

NOTICE.

We shall be pleased to receive items of interest pertaining to Trade Societies from all parts of the Dominion for publication. Officers of Trades Unions, Secretaries of Leagues, etc., are invited to send us news relating to their organizations, condition of trade, etc.

Our columns are open for the discussion of all questions affecting the working classes. All communications must be accompanied by the names of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

(IN ADVANCE.)
 Per Annum \$2 00
 x Months 1 00
 Single copies 5c

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Single insertions, ten cents per line. Each subsequent insertion, five cents per line.
 Contract Advertisements at the following rates:—
 One column, for one year \$150 00
 Half " " " " 85 00
 Quarter " " " " 50 00
 One column, for 6 months 75 00
 Half " " " " 45 00
 Quarter " " " " 30 00
 One column, for 3 months 50 00
 Half " " " " 30 00
 Quarter " " " " 17 00

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

GEO. JEFFREY,
 CABINET MAKER,

No 9 Terauley Street.
 For the past twenty-nine years an employer of the late firm of Messrs. Jacques & Hay
 JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1872.

ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!

When a large piece of stone is about to be raised to an elevation, it often happens that it slips through the grappels which clutch it owing to the frangible sides of the stone giving way, in which case the very density of the mass causes the stone to descend suddenly to the ground. Now what they pleased to make it. The progress made in intelligence must be a matter of pride to all who desire to witness the advancement of workingmen; and if they had habits of organization commensurate with their general intelligence, they need not wait long to realize a material improvement in their position. We have long held the opinion that if to their increased intelligence the toilers of Canada add the rare and valuable art of association, which so many suppose themselves to understand, and so few display, the future of our industrial class would be a bright one.

We hail the formation of the Canadian Labor Protective and Mutual Improvement Association as a step in the right direction, and a tangible symptom that the lessons just taught are beginning already to bear fruits in the way of the producers of the country's wealth—the inspiration of concert. The work of co-operation, only yet in its infancy in this country, demands the immediate and earnest attention of every worker in the Dominion. Let each and all be inspired with deep earnestness and ever increasing anxiety for the cause, let there be no shirking from social responsibilities, but an enthusiastic willingness to participate in the labors as well as the advantages flowing from a proper mode of organization. Our recent experience has surely efficiently taught us the necessity of resting only on our own resources. The lesson of self-reliance is a very valuable and important lesson indeed, and cannot fail to be productive of good results. Concentration of action is one of the most powerful elements for good, if wisely adopted by the workmen of Canada. Whatever position they have the fitness for and right to, and what they may now receive as a gift, they will be able to assume.

ed by an extravagant and selfish desire to secure a copious share of the country's wealth. To honorably acquire wealth is a great thing, and to make a good and noble use of the wealth so acquired is greater still. But, too frequently the fortunes acquired in business are thoughtlessly expended in objects which leave out of sight the interests of those who have assisted in the production of the wealth so acquired. Availing himself of the narrow interpretation of the few simple laws which regulate the relations between capital and labor, the selfish and covetous wealth-seeker bestows not a thought upon those whose labor has helped to swell his riches.

It is more than time that the operatives of this country should learn the important lesson that such consideration, and the passing events of our times, are calculated to teach—and that great lesson is the urgent necessity of associating together for mutual protection and support in order to secure and sustain the true nobility of labor. That our employers are arraigned in full force against the progress of the workman, is a lamentable but undeniable fact. But what can all their disreputable efforts amount to if unity is established upon a substantial basis among the producers. The many disadvantages of disunion must be apparent to every reflective mind, and until workingmen see their way to come together in unity, their social elevation is hopeless.

The progress made in intelligence must be a matter of pride to all who desire to witness the advancement of workingmen; and if they had habits of organization commensurate with their general intelligence, they need not wait long to realize a material improvement in their position. We have long held the opinion that if to their increased intelligence the toilers of Canada add the rare and valuable art of association, which so many suppose themselves to understand, and so few display, the future of our industrial class would be a bright one.

We hail the formation of the Canadian Labor Protective and Mutual Improvement Association as a step in the right direction, and a tangible symptom that the lessons just taught are beginning already to bear fruits in the way of the producers of the country's wealth—the inspiration of concert. The work of co-operation, only yet in its infancy in this country, demands the immediate and earnest attention of every worker in the Dominion. Let each and all be inspired with deep earnestness and ever increasing anxiety for the cause, let there be no shirking from social responsibilities, but an enthusiastic willingness to participate in the labors as well as the advantages flowing from a proper mode of organization. Our recent experience has surely efficiently taught us the necessity of resting only on our own resources. The lesson of self-reliance is a very valuable and important lesson indeed, and cannot fail to be productive of good results. Concentration of action is one of the most powerful elements for good, if wisely adopted by the workmen of Canada. Whatever position they have the fitness for and right to, and what they may now receive as a gift, they will be able to assume.

In the name of the dignity and sacredness of labor, we hope the day will come when this will be the case; and we shall be proud if the influence of this Journal shall contribute to it.

VARNISHERS AND POLISHERS.

"Any fair and reasonable increase of remuneration would not have been objected to." So said the *Globe* in an article last week. On Friday of last week the varnishers and polishers in connection with the firm of Hay & Co., requested an advance of ten per cent on wages without a reduction of time. But in this case, this "reasonable increase of remuneration" was objected to very decidedly, and in consequence the men struck work. We believe some twenty men are out—all the others in connection with the Union being at work at the increased scale.

EARLY CLOSING.

Now that, to a very great extent the workingmen of this city have gained the short-time movement, either in the shape of a half holiday on Saturday, or less time each day, we think they ought to be consistent, and endeavor to obtain for others similar advantages—or, if not obtain, at least not to stand in the way of other classes obtaining them. The classes to which we now refer are those who will be benefitted by the early closing movement—the clerk, the shopman and other subordinates. We do not see that any reason exists why this class should be cooped up from 7 in the morning till nine and even ten o'clock at night,—and in too many instances these long hours have to be undergone for a mere pittance only sufficient to keep soul and body together.

But we are frequently met with the remark; that the very class who are now, to some extent, reaping the benefit of shorter hours are those who are the means of keeping these stores open so late,—and that the remedy lies more with the storekeepers themselves than with the general public; that if the storekeepers wish to close early, they can do so, and the public can govern themselves accordingly. This may be true to some extent, but, unfortunately, it is not the storekeepers that suffers through the long hours, but their assistants, and where there might be here and there those who would be very willing to grant a brief respite to their clerks and other assistants did the system become general; yet, because there are so many who would take advantage of their generosity, competition would become uneven, and their business perhaps suffer in consequence.

We think the true remedy lies very much in the hands of the working classes, and if they would only make up their minds and persistently refuse to purchase after 6 o'clock, or 7 at the latest, the early closing system would be easily general. The experiment could easily be tried, and we would earnestly impress upon the working classes the justice of this plan. Let the matter be seriously taken in hand and acted upon at once—and very soon the classes to whom we have referred will be enjoying the benefit of an hour or two taken from the toil of service, while the public will not in the slightest possible manner suffer any inconvenience.

We are glad to notice that in more than one instance the early closing system is being adopted. The Butchers' Association have come to the determination of closing their shops at 7 o'clock each evening, Saturdays excepted. This example has been followed to a partial extent by the grocers of the west part of the city. But why should this movement be confined to the west? Let not only the grocers of the east, but all classes of storekeepers take the matter up; and none will be the worse off in the end, but a large class of intelligent employees very much the better.

THE STRIKES IN THE STATES.

The position of affairs, in connection with the uprising of labor continues to be an all-absorbing topic, and engrosses considerable of the public attention. The agitation is going on vigorously as ever, and though large numbers of firms in the various branches of industry have been reported as having conceded the eight-hour system of labor, the strikes seem to be assuming larger and more extended proportions, and the arena of the conflict may now be said to range from New York to Buffalo. We reproduce from the *New York Sun* a somewhat lengthy account of the transactions of the week, and from its perusal our readers will see that the struggle is obstinate and determined, and likely to be continued for some time.

It is to be regretted, however, that the struggle has assumed so serious a phase. In more than one case the police and the men on strike have come into collision, and in more than one in-

stance blood has flowed. This is a state of things with which we are sure no sympathy can be felt among the working classes generally here, who will only regret that the same moderation that characterized the short-time movement in our midst should not have been exhibited on the other side of the lines. But a judgment must not be too hastily formed as to at whose door the blame is to be laid. Though many of the papers would attribute the cause solely to the men on strike, yet other journals who take a more independent view of affairs are somewhat of a different mind; and as far as we can learn the sentiment of the entire laboring population of New York city is that they have been grossly outraged by an unwarranted interference of the police, and are demanding a thorough investigation. As corroborative of this latter assertion, we give the following statement of a spectator of the collision in Jersey City as given to the *Sun* reporter:—

"I was standing in front of the liquor store with Connolly, Powers, my brother, Martin Johnson, and half a dozen others. We had just quit work, and had stopped for a glass of beer. We had nothing to do with the strike. Along came Policeman James Gervey. He gave me a punch in the stomach with his club, and told us go along. We told him we were not in the way, and doing no harm. He ordered Sellholz to close his saloon. Sellholz told him that he would not close it. My brother told Gervey if he punched him with the club like he did me, he would not stand it. Gervey struck him with the club, and we all ran into the saloon and barred the door. Gervey called other policemen and burst open the door. They began clubbing us. The only blow I saw directed toward a policeman was given by Mat Powers, who struck Eaton on the head with a bung-starter. The police all set on Powers, knocked him down, and clubbed him all the way to the station house. We all ran out, when they began clubbing us. They marched Connolly, Powers, and my brother to the station house."

It is said further, that the iron and metal workers have resolved to prosecute Police Capt. Caffrey, for refusing to listen to the complaint of one of their members who was struck with a heavy metal bar.

The strikes continue to spread, and now but few trades but are agitating for the eight hours.

THE NIAGARA CAMP.

The volunteers at Niagara have now settled down to their "soldier's life." For the first day or two things were rather unpleasant, what with the confusion, and the rain, and some few being short of blankets, etc., but these inconveniences having been overcome, the men settled down to camp life, and the men generally are contented, and when not "on duty" enjoy themselves in athletic and other sports. A sad accident occurred at the camp on Sunday. A young man connected with the 13th Battalion (Hamilton) was drowned while bathing. This naturally cast a gloom over the camp.

The arrangements this year are generally satisfactory, everything being better organized and managed than on the last occasion.

GENEROUS.

It affords us pleasure to notice the fact that Mr. Harding, plumber and gas-fitter—one of the largest employers in his line in the city—has followed the rule that is now becoming almost general, and granted to his employers the Saturday half-holiday, without any reduction in the rate of wages, or even, we believe, without any solicitations on their part. This generosity is highly commendable, and cannot fail to enhance the good feeling that has prevailed between Mr. Harding and his employees. We are quite confident the men will put forth every effort to show their appreciation, and will demonstrate to Mr. Harding that he will have no cause to regret the step he has just taken. We hope the good feeling existing between employer and employed in this shop will long continue.

The officers and members of the Cigarmakers' Union, of this city, intend holding a picnic on Monday, July 15th, at West Lodge Gardens.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.

We are glad to know that the difficulties recently existing between the Bricklayers' and Masons' Union of this city and their employers, have been amicably settled by an honorable compromise, on the following basis: the men are to receive twenty-five cents per day extra, and allowed to take a half holiday on Saturdays. The men resumed work on Wednesday morning, with the following firms: Messrs. Elliott, Central Prison; Esson, Union Station; Herbert, Crozier & Campbell, Hegan, Galley and W. J. Hughes. Some one or two firms, we understand, yet remain out, but the probability is, as far as we can learn, when they will wish to resume work the men will not be had, as a number left the city, and those who remained will go on the works above mentioned.

TRADES' ASSEMBLY PIC-NIC.

The workingmen's second annual picnic, under the auspices of the Trades' Assembly, will be held in the Carlton Grove, on Dominion day. Preliminary arrangements are in the hands of an active working committee, who have already secured a large number of handsome prizes, to be competed for in various athletic sports. No efforts will be spared to make the occasion one of interest and enjoyment to all who may participate, and nothing but fine weather will be required to make the forthcoming picnic one of the largest and most successful ever held by the workingmen of this city. We shall be able to give further particulars at a future day.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Owing to an unavoidable delay in receiving the author's introduction to the new story, we are obliged to postpone its first appearance until next week.

THE BOSTON JUBILEE.

Boston, June 17.—The first day of the International Peace Jubilee opened with delightful weather and brilliant prospects of success. The reception procession for all visiting bands except the French, which had its reception last week, formed at eight o'clock, and embraced a delegation of all English, Scotch and German societies generally. The 1st regiment acted as escort, with a cavalry battalion and the Boston fusiliers.

Dense crowds thronged the sidewalks and the windows along the whole route. The visitors received a hearty welcome.

People are pouring into the city by all conveyances. Every State and Territory is represented in the chorus already.

The city is decorated with flags, and nearly all business is suspended.

Boston, June 18.—The Grenadier Band arrived on Monday at 5.15. They left their hotel for the Common at half-past nine in full uniform, escorted by the English reception committee. A line was formed there of all the Scotch and British societies, the Horse Guards and Fusiliers. In all there were fifteen hundred in the procession, which moved slowly. There were immense crowds everywhere. The band was cheered heartily, and often hemmed in by crowds eager to welcome them. The Mayor received them at the City Hall, and offered them the city's hospitality at the Parker House. The procession then continued through the principal streets to the Warwick House. There addresses from the British residents were presented, at the conclusion of which the band played "God Save the Queen." Lieut.-Col. Fluedoyr and Dan Godfrey responded for the band appropriately. The band then went on the balcony and played "The Star Spangled Banner," "St. Patrick's Day" and "Auld Lang Syne." The crowd numbered fully 5,000. The address was written by Herbert Radcliffe, Secretary of the British Reception Committee, and was delivered by Ebenezer M. Watson, President, and will be forwarded, on the return of the band, to H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge.

To-day (Tuesday) is the English day of the Jubilee. Godfrey and the Guards' Band appeared and performed a "pot pourri" of Godfrey's waltz, and "God Save the Queen." The latter was so applauded that the band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and the first note brought forth wild cheers, the audience rising to their feet. It was an immense ovation. There were deafening cheers for Godfrey. "Hail Columbia" followed.

The grandest effect as yet of the Jubilee was the rendering of "God Save the Queen" by the full chorus of 20,000 voices, with the solo by Madame Ermina Rudersdorff, accompanied by the Grenadier Guards' Band and an orchestra of 1,000 performers, the military band of 1,000, a full corps of drums, all the bells of Boston in chime, and several batteries of artillery fired by electricity.