

IRON MOULDERS' CONGRESS.

The Iron Moulders' International Union has held its Eleventh Session at the Court House, Troy. The delegates were present in large force, and a large amount of business connected with that association was transacted. We give below a list of the delegates, as far as we have heard:—

No. 1, Philadelphia, P. A.—Zadok Bowen. No. 2, Troy, N. Y.—George Thompson, W. H. Ford, P. Moloney, Bryan Sweeney, James Cummings, John Dewar. No. 3, Cincinnati, O.—Charles Herron, Walter Lacy, J. B. Taylor. No. 4, Cincinnati, O.—P. F. Fitzpatrick, L. McHugh. No. 6, Peekskill, N. Y.—Hiram Blanchard. No. 8, Albany, N. Y.—Wm. Dwyer, John Daly, John Lyons, Jacob Kelsh. No. 9, Providence, R. I.—J. F. Morris. No. 10, St. Louis, Mo.—C. Myers, William Connerfrey. No. 11, Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.—Albert Pellet. No. 12, Rochester, N. Y.—John Dean. No. 14, Pittsburg, Pa.—Samuel Scott, S. R. Baldwin. No. 15, Philadelphia, Pa.—John Kirk. No. 16, Louisville, Ky.—John Kerrigan. No. 17, Indianapolis, Ind.—Jos. Smorzka. No. 18, Louisville, Ky.—Wm. H. Powell. No. 19, Baltimore, Md.—Chas. L. Wright. No. 20, Covington, Ky.—T. J. Tallon. No. 22, Williamsburgh, N. Y.—Joseph Deming. No. 23, Chicago, Ill.—Jas. Gorman, W. A. Parker, T. Kelly, M. McCarthy. No. 24, Baltimore, Md.—Samuel McFarland. No. 25, New York City.—Wm. Fagan, M. F. Hayburn, M. F. Hogg, James Carroll, Daniel Johnson. No. 26, Hamilton, Ont.—Fred. Walters. No. 27, Cleveland, O.—Jas. Atkinson. No. 28, Toronto, Ont.—John H. Dance, Wm. Gibson. No. 31, Detroit, Mich.—P. Stuart, M. Stapleton. No. 35, Reading, Pa.—S. C. Miller. No. 37, London, Ont.—J. W. Kern. No. 44, Quincy, Ill.—C. W. Shinn. No. 45, Dayton, O.—J. W. Knaub. No. 47, Salem, O.—J. H. McDowell. No. 48, Ironton, O.—W. H. Grimshaw. No. 51, Evansville, Ind.—F. H. Mercer. No. 54, Springfield, Pa.—A. McMichael. No. 56, Indianapolis, Ind.—George I. Matson. No. 61, Stuyvesant, N. Y.—Conrad Hopey. No. 62, Fort Wayne, Ind.—John B. Stroup. No. 64, Hudson, N. Y.—Thomas E. Caldwell. No. 77, New Haven, Conn.—Patrick Kerwin. No. 81, Elizabethport, N. Y.—John Gray. No. 94, Peoria, Ill.—Eugene McCarthy. No. 96, Brooklyn, N. Y.—John McMahon, John Duck. No. 107, Auburn, N. Y.—Felix McCabe. No. 108, Pawtucket, R. I.—William Hathaway. No. 110, Bridgeport, Conn.—D. Nagle. No. 112, Utica, N. Y.—Samuel N. Nelson. No. 116, Wakefield, Mass.—Sylvester Burdett. No. 117, Terre Haute, Ind.—A. G. Getchell. No. 118, Keokuk, Iowa.—A. C. Woodcock. No. 125, Milwaukee, Wis.—Daniel E. Foley. No. 128, Richmond, Va.—James W. Kendler. No. 129, Savannah, Ga.—Philip Dillion. No. 131, Racine, Wis.—G. H. Avar. No. 137, Mobile, Ala.—Thomas D. O'Rourke. No. 154, Montgomery, Ala.—Thomas Casey. No. 157, Bloomington, Ill.—Arthur C. Hamilton. No. 163, Leavenworth, Kansas.—S. H. Ford. No. 172, Toledo, O.—Isaac Head. No. 174, Columbus, Ga.—W. G. Mote. No. 192, Ottawa, Ill.—Charles Snow. No. 199, Sacramento, Cal.—G. B. Ossler. No. 206, Kent, O.—Charles F. Brewster. No. 207, Marietta, O.—S. M. Perry. No. 210, Little Falls, N. Y.—J. F. Leahey. No. 213, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Tut. Hamilton. No. 219, Jackson, Mich.—M. Christopher. No. 220, East Saginaw, Mich.—Calvin E. Adams. No. 221, Joliet, Ill.—J. J. Portsmouth. No. 226, Wyandotte, Mich.—S. Stevenson. No. 228, Hanging Rock, O.—John E. Haines. No. 234, Rome, Ga.—John Rice.

The Troy Daily Times has the following pen and ink pictures of a few of the prominent delegates:—

"Of the members of the Iron Moulders' International Union, now in session at the Court House, it may be said that physically they are the finest assemblage of men which has convened in this city in many years. Coming from all parts of the country and Canada, all types of American workmen are represented. The President, Mr. Saffin, hails from Cincinnati, is a lithe, busy body, always ready for business and always doing something. The severest task that could be imposed upon this man of tireless energy would be to place him where his hands or tongue could find no occupation. While he is independent he is withal influential, and his popularity was attested Thursday morning by his unanimous election to the Presidency. William Fagan of New York is upon some topics the best debater in the Convention. When thoroughly aroused he gives no quarter nor asks any. He is as logical as Locke could desire, and evidently cares more for the right than popularity. Mr. McHugh of Cincinnati probably understands human nature better than any other member of the Convention. A skillful parliamentarian, he knows just how far he can

go in a debate and carry the members with him, and when to stop. Patrick Stewart of Detroit, Mich., is the minority leader. He generally manages to be on the weak side in every discussion, and is a man who cares more for principle than expediency. In his way he is genial, and, with the members who understand him, popular. The fighter of the Convention is John Dailey of Albany, who, according to appearance, would rather participate in a free fight than eat his dinner. It is his aim to get on the weak side every time—the weaker the better, and then fight. Of course he is invariably beaten when he engages in battle, but not so much by superior generalship as by the force of numbers. With all his pugnacity, he is good natured. Conrad Myers of St. Louis is evidently the radical of the Convention. He has said but little to justify this judgment, but his appearance indicates that it is true. The legislator of the union is W. H. Hayburn of New York, who rarely participates in the debates. He drafts more resolutions and suggests more new ideas than any other man. The man of peace is W. H. Hathaway of Pawtucket, R. I. Under all circumstances he is a peace-maker. When two sides of a disputed subject are wide apart, he aims to bring them together. There are many other members of the Convention whose characteristics and position are quite as prominent as those of whom we have spoken, and we may allude to them hereafter. In every respect the Convention is strong and cautious, and whatever action it has taken has been well considered, and the same consideration will be given to the more important business yet to be transacted."

NOMINATION OF MESSRS. D. B. CHISHOLM AND H. WITTON.

A public meeting of the friends of the Dominion Government was held in St. James' Hall, Hamilton, on the 16th inst., for the purpose of selecting candidates and organizing for the approaching election of representatives for the House of Commons. There was a large attendance. Donald McInnes, Esq., was appointed chairman, who, in an able speech of considerable length, alluded to the object of the meeting.

The following resolution was proposed by Jas. Watson, Esq., and seconded by Mr. George McAndrew:—"That in view of the present prosperous state of the Dominion generally, and of its trade and manufactures, and in recognition of the fact that this is a result in a great measure due to the wise policy adopted by the present administration, in the opinion of this meeting it would conduce to the best interests of our country and of this city, to select as candidates for the House of Commons, gentlemen who will give generous support to the government so long as their policy continues to be as it has been in the past, directed towards the success for development and advancement of the whole resources of the Dominion." Carried.

Ald. Fitzpatrick said—I beg to propose D. B. Chisholm as a fit and proper person to serve in the Legislature. (Cheers.) I have known him many years, and have had ample opportunity to know the value of that gentleman. He is a native of this soil, and we will put him at the head of the poll. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hurly said—I have great pleasure in seconding the motion, as a workman. Mr. Chisholm has proved himself in the past, by his support, a true friend to the workman. When on the 15th of May last we wanted the Crystal Palace grounds, who was it opposed us then? They are no Reformers, but Obstructionists, who, like George Brown and his satellites would put us in prison. We stand on our own bottom, and will support the man who supports us, and we will not be dictated to by the Globe. The Reformers in the Council said we were not fit to govern ourselves, but we will show them at the coming election. Where is there a country on the face of the earth that has prospered like ours? I hope the present Government will continue for another fifty years, and then we shall be able to compete with any country. George Brown is one of those men who always want to be fighting somebody, or he would fight himself. But this evening we want business not talk."

The Hon. Isaac Buchanan proposed Mr. Henry Witton, and said Mr. Witton's views were like theirs, he will support the present Government. Sir John A. Macdonald is a patriot, and will be abreast of public opinion. The truest patriot is the one who does most for his country. He concluded by saying, as did one of old, "Oh, Reform, what crimes are committed in thy name."

Mr. J. O'Reilly seconded the resolution, and said Hamilton never before had a real workman as a representative in the House of Commons. He had, therefore, pleasure in seconding the Hon. Isaac Buchanan's proposition.

Mr. D. B. Chisholm then spoke at some

length. He hoped at the conclusion of the election to be able to say he was the happiest man in Canada. He was glad to be there to-night, and to be proposed by Ald. Fitzpatrick is quite an honor. He has been intimately connected with me by our municipal elections, and I can say he is one of the best workmen in the council. If I could I should prefer to stay at home and spend the evening in social enjoyment with my family than be making speeches on a public platform; but it is a man's duty and privilege to sacrifice his private pleasures for the benefit of the country. When on railway business a short time since away from home, after calm deliberation, I made up my mind to refuse to be nominated, but on being surrounded and pressed by so many friends how could I refuse? When I see a Government making great public improvements I feel bound as a patriot to support that Government. As regards the Washington Treaty, I have only one remark to make. There are clauses in it which some did not like—for instance, the fishermen; but if that affected their interests they should have come forward. If we go in for arbitration we must abide by those arbitrators' decision; but we have to be thankful it is amicably settled, for there is a great store of prosperity for this country. As I have consented to be nominated, you must give me that support I require, and place us both at the head of the poll. I hope you will organize, and do that which is right, but nothing underhand. We come on equal terms, we must work together; his friends must support us and we must support him. Whenever you see anything about my character, or read unfriendly aspersions in the Times, don't believe them, but first come and ask me if it is true. Hamilton has not a better friend than the man you have nominated to-night (Cheers).

The chairman called upon Mr. Witton, who came forward amid a perfect hurricane of cheers. He felt, he said, that the people of Hamilton had conferred upon him a very high honor in selecting him to be their candidate for Parliamentary honors, and this honor was all the greater on account of his position in the social scale. Workingmen had heretofore often been selected for humbler official positions; but this was the first instance in the history of Canada in which the merchant, the manufacturer, and the professional man had united to ask a workman to represent them in the councils of the nation. (Applause.) He felt that even in the rank to which he belonged there were many more worthy than he of that high honor. (No, no.) We were standing to-day at a period of our country's history of sufficient importance to arrest the attention of every thinking man. The first Parliament under the Constitution of 1867 had just closed, its record was just made up, and its leaders were now before the country asking to be judged by their acts; and if found worthy, to be entrusted with another term of office. He was proud of this occasion. He and the men with whom he was associated had entered into this contest with a desire to do what is honorable and fair and right. (Cheers.) He believed the course of the Government deserved the support of their countrymen. The candidates on the other side were pledged to vote a want of confidence in the Administration; but he believed that their conduct had been wise, prudent and conciliatory—more approaching in dignity and statesmanship to the government of the Old Country than what we have seen in this country for many years. They had encouraged the building up of a vast commerce by a wise commercial policy. Some of them might say they favored a protective tariff; but the party with which they acted would, if in power, put in force a free trade policy. If free trade were imposed upon the country, at the end of five or ten years our manufacturing industry would be at as low an ebb as it was ten years ago. On all sides now we see prosperity; taxes lighter than in any other civilized country on earth; our markets crowded with buyers and sellers; factories busy with the hum of industry, he might almost say day and night—(assent); on every hand abundant evidences of material prosperity and progress. He would not claim that all these great results were directly attributable to the men in power; but he did claim that if a more unwise policy had been in force, we would not have all this prosperity around us to-day. (Applause.) The Treaty of Washington had already been referred to. It must be borne in mind that that was a difficult subject. Great skill had been brought to bear on both sides; and it must not be forgotten that anything we wanted could not be had for the asking. There were prejudices in England, prejudices in the United States, and prejudices in Canada, and these had to be reconciled by mutual concession. And if the Treaty had not been carried out, what would have been the result? Our prosperity would have been materially interfered

with, and possibly we would now be familiar with the horrors of war. The Government not only deserved great credit for promoting and encouraging the material prosperity which existed on every hand, but it had built up an educational system of which we might justly be proud—a system equal to that of any country on earth. (Applause.) As to the policy of sending workmen to Parliament, it was not new, though it was new in this country. In England the plan had been tried of sending men to the House to represent every class. (Applause.) The same plan had been proposed in this city; and he believed the people would sustain it. (Applause.) He had rather the honor had fallen to some other among the working classes than to him. (Voices—No, no.) He was sure there were many others better able than he for the responsible position. (No, no.) But when the offer was made to him, it came as the fulfilment of a life-long idea, and he could not decline. (Applause.) If his friends would work for him, support him and elect him, he would promise that his course would be in accordance with his general character. (Applause.) He would not promise to do better than anybody else; but what he could do he would make himself and his constituents respected and respectable. (Applause.) It had been said that the party intended to drop him. (No, no.) That he was simply put forward for a purpose and would retire before the day of election. No man who knew him believed such a story as that. (Great applause.) No man who knew him believed that he could stoop to such a trick as that—(applause); and no man who knew the working men of Hamilton believed that they would desert him. (No, no, and applause.) So far as he was concerned, having entered upon this contest, he intended to continue it till the close of the election day. (Cheers.) There were two things which must be insisted upon as essential to the prosperity of Canada, and these were a liberal commercial policy and a safe national industrial policy. Without these politics were not worth a snap. (Cheers.) If elected, he would use his best efforts to promote harmony between the industrial classes and the employers of labor. The interests of the two were identical; and he would promise never to use tongue or pen to set master against man or vice versa, but should strive to bring them together. They were both capitalists; and it was essential to the well being of the country that the man whose capital was in his strong right arm, and the man whose capital was in his money should work together for a common end. (Cheers.) To secure that he should always put forth his best efforts. He thanked his friends for the honor which had been conferred upon him, and for the patient hearing that had been accorded him. The election, if won, would be won by hard work. He intended to do his utmost to win it; and he had faith and hope that his efforts and those of his friends would lead to success, and to the election of his respected colleague and himself. Mr. Witton resumed his seat amid enthusiastic and long-continued cheering.

The following resolution was read by Jacob Hespeler, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Mat. Legatt:—"That John Calder, James Turner, M. Legatt and S. E. Gregory, Esqs., and five others, one to be chosen from each ward by the ward committees for the executive committee, and to them is hereby delegated the successful management and carrying out of affairs in the coming political contest, and that the five gentlemen above named be also conveners of meetings, and to select the ward committees." (Carried.)

A vote of thanks to Mr. McInnes for his able and impartial conduct in the chair was proposed by Mr. Martin and unanimously carried. Mr. Martin further remarked that at this meeting had been conducted in a straightforward and honest way, with the doors open for anybody to come and hear.

The proceedings terminated with three cheers for the Queen and three for the candidates nominated.

For a city that is half in ashes, Chicago displays an energy that is truly wonderful. Even now, while the work of rebuilding the city is but just begun, the process of suburban expansion seems to go on about as usual. Among the many schemes that the enterprising citizens have in hand is the establishment of a permanent "exposition," similar in character to the annual industrial exhibitions which are held in Cincinnati and St. Louis. Forty-eight acres of land have been purchased for the grounds, in the town of Hyde Park, and it is promised that the project will be pushed forward to success at an early date. By such an enterprise does the indomitable city hope to keep abreast with Cincinnati and St. Louis, and maintain its claim to a metropolitan position.

BOOKBINDERS' STRIKE.—SYMPATHY FROM SCOTLAND.

To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.

SIR,—Would you oblige the Toronto Bookbinders' Trades Union, by inserting the following letter:—

"Buchanan's Hotel,
"114 High St., Edinburgh,
"Scotland, June 24, 1872.

"Mr. Wm. BERWICK,
"DEAR SIR,—Yours of May 2nd and 16th were duly received. Although our Society has been busy establishing the short-time system here, we have kept you in mind. We advertised in the Edinburgh Scotsman three weeks, informing men of the strike in Toronto, as you have seen by the copies sent you. We had a copy of your manifesto inserted in the Edinburgh Reformer, which was also sent. We have been on the lookout ever since for any of your employers that might visit Scotland in search of men, but none of them have been heard of, and I may say for the Edinburgh men, that not one in the trade would engage to go to Toronto to fill the places of men on strike, you may rest assured of that, and I hope your employers will be as unsuccessful in England. When the office-bearers of our Union received your manifesto they thought it proper that they should assist their brethren on the other side of the Atlantic to gain the great boon which the Bookbinders and all other trades throughout Scotland enjoy.

"Having read in the Toronto Leader the violent speech of one of your employers, and judging from it that your struggle may be protracted, we enclose a Post Office order for eight pounds sterling, payable to Wm. Berwick, 15 Chesnut street, Toronto. We really hope you have gained the day before this reaches you. If too late to assist the men on strike, we have no doubt you will find a use for it, in assisting those families who may have been reduced by the lengthened struggle.

"Trusting you have gained your object, I remain yours truly,

"ALEXANDER LIDDLE,
"Edinburgh Union Society of
"Journymen Bookbinders."

Mr. Editor, this letter having been laid before a meeting of our Union, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Journeymen Bookbinders' Trade Union of Toronto, desire to express our gratitude and heartfelt thanks to the members of the Edinburgh Journeymen Bookbinders' Union, for the great interest they have manifested in our cause, and for the energetic and liberal manner in which they have assisted us through this struggle."

Sir, although some Toronto employers have been a Dredg-ing the mire of certain towns in England and Ireland, to secure the services of some of the "rat" specie that in some cases unfortunately infest trades there as well as in Toronto, they have been entirely unsuccessful, in their own efforts, and only by the aid and misrepresentations of an Emigration Agent, have they succeeded in getting one "man" and a runaway apprentice from Belfast. The Emigration Agent might have sent them to employers more worthy of their services than to those "bosses" who, when they do get men to cross the Atlantic to serve them, and as men will not submit to be put in harness, used as a cat's paw, "ticketed," "locked-in" and "lock-out," just as it suits the changeable notions of their multifarious "masters," and those "workingmen" who presume to have minds of their own are called "communists," who would (if their "masters" had the power), be driven as "foreigners" out of Canada.

The great interest and kindly feelings manifested towards us by our Scotch friends completely cuts mere selfish aims and local interests at the root. By their sympathy and support they have stamped a grateful and lasting remembrance on the minds of their fellow-workmen in Toronto.

By giving this insertion you will oblige,

Yours respectfully,
WM. BERWICK,
Cor. Sec. Bookbinders' Trade Union.
Toronto, July 24, 1872.

LOST IN A QUICKSAND.—A fatal accident occurred on Friday afternoon in the channel of the Solway Frith, opposite Port Carlisle, to John Thompson, aged 19 or 20, son of a blacksmith living at Port Carlisle. Until recently Thompson had been employed in farm service, but left that employment at the beginning of the present fishing season for the purpose of fishing a haaf-net. It appears that at about half-past 1 o'clock on Friday afternoon Thompson was in the shifting channel of the Solway, which at present runs not far from the Scotch side, fishing his nets. Several other fishermen were engaged near him, haaf-net fishing, all being nearly opposite to Port Carlisle. While fishing, Thompson had occasion to step over a small bank into a pool of water, but soon after he had touched the surface of the sand, he sank overhead in the quicksand, covered by a couple of feet of water. The rapidity of the accident prevented the man's companions from saving him, and he was buried alive among the sand. As the tide flowed shortly after, the fishermen were prevented from making any effectual efforts to recover the body.