

NOTICE.

We shall be pleased to receive items of interest pertaining to Trade Societies from all parts of the Dominion for publication.

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Table with 2 columns: Subscription type and Price. Includes Per Annum (\$2 00), Six Months (1 00), and Single copies (5c).

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Table with 2 columns: Advertisement type and Price. Includes Single insertions (10c), Contract advertisements (various rates), and Advertisements for 1, 3, and 6 months.

All communications should be addressed to the Office, 112 Bay Street, or to Post Office Box 1025. J. S. WILLIAMS, SUPERINTENDENT.

COMPOSITOR WANTED, IN A NEIGHBORING CITY. Good wages. Fare furnished, on applying to MILLER & RICHARD, Jordan street, Toronto.

The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1872.

WHAT WILL BE THE RESULT?

Employers have combined to thwart the progress of the nine hours movement, for which act they perhaps possess right. But no law either British or Divine, gives them a right to exact from their men a written, or any, pledge, binding them neither to ask for a reduction of the hours of labour or to assist those that do.

When the agitation commenced, vocal scribblers of a subsidized press stood aghast at the audacity of the men, in daring to ask from their employers, what their employers ask from each other, daily in the market, a fair remuneration for their labour, in the manner they deem most conducive to their interests.

"That in the Captain but a choleric word That in the soldier is rank blasphemy."

"Employers may steal the horse with impunity while the men would be hanged for looking over the hedge." A press that raves daily over the execution of a man a thousand miles away and yet remains silent when the liberties of a whole class are in danger of being lost, show at once that party, not principle, expediency not truth, place not justice, is the object of its aims.

Here immigrants are wanted, and, if

we would progress, must be obtained.

All immigrants, if not paupers or felons, are up to the average of their class in courage, intelligence and skill. Is it reasonable men of such a stamp will migrate to a land less free than the one they leave, where employers can break the laws with impunity; where with a few noble exceptions the press is gagged with prejudice or a bribe?

"Where the mighty Missouri rolls down to the sea," can be seen, and bought, and where through the medium of the Lyrist and Romancer, the immigrant's fancy pictures all things with a roscate hue, and through his ignorance leads his judgment astray. It must be remembered that it is the States not Canada where the eight hours movement is progressing, where universal franchise and equal rights are held; where every inducement is offered to immigrants, that can attract the fancy, or beguile the judgment; where employers cannot insult workmen with impunity; where the reputed liberty of the citizen is a matter of world wide renown.

It was the 'prentices of London that gained the battle of Marston Moor, and upon the mechanics of Toronto and Hamilton, and sister cities, rests the result of an equally momentous, if less bloody, crisis in our country's history; and we believe they will prove worthy of the parents that gave them birth. To a very great extent, aliens and renegades head the opposition to the nine hours movement, persons to whom gold is a god and the future of our country nothing, for persons who have sacrificed patriotism at the shrine of selfishness are not apt to look much beyond themselves or care for ought outside of what gold can buy.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The 24th was duly honored by our citizens,—although the enjoyment of many was considerably marred by the downpour of rain, during the day. In spite of the weather, however, the various points of interest were well attended. In the evening the closing social party of the season of the K. O. S. C. Quadrille Club came off in the St. Lawrence Hall. A goodly company were present, and dancing was kept up with spirit till an early hour of the morning.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY.

Considerable anxiety has been manifested on both sides of the Atlantic, during the past week, respecting Earl Granville's proposal—a supplementary article to the Treaty of Washington, and the action of the United States Senate was watched with something like feverish excitement. It was well known that the Anglo-phobists of the Sumner class, and certain sensational newspapers whose claims to popularity are based upon a senseless pandering to the somewhat popular feeling of hatred to England,—seeing in the agreement to the supplementary article to the treaty a satisfactory adjustment of the indirect claims, and a destruction of the chances of a war with "perfidious Albion"—would bring all the force of their opposition to bear against the supplementary article.

The New York Times says the vote in the Senate in favour of the negotiation of the supplemental Treaty article brings feelings of intense relief. Verbal amendments cannot be objected to by England, and a final settlement may be considered certain. The Senate has earned gratitude from the mercantile community and the majority of Senators have acted in sympathy with the great mass of the people who wished the Treaty to succeed.

The London journals comment at some length upon the result of the Senate's deliberations. The Times says the action of the United States is important as justifying England in the eyes of all the world in the position she has taken with relation to the indirect claims. The Americans will find it hard to uphold the demands which she herself confesses are doubtful. President Grant in consulting with the Senate, before acting on the proposition of Earl Granville, has greatly strengthened his own position.

The Telegraph says: America has proved that she prefers justice to national vanity. The love of honest dealing with usual consideration exhibited by both England and America promises well for the future of the world, while the Standard thinks it better to moderate and suspend its opinion until it knows more of what the article to be negotiated will commit England to do or to say.

The despatches announcing this decision of the United States Senate were read in London on Monday, and the immediate effect was seen in a more favorable rate in the market for American securities.

DUTY OFF TEA AND COFFEE.

Perhaps no act of Sir Francis Hincks and the Dominion Government has been more pleasing and acceptable to the great mass of the people of Canada than the remission of all customs on tea and coffee. These articles, which from their long and universal use may be deemed necessities, can be obtained after the end of June next at the lowest possible price for which they can be raised, imported and retailed. Undoubtedly the general public will have cause to rejoice that Sir Francis has seen his way clear to giving to Canadians a "free breakfast and tea table." It may possibly be, that, in order to keep up the amount of revenue which must be raised annually for the support of our Government, and the carrying on of necessary improvements, articles of luxury must be more heavily taxed, to make up for the loss that may accrue in allowing necessities free; and this policy, we contend, is as wise as it is merciful. But this action at once opens up the questions of Protection and Free Trade, and the discussions of these questions may assist in

placing our politicians once more into distinct parties. However this may be, in the meantime Sir Francis Hincks' policy in allowing these articles to come into Canada free will commend itself to all classes of the people.

PRESENTATION.

On Thursday evening last the employees of Mr. J. Morrison, of the Ontario Steam Gauge Works, being desirous of expressing their respect and esteem for their employer in having so readily acceded to their request for shorter hours of labour, presented him with a handsome meerschaum pipe. Such acts as these, small perhaps in themselves, tend to create the best possible feeling between employer and employed; and, we believe, results in good to both parties.

T. C. O. P. A.

A full meeting of the Shareholders of the Toronto Co-operative Printing Association is called for Tuesday evening next, June 4th, in the Assembly Hall, at 8 o'clock. At the meeting on Saturday evening last, the By-laws governing the Association were submitted and adopted, but, owing to the lateness of the hour the appointment of the permanent board was postponed till Tuesday next. We trust that all the Shareholders will be present, as the business to be transacted will be of the utmost importance.

HAMILTON'S FOUNDRY.

The Machinists and Blacksmiths who left work at Hamilton's Foundry the week before last, are still out, and quite a number of the best men have left Canada for more congenial climes. This will continue to be the result, as the demand for skilled labor in that department is very great just now across the lines.

PAINTERS.

Mr. George Booth, house, sign, and ornamental painter, has followed the generous conduct of Mr. Elliott, and has conceded the Saturday half holiday to his employees, the same to take effect next Saturday. We hope these examples will be generally followed.

SEND ON SUPPLIES.

In our last issue we commended the cause of the Hamilton men who came out on the Nine Hour principle, to the generous consideration of the workmen of this city. But it was stated through some of the city papers that the men had resumed work; and this report gained currency to such an extent that it was considered unnecessary to take further action. From information received we are in a position to contradict the truth of the report, and that although numbers of men have left the city, and others are preparing to leave rather than "go back" on the movement—yet there are still a very considerable number of men out of work in Hamilton. We trust, therefore, that the men of Toronto will make every exertion to sustain their fellow-workers in their efforts to ameliorate their condition—and that the operatives of the "Queen City" will give a good account of themselves in this matter. Prompt action is necessary.

"HONOUR AMONG ROGUES."

A short time ago the chiefs of the large stove manufacturing firms in the Province met to concoct certain schemes to protect themselves from each other. It is not fair that "dog should rob dog," so they mutually agreed that none should infringe upon others' specialities, and whoever obtained a new invention among them was to have an exclusive right to it. So said so done. Oh no! Directly the bargain was ratified, off goes a member of a large firm in Hamilton to Troy, N. Y., and buys up forty patterns and designs for stoves, and two Toronto firms go to Pittsburgh, Penn., and Cincinnati, O., and buy all the designs they can obtain, and then return home in great exultation, and dare their neighbours to infringe upon their rights. But like Brutus they "are all honorable men." It is true if Brown, Jones and Robinson did it, it would be a scurrilous act; but how else can gentlemen act otherwise than gentlemen—and because they are gentlemen it is an honest deed.

The writer of the lines, "The Nine Hour Movement," published in our last issue, is Mr. Thos. Davis, Hamilton. We shall be happy to hear from him again.

COMBINATION.

[COMMUNICATED.]

It is a grievous sin for workmen to combine to obtain a rise of wages or a reduction in the hours of toil, even though they are justified in taking such steps by everything that tends to enhance the value of labor. Our trades are very brisk, labor of every description is in great demand. The competitors of Canadian manufacturers in foreign markets have consented to a reduction of the hours of labor among their men, so that the reduction here entails no extra hardship, for it simply places the manufacturers of both places upon the same footing as they were before the agitation commenced in either country. It is a grievous wrong for workmen, even with all these incentives, to agitate. Why can't they remain still and await the paternal action of their employers; or if they will agitate, why don't they go about it in a business-like manner as their bosses do.

Two or three sit down to dinner in a first-class hotel, and "across the walnuts and the wine," draw up a circular like the one appended below; send round to all bosses of any size in the country an invitation to a glorious pow-wow; and then, what between mock turtle and some adulterated stuff they call champagne, they agree, without any just cause, to rob the public; and depart for their several homes so highly elated with having done a good deed, that they cannot steadily walk along the pavement, and so the downy cushions of a hack carries them in that dreamy state, which intense self-satisfaction is apt to engender, to their own bed-chamber, or the interior of a Pullman's sleeping car.

The following is a bona fide copy of the Iron Moulders Masters' Treaty of offence and defence for the spoliation of the public:—

HAMILTON, May 17, 1871.

DEAR SIR,—At a meeting of the Iron Founders' Association of Canada, held this day, for the purpose of fixing the Prices of Stoves and other Foundry Wares, for the ensuing season, it was unanimously agreed that in view of the present high price of Coal and Iron, and the cost of Labor, that the following be the rates for 1871-2, with an average credit of six months, or six per cent. discount for cash:—Cooking Stoves for Wood and Coal, 4 cents per lb.; Box Stoves under 500 lbs. weight, 4 cents per lb.; Parlor and Parlor Cook-Stoves, 4 1/2 cents per lb.; Self-feeding and Base-burning for Coal, 5 cents per lb.; Box Stoves over 500 lbs. weight, 3 1/2 cents per lb. The above prices to take effect from this date.

Copp Brothers, D. Moore & Co., E. & C. Gurney (Hamilton), Chown & Cunningham, James Smart, Ives & Allen, J. R. Armstrong, William Buck, James Stewart & Co., Turnbull & Co., Harte & McKillop, E. & C. Gurney (Toronto), W. Clendening, per R. N. Allen, J. & O. McClary.

CABINET-MAKERS' UNION, HAMILTON.

At a meeting of Cabinet-makers held on Tuesday evening, April 30th, a Union was organized in connection with their trade—the Union meeting every alternate Tuesday—when the following officers were elected:—Mr. Robert Hill, President; George Jenkins, Vice-President; William Hastings, Recording Secretary; Samuel Meadows, Financial Secretary; William Hudson, Treasurer; Joseph Gentle, Warden. Committee—Messrs. Allan, Craw, Cousandier, Maltus and Jackson.

LIFE OF WM. H. SYLVIS.

We have received from the publisher, Mr. J. C. Sylvis, of Sunbury, Pa., the "Life, Speeches, Labors and Essays of Wm. H. Sylvis," late President of the International Iron Moulders' Union and National Labor Union. The name of Sylvis is a very familiar one among many of the workmen of Canada, and we believe many will wish to obtain a work which is in a great measure a history of the Labor movement in the States, as well as a Biography of one of the ablest men that have been interested in the cause of Labor Reform. We have not space in our present issue, to more fully notice the work, but shall do so in our next issue.

MASS MEETING IN GUELPH.

On Tuesday evening an enthusiastic meeting of the workmen of Guelph was held. Mr. Ryan, of Hamilton, and Mr. Hewitt, of Toronto, were among the speakers. We regret we have not received an account of the meeting in time for our present issue.

COOPERS' JOURNAL.—We have to thank our excellent contemporary, the Cincinnati Coopers' Journal, for the kind words with which it has greeted our enterprise. The Journal is a first-class monthly magazine, and both amongst the Coopers of this continent, and outside of that organization, obtains a wide circulation. Its articles are written with much force and ability. We reproduce from its pages an article that is somewhat unique, but very suggestive.