

not because he loves his calling. If he loses his situation, he has nothing to fall back upon. He is unable to provide for such an emergency and as his family clamors for food, he feels constrained to accept the first offer that is made him. He is, in fact, a cheap man—made so by low wages and hard work. He never advances in his calling. He knew as much the day he left his apprenticeship as he does twenty years after. He is surrounded by misery and wretchedness his wife is haggard and worn, his children are meanly clad, and his lot is not calculated to inspire him with a love for the earth or those who live upon it. Why should he labor to perfect himself in science or art? Could he do so were he so disposed? Does his exacting lot not preclude the desire, or possibility of a desire, or disposition to improve? How different would be the case if the man was adequately compensated for his labor? If he had not to toil except in accordance with physiological principles? In that case the world would look brighter, his family could be surrounded with comfort, his home be made happy and cheerful. He would have leisure and disposition to study, think and advance in worth and intelligence, and become a capable and competent mechanic—an ornament to society and a staunch pillar of the state. Dr. Holland is right. Low wages sank the Atlantic. Low wages cause railroad, steamboat and countless other horrors. Low wages mean misery, degradation, cheap men and utter extinction of liberty, while high wages mean safety in travel and to life; it means education, morality and the greatest intellectual perfection as well as the greatest hope for an enduring perpetuation of liberty to the people and the state.—*Coopers' Journal.*

DEMONSTRATION OF THE LONDON TRADES.

On Whit Monday the Trade Societies of London held a demonstration to "protest against the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and other class-made laws which favor employers and punish workmen." The objects were further explained in a "Trades Manifesto on the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the Masters and Servants' Act, and the Conspiracy Laws," adopted by the meeting to which the procession led in Hyde Park. The demonstration was most successful, the arrangements were well carried out, while whatever opinions a spectator might entertain upon the purpose of the gathering and the course pursued by the demonstrators, he could not but admit that the men who marched through the streets under their respective trade banners were a body of artisans of which any nation might be proud.

Shortly after eleven o'clock the committee accompanied by a mounted division of farriers—gentlemen arrayed in crimson and blue scarfs, betokening their special grades as marshals and superintendents of the day's forces—rode away from the Bell Inn, Old Bailey, and took up their places at allotted distances along the Embankment. The farriers were followed on to the Embankment by a volunteer rifle band, behind which came a banner carried by two of the released gas stokers, bearing the inscription, "This is our reply to (in)Justice Brett."

The Thames Embankment is a good muster-place for large numbers of men, because it offers an uninterrupted length of a broad roadway, with little traffic to obstruct, and plenty of side-room for spectators. And a noticeable feature of Monday's demonstration was the keen interest taken in the proceedings by the female members of the workmen's families. They must, therefore, be understood as included in the gathering of the Industrial Clans. The demonstration was carried strictly according to a plan drawn up at the Society's Headquarters, in Old Bailey. There were two grand marshals—Mr. James Ellar, marshal of procession, and Mr. Goodchild, the dismissed policeman, on horseback. Eight mounted superintendents of sections executed the marshals' orders. The assembling of the sections was watched by large numbers of middle-class spectators. A good deal of assistance was rendered by the Organizing Committee, the members of which wore a small star on the left breast; and there were, as another grade of the non-commissioned officer type, certain delegates adorned with a small crimson rosette, whose duty it was to make themselves generally serviceable as the detachments took up position.

The banners, flags, and devices were beautiful, they bore upon them mottoes expressive of freedom, unity, loyalty, &c.; and one amongst the handsomest of the banners, and belonging to the painters of Great Britain and Ireland, bore the inscription "Amor et Obedientia." A banner borne aloft by two of the released gas stokers had the inscription "This is our reply to (in)Justice Brett." On another flag the sentence was written, "Woe to England's Manhood if it submits to clerical persecution of workmen's wives and children;" and the meaning of this was further expounded by "The persecution of the women at Chipping Norton is a disgrace to England." The farriers' banners displayed romantic sketches of the thatched smithy, the red fire seen through the half-open door, and the plump, bay horse, under a large tree, being shod, by a dapper farrier, the very picture of jollity and prosperity. A motto on the cooper's makers' flag rather puzzled many of the spectators, but by adding a note of interrogation at the end, and running the two lines together it propounded the simple proposition, "Shall convict labor destroy free labor?" The iron and metal trades, whose leading emblems were two silver doves affixed to long ornamental poles were good. The tailors' banner represented Adam and Eve, as they were when the world was innocent of tailors. The stonemasons' banner displayed a scriptural subject, with David as the central figure. The members of the society wore wash-leather aprons, ornamented with the masonic compass and square. The carpenters' banner represented on the one side what seemed to be a nude man hiding himself behind a shield; and on the other the youth in the fable, learning the value of unity by vainly trying to break a bundle of sticks. The bricklayers' banner set forth that industry is the source of true prosperity; also that in all labor there is profit. A conspicuous banner bore, in gilt letters, "United to protect our interests, not combined to injure."

The bugle horn sounded the departure shortly after one o'clock, and the long column left the Embankment in the following order:—

Mounted Division of Farriers, Farriers' Societies, Volunteer Rifle Band, Banner—"Our reply to Judge Brett" (borne by two of the released gas stokers), London Trades Council, and Country Deputations (in carriages).

The following represented the provincial deputations:—

Birmingham Trades Council—Mr. Gilliver and two others.

Liverpool Trades Council—Messrs. Clark and Lowry.

Leeds Trades Council—Messrs. Marston and White.

Leicester Trades Council—Three delegates.

Maidstone Trades Council—Mr. John Potter.

Southampton—Mr. George.

Sheffield Trades Council—Steel Melters, Mr. Bonson; Table Knife Haft, and Scale Pressers, Mr. Jordan; Razor Blade Grinders, Mr. Womack; Scissor Grinders, Mr. Holmshaw.

Leamington Laborers' Union—Messrs. Hollowry and Banbury.

Boiler Makers' Executive, Liverpool—Messrs. Knight and Bothwell.

Amalgamated Brass Workers, Birmingham.

Amalgamated Tailors, Manchester—Mr. P. Shorrocks.

National Association of Plasterers, Birmingham—Messrs. Williams and Dickens.

SECTION 1.—GENERAL TRADES.—Volunteer Rifle Band, Pavlova's, National Union of Tobacco Trades' Associations, Tobacco Pipe Makers, Amalgamated Wheelwrights, Alexandra Band, Coopers, Basket Makers, Cocoa Mat Makers, Cane and Stick Dressers, Gardeners, Bone Brush Makers.

SECTION 2.—IRON AND METAL TRADES.—Gas Meter Company's Band, Tin Plate Workers, Gas Meter Makers, Zinc Workers, Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders, Iron Founders, Surrey Engineers' Band, Amalgamated Metal Workers, Smiths, (United Order), Steam Engine Makers, Engineers, Wire Workers, Plumbers.

SECTION 3.—CLOTHING TRADES.—Band, Amalgamated Tailors, Band, Amalgamated Cordwainers, Hatters.

SECTION 4.—BUILDING TRADES.—Band, Stonemasons, Plasterers, Carpenters and Joiners, Band, Decorators and Painters, Bricklayers, Builders, Laborers.

SECTION 5.—LEATHER TRADES.—Band, Tanners, Skinners, Fell Mongers, Portmanteau Makers, Saddle and Harness Makers, Curriers.

SECTION 6.—PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, AND PAPER TRADES.—Band, Bookbinders, Machine Rulers, Vellum Binders, Pocket-book Makers, Compositors and Letterpress Printers, Stationers, Paper Makers.

SECTION 7.—CABINET MAKING AND

FANCY TRADES.—Band, Alliance Cabinet Makers, West-end Cabinet Makers, Deal Cabinet Makers, Amalgamated Turners, Chairmakers, Carvers and Gilders, Gold Beaters, French Polishers, Upholsters.

SECTION 8.—Band, Amalgamated Railway Servants, Postal and Telegraph Servants, Labour Protection League, Ship Riggers, Stevedores, Lightermen, Carmen's Protection Society, General and Dock Labourers, Seaman's Protection Society, Bakers.

SECTION 9.—Organized bodies of workmen, and members of unattached trades.

The order of march was from the Embankment into Whitehall-place, and thus reached Parliament Street just opposite the Admiralty. From a window in Charing Cross, where we stood, the spectacle was grand. At a rough guess the length of way from Whitehall-place to Trafalgar-square is nearly a quarter of a mile, and the road dips and then gradually rises again to the commencement of the square where the Nelson Monument and the lions are. In Parliament Street the whole space of roadway and path was so thickly crowded that it was with difficulty that a way was made for the peaceful army of artisans. As far as could be seen, right away back to the terrace that fronts the National Gallery it was like a vast theatre, the very lions as well as the broad bases of stone on which they rest being swarmed with people. From Charing Cross the procession passed through Cockspur Street into St. James' Street, and thence by Piccadilly, till Hyde Park was reached. Here the procession trailed its slow length through the gate by Apsley House, and was gazed at in wonder, by the equestrians of Rotten row, and so up the broad walk till Grosvenor gate was reached, when it turned into the park proper and split up into eight or nine parts, each part proceeding to a platform of its own, from which it was addressed by the speakers selected beforehand.

PLATFORM No. 1.

Mr. Odger, who presided, said that they had met there not for the purpose of speaking, but rather to show to those who governed England what the working classes thought of laws passed, effecting their interests, which, too often, were of such a character as to disgrace the Legislature. The trade societies did not desire to call together large masses of people, but when they found their wish to be peaceable and orderly was taken for apathy, and that they were subjected by Parliament to laws which interfered with their liberty, then they resolved to demonstrate their powers. They were not met together to abuse anyone, but to assert what the feelings of the people really were. They had been struggling for many years to maintain by means of its industry the high position England occupied in the world, and to keep it in peace and quietude. But, after all these years, they had not been able to get sound laws, fair to the workmen and just to the employers. The Legislature had now landed them in a worse position in the eyes of the law than they had ever been in before. Trades Unions did the best they could to maintain and increase wages, and to reduce the hours of labour. And how else could they deal with large employers of labour? No employer of labour would give a rise of 10 to 15 per cent. in wages without pressure; and this could only be done by the workmen uniting together and making themselves heard. The members of the House of Commons, when they asked the working classes to send them to Parliament, promised all sorts of things; but when they got there they made laws which favored themselves and oppressed the people. The law was one-sided, and the working classes could only by their numbers teach Parliament a better example. The working classes were met that day in order to resist such tyrannical and partial law-making. Trades unions, he considered, promoted the prosperity of the country. What was it that they wanted? That those vicious clauses in the Masters and Servants Act should be erased from the statute-book. By those clauses, a workman who broke his contract could be sent to prison. Why, as they all knew, masters broke their contracts too. But they did not send a master to prison. Mr. Odger then proceeded to refer to the conviction of the sixteen women by the Chipping Norton magistrates. He thought, however, they were bound to stand up and protest against such conduct. Would the women have been treated in the way they had if they had been wives of aristocrats, or even of shopkeepers? Why, the only offence charged against them was that they hooted at certain men. He objected altogether to clergyman being on the bench. They were the most useless men in the world. The position of matters had become so critical in regard to the law of coercion and intimidation, that it was almost impossible for a man to speak to his fellow-workmen in an independent and

straightforward manner. He called upon them not to rest satisfied till the objectionable Acts were repealed, and expressed the hope that some member of Parliament might be prevailed on to introduce a short bill to provide for the appointment of a Minister of Justice who should have the power of dismissing any judge who was guilty of injustice or over severity. He then read the following manifesto:—

This vast assemblage, representing directly the trades unions of England, and indirectly a large majority of the whole working men of the United Kingdom, denounces as invidious, unjust, and cruel, the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the criminal clauses in the Master and Servant Act, and the application of the Law of Conspiracy to breaches of contract. It is matter for serious concern that the industrial classes of this supposed free and enlightened nation should be forced to meet in such overwhelming numbers, and at a considerable loss of time and money to themselves, to tell the Houses of Parliament how much they misunderstood the aims and acts, the wants and wishes, the institutions and general character of the people they profess to govern. Nothing could have been further from the desire of the trade societies than to be compelled to call together so large a mass of people, and more especially on a day that should have been spent by them in healthful, instructive, and amusing recreation. The hitherto unknown and unexpected tyrannical nature of recent legislation, blended with the arrogance and severity with which unjust judges and parson magistrates administer the law, have driven us to this imposing demonstration. The benefits of law and order are not only fully appreciated by the working men, but their societies maintain them with the strictest regard for their responsibilities. It is the custom of some badly-informed and ill-advised persons, when speaking of trade societies, to heap all kinds of abuse and calumny upon them, and then make their own inventions the justification for a species of class persecution, which otherwise would be found indefensible. Many of our legislators are weak enough to suppose that the general tranquillity prevailing in the country is due to their wisdom and statesmanship. If these men would only look more closely into the legitimate influences that are always active in the various labour associations, more especially in trade societies, and fairly estimate the amount of good work done in them, they would become wiser and better men. The trade unionist is, by force of circumstances, a better supporter of the best interest of the country than the non-unionist can be, and for the following reasons:—His time, his thought, and his money are spent in endeavoring to elevate his class as a whole, and not to enrich the mere individual. His life is devoted to making a better future for all who may come after him, and not to lavish the wealth created by industry upon those who despise labor. The unionist, so laudably engaged, will ever be the last man to create that social discord which is dangerous to society, life, and property. In this mighty institution, then, is to be found our national security, industrial independence, self-reliance, and respect for all laws and order.

The abominable laws this assemblage condemns are meant to strike at these very associations, which are as essential to progress, and as precious to us, as are the Imperial laws which govern the country. To thrust workmen unceremoniously into gaol, and allow them no time, as in the case of the gas stokers, to prepare their defence, is a crime on the part of the judge, who ought to have been dismissed from the judgment seat, and a shame to the Legislature that allowed it to go unnoticed. It is sad to think that, after trying for a quarter of a century, by all legitimate and honorable means, to get laws passed which should be just to the employer and fair to the workman, we are in a worse position before the law than ever we were before in the history of unionism. Not content with sending our men to gaol for the most trivial offence, or even slight mistake, unmanly and cruel parson magistrates have fixed their vengeance upon industrious men's wives and children. There was a day when men would not have met as men meet now to express by words the degradation this last insult has heaped upon them. Let us hope, for the good of our country, for the love of our families, and for the peace and happiness of the nation, that no judge, magistrate, or Legislature will evermore so trifling with the feelings of a deserving people. It is imperative that those laws shall be made fair and impartial. To this end the trade societies and working men generally devote themselves, with a determination to hold public meeting after public meeting, to demonstrate by numbers whenever they deem it necessary, and never to halt until justice has been done to the workmen as fairly as to the employer.

Mr. Cohen, cigar maker, moved that this meeting adopts the manifesto read by the chairman. He said the trades unions comprised the best workman in the country, and they numbered no less than a million. What they demand was that in the eye of the law all classes should be equal.

Mr. Broadhurst, mason, in seconding the motion, said they had met that day to discharge a solemn duty, which they owed to themselves, to their wives, and to their families—not to ask anything exceptional in favor of the members of trades unions, but that they should have as free a platform as any other class of society. Trades unions, he maintained, deserved well of the country. But the laws were not equal. A testotaller or a tract distributor could go amongst them and solicit support and con-

[CONTINUED ON FIRST PAGE.]

Advertisements.

JOHN RAYMOND

Begs to inform the inhabitants of Toronto and its vicinity that he has purchased the business lately carried on by

Mr. JAMES WEEKES,

AT

247 and 249 Yonge Street.

And trusts by strict attention, combined with the lowest possible charges, to merit a share of the patronage that has been so liberally bestowed upon his predecessors.

Queen City Grocery & Provision Store.
320 Queen Street West.

WM. F. ROBERTSON,

DEALER IN GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
In addition to his SUGARS, that have been before the public so long, has received his SUMMER LIQUORS:
Cook Port Wine.....\$1 00 per gal
Old Port....." 2 50
Extra do....." 3 50
Unsurpassed Old Port....." 5 00
Sherry—Fine Old Sherry....." 1 50
Extra do....." 2 50
Spendid do....." 4 50
Dawson's Montreal Stock Ale and Porter....." 1 20 per doz.
Goods sent to all parts of the city. 55-oh

JAMES BANKS,

AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,

45 Jarvis, Corner of King Street East.

Mechanics can find useful Household Furniture or every description at the above Salerooms, cheaper than any other house. Cooking and Parlor Stoves in great variety.

SALEROOMS:

45 and 46 Jarvis, Corner of King St. East.

Furniture Bought, Sold, or Exchanged.

ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM!
THE BEST IN THE CITY.

A. RAFFIGNON

Begs leave to inform the public, and his customers generally, that he has refitted his place, No. 107 King Street West, with an elegant new Soda Water Fountain, with the latest improvements, made by Oliver Parker, Toronto, and which will be kept constantly running during the summer season. Also, an elegant Ice Cream Parlor, fitted up to suit the most fastidious taste.

Remember the address—
NO. 107 KING STREET.
Near the Royal Lyceum.

EATON'S NEW DRESS GOODS!

We show to-day a choice lot of Dress Goods, in checked, plain, and striped material—all the newest shades and colors. A job line of Black Lustres, at 25c per yard—a bargain.

CORNER YONGE & QUEEN STREETS,

COME AND SEE THEM TO-DAY.

55-10



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

6th day of June, 1873.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Inland Revenue and under the provisions of the Act 33rd Victoria, Chapter 8, intitled, "An Act to explain and amend the Act respecting the collection and Management of the Revenue, the Auditing of Public Accounts and the Liability of Public Accountants."

His Excellency has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby ordered, that the privilege accorded by the Order in Council of the 19th March, 1863, to goods, wares, and merchandise, the growth, produce, or manufacture of Canada, of being re-imported free of duty of Customs on certain conditions named in such order, be and the same is hereby extended and declared to apply to goods subject to duties of Excise, which goods may henceforth in like manner be re-imported into Canada free of duty subject to the said several conditions mentioned in the said order, and on the further condition that such goods on re-importation shall be warehoused subject to the Excise duties to which they would have been liable had they not been exported from Canada.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk Privy Council.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for works at Canby Rapids," will be received at this office, until noon of Tuesday, the 18th day of July, next, for the construction of a Dam and Two Locks in the Canby Rapids, Ottawa River.

Plans and Specifications of the works can be seen at this Office, and at the Machine Canal Office, Montreal, where printed forms of Tender will be furnished. All Tenders must be made on the printed forms, and to each must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the due fulfillment of the contract.

The Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 27th June, 1873.

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