satigfantory, judging from the ac time. As touching upon the existing relations between Austria, Russia, and Germany, the following artiele is col lated from paragraphs furnished by those Fho aro represented as being in a posi-
tion to " $k$ now Lion to "know whereof they affirm":
Europe is boing incolved in 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 wo have seen positions taken and lost to-day the present is understood and
the future is partially seen. Everywhere the future is partially seen. Everywbere
timo is carrying a way those who woald resist the work of the age. It is current so rapid and so irresistible tha those who battle against it most vigor ously find themsolves insensibly carried away further from the shore they desire to reach, and are quite astonished to perceive the road they have involun
tarily travelled. The Revolution of tarily travelled. The Revolution of
1789, which in France had at firtt ripened in men's minds, has since pre sonted iteelf in facts. It was said that after that great outburst of the publio mind there would be no peace for Europo. But social questions are com.
plex. Questions of internal policy are closely conneoted with questions of foreign polioy. Everything is conneoted in the world, and always one fact rest upon anothor. The general balanoe of
power has become chaged by reason of the late wars. The Ar ropague of that balance of power bas betz shifted from the West to the Rast, and it is in the hands of the three great Northern Gevornments, which have uddertaken to dealificial tranasformation and of state of reorganization, which unfortunately doos not permit it for the moment to resume its place in the council of great Powors and to contract for its own safety alliances abroad. As to the other maritime Power-England--sinco Lord Palmerston's time it has volun-
tarily witbdrawn itsolf from the affairs tarily withdrawn itself from the affairs
of the Continent. The future alone will tell whether, through the recent change of Government, it will ro-enter the arena, and if so what part it will play. The control of Europe is, thereBelin. Wi of Berin, Vienna, and St. Peteriburg.
Their mutual understanding is the pivot upon which policy of the present day turns. Political romancers bave dreamed and announced more than once that there was a rapture of this understanding. They have sought to attribute to the Vienna Cabinet some sort of independent policy, and to regard to St. Petersburg an andortaton with
the objeot of forming a spooind alliance Rotween Austria and Hungary and Russia, exoluding Prussia, in a sense more or less hostile to the last Power.
Those are all pure chimeras. The Em poror Alexander, politicanly and per sonally connected with the Emperor William, would not bo a party to any such influenoe, and the Emporor Francis Joseph is known to be too oircumspect a Sorereigu, and far too shrewd, to ven. ture upon such an attempt, running as it wero between two rocks. Moreover, thoso who fancied that thoy fperceived in the St. Petersburg interviow the starting-point for a new anti-Prussian policy on the part of the Austro-Hungarian Government complotely overlook the origin of the onderstanding, and what passed between the three Sovereigns and their Ministers during and since their intorview at Borlin. It wa the Prussian Cabinet which, from its headquarters at Vorsailles took the
first steps to bring about an under first steps to briag about an under
standing 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 Borlin nterview, became the intermediary and the Czar, and used its efforts in favor of rapproachment betwoen the Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna as much as tho interest of their friendly aeighborship as in view of the affairs of Turkey. And today, far from being opposed to the wishes of the Berlin Cabinet, the visit of the Austrian Empolitical character the consequence and complement of previous negotiations and discussions. The new relations between the three Cabinets, and the ecessities which result from the chang in their reciprocal positions, have sug gested to them the project of preparing and attempting a solution of the Turk ish question. A great change of infla omman action is there offered to thei ant 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 ma be made available in those conntries
where strength has lecomo exhausted or dormant, where populations are anguishiog, 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 pationt preservation and of preservation at any price in rospoct of that empire no longer rules in their councils-its time has gone by. The three united Cabinets will no longer oppose the Chriatian populations whioh may courageonsly attempt to enfranshise themselves, and they will render substantial sid to thoir partial and satural movements, which may tend to heir deliveranco from barbarism and impotence. The first stop on that road will be the emancipation of Roumania and Servia from tho silzerainty of tho Porto. Afterwards will come the turn iberty orushod by harsh oppression. One Pyptom of the new polioy of the three Powers is that they repounce, in reapcect of the Mussulman world, the tradition of their religious policy, and only allow themselves to be guided by the twoold principle of nationality and civilisation. . One proof of that fact among others is to be found in the ruptare with the Patriarchate of Constantinople, which Gen. Ignatieff has not hesitated to provolso 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 Petween the three Emperors at St. Petersburg, and to understand its high mportance. In conclusion, wo will point out the singular contrasts whioh are at the present moment to be found in the Court fentivitios of Russia, and the seene of events in Central Asia.
Tho Prince of Wales has been the guost
of the Emperor Alezander, and that Queen Victoria, whilo in honor of Queen Victoria, whilo the Russian towa the frontiens India, and the English Engineer oflcers are engaged in fortifying the pass of Alti Shahar, which leads into the Rus ian portion of Atghanistan, in order to prevont the Russians from advancing towards Cashmere and Westorn Cbina.

## canadian labor union.

Encouraging news continue to reach us from the Executive of tho Canadion Labor Union. We are informed that two more applications for Charter have been received, the last one being from the Lime-stone Catters of Ottawa It is gratifying to know that the workingmen of this Dominion are be ginning to realise the importance of aniting together for the purpose of pro tecting and advancing their interesti and as we know that the object of the C. L. U. are good and worthy of sup port, we look to sce its completo suc cess at a not far distant day.

## NEW PAINTERS' UNION, OTTAWA

The Painters of Ottawa City held a meeting on Friday, March 20th, for

