practicable than by first referring all

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, &c., are invited to send us news relating to their organizations, condition of trade, &c.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS (INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE).		
Per Annum	1	60
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All communications should be addressed to the Office, 124 Bay Street.

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

All communications should be accompanied by the names of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good

We wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN 124 BAY STREET.

Meetings of Unions.

TORONTO.

Meetings are held in the Trades' Assembly Hall. King street west, in the following order : Machinists and Blacksmiths, 1st and 3rd Mon Painters, 1st and 3rd Monday. Tailors, 2nd and 4th Monday.

Crispins, (159), every Tucsday. Amalgamated Carpenters, alternate Wednes'ys Laborers, 2nd and 4th Wednesday. Iron Moulders, every Thursday. Millers, 2nd Thursday. Trades' Assembly, 1st and 3rd Friday. Bricklayers and Masons, 1st and 3rd Friday. Stone Cutters, 2nd and 4th Friday. Coopers, 2nd and 4th Friday. Printers, 1st Saturday.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, &c. meets in Foy's Hall, corner of York and Richmond sts., on the 2nd and 4th Friday. The Hackmens' Union meets in the Temper ance Hall, on the 1st Monday.

Bakers, every 2nd Saturday.

The Friendly Society of Carpenters and Join ers meets in the Temperance Hall, Temper ance street, on the 1st Friday.

K. O. S. C., No. 315, meets in the Temperanc Hall every alternate Tuesday.

OTTAWA.

Meetings are held in the Mechanics' Hall (Rove's Block,) Rideau street, in the follow ing order :-

Free-stone Cutters, 1st and 3rd Tuesday Line-stone Cutters, 1st and 3rd Wednesday. Masons and Bricklayers, 1st and 3rd Thursday. Printers, 1st Saturday. Tailors, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.

ST. CATHARINES.

Harnessmakers, 4th Monday.

Meetings are Held in the Temperance Hall, in the following order :-K. O. S. C., 1st Monday. Tailors, 2nd Monday.

Typographical Union, No. 147, 2nd Tuesday. Coopers, 3rd Tuesday. Messrs. LANCEFIELD BROTHERS, Newsdealers,

for the WORKMAN in that vicinity.

Mr. D. W. TERNENT, Niagara Street, St Catharines, will receive subscriptions and give receipts for the Workman. Parties calling on Mr. Ternant will please state if they wish the paper continued.

No. 6 Market square, Hamilton, are agents

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

City subscribers not receiving their papers regularly, will oblige the proprietors by giving notice of such irregularity at the Office, 124 Bay street.

The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEB. 12, 1874.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS IN ST. CATHARINES.

Our agent, Mr. I'. W. TERNENT, will call on Friday and Saturday on our St. Catharines subscribers, when, we hope they will find it convenient to "pay up' their subscriptions. Mr. TERNENT will give receipts to each subscriber.

PEACE OR WAR.

There is no class of society so deeply interested in the great question of peace or war as that of workingmen. They constitute the armies of nations; they fight the battles of the world; they pay the cost; they support the soldier; their blood darkens the field of conflict; and, although all ranks may suffer from the ravages of war, it is the common people who feel its horrors the deepest, the widest, and the longest. If workingmen, who fill the armies of nations, would refuse to take up arms, save in the defence of home and country, wars of aggression for territorial plunder, wars to gratify national pride or resent some supposed national affront would cease forever.

It becomes, then, a question of the

highest importance to workingmen to

consider how far and in what way they

should unite with the advocates of peaco for the discouragement of international war and for the successful adoption of arbitration, as a practicable and wise method of settling national disputes. The Peace Party in England and in the United States, with many generous and thoughtful sympathizers in every country, have labored long and arduously in the face of mockery, and ridicule, and misrepresentation, to spread their doctrines. When the Russian war was about to commence they sought and secured an interview with the Emperor of Russia. The attempt was made in the spirit of Christian zeal and human brotherhood to prevent the crimes of war; but instead of being honored by Christian nations, a universal shout of mockery and derision was the reward which the brave and good men who went on that mission received. But the friends of peace were never discouraged, and have never relaxed in these efforts for the happiness of their race; and now success is beginning to attend their disinterested struggles. Two great triumphs have at last been achieved. Mr. Richards' motion on international arbitration, carried last year in the British House of Commons, was one evidence of progress. A few years since the members of that House, composed as it is so largely of that class which has so deep an interest in sustaining costly standing armies, would have received such a proposal as that of Mr. Richards with shouts of derision. But the motion was carried, and it is impossible to calculate its moral effects on the opinions and destinies of nations. The other and greater triumph has been the successful settlement of the Alabama difficulties by arbitration. This, in fact, is the practical evidence of success. It answers all doubts, so often raised, on the impossibility of nations settling their disputes without resorting to the crime of war. England may have conceded too much; many errors have inevitably marked so novel but so glorious an effort in the cause of peace and the interests of mankind. But the great question has been satisfied. Nations can settle their quarrels like private individuals, who, instead of fighting like brutes, refer their disputes, like wise men, to the decision of a magistrate; and the final issue of the principle must be that civilized nations shall establish a magistracy of governments to settle disputes, and a police of nations to put down all who violate the peace. In this grand display of moral courage and wisdom, it has been said that England, in her desire to escape from war, has humiliated herself. But future generations will crown her with honor, because in the day of her power she sacrificed pride to duty, and set a noble example of self-denial to establish

peace upon earth. Let our readers understand the leading principles of the Peace Party. They cherish no Utopian dreams that universal peace will be established by their efforts. They do believe that Christianity and war are utterly opposed to each other. They do believe that the peace-makers shall in the long run inherit the earth. In other words, they do believe that it is not only more consistent for highly civilized nations

disputes to the decision of brute force, bloodshed and destruction, and then, after each nation has proved how many human beings it can butcher, still resorting to civil treaties as the final settlement. Thus they aim high; and if they aim at impossibilities, they are not only acting in obedience to the most sacred injunctions of their religion, but are approximating to the object of their highest aims. They do not even ask the nation to totally disarm itself; but they condomn an armed peace. In social life men move on and carry on their intercourse without being armed to the toeth. But civilised nationswhose individual members intermingle without arms and practice all the courtesies of wise men-sustain mighty armies and live in constant suspicion of each other and constant preparation for war. The peace party ask that the minimum of armed forces, not the maximum, shall be sustained by each nation and proposo that a Code and a Court of International Law and Appeal shall be established; and this one example of the Washington Treaty is evidence that the proposal is rational and practicable. The probability is that at this moment there are upwards of five millions of able-bodied men withdrawn from all the occupations of productive industry to study and practice the art of human destruction. As each soldier produces nothing for his own maintenance, it must take all the labor of another man to sustain him —which is really equivalent to a loss of the productive power of ten millions of

The mere money cost of all this tremendous waste is enormous. The cost per annum of the war establishment of Europe alone, amounts to two thousand, six hundred millions of dollars, or a daily fax on the working classes of eight millions of dollars. But the deeper evils are the sufferings, the wrongs, the injustice and crime to which the system leads. On the slightest provocation nations spring to arms. Statesmen and rulers, regardless of the cost and the destruction of life, hesitate not to plunge nations into war-because they maintain armies to settle their disputes. It is this spirit that kindles and sustains the most deadly animosity, jealousy, and selfishness amongst the nations of the earth, and hinders the spread of that good-will amongst men and peace upon earth, which eighteen centuries since Christianity promised to mankind, but which has never yet been accomplished. But especially have the industrial classes reason to oppose war. Standing armics are ever the willing and eruel instruments of oppression to crush the people. The armed hireling turns savagely on his brother, who asks for Right and Justice, and destroys him. Oppression and the spirit of conquest would die but for the alliance of the soldier. Hence, the soldier is more honored than the bonefactors of mon; and while great discoverers, inventors, and men of genius are often neglected and forgotten, successful warriors fill the highest posts of distinction in Courts and Cabinets, are enshrined in popular admiration above genius and moral worth, and have statues raised to their memory in every capital in the world.

But it is public opinion that supports the war spirit. Kings dictate war, but the people supply the means - the munitions of war and the men that tight. It is our faith that the spirit of Christianity shall ultimately prevail in the councils of nations. But its instruments are not the rulers, but the people. They have to learn that it is their highest interest to sustain peace between nations, and resist men who refer disputes to war as the worst enemies of the human race; and when once the people decide in favor of arbitration and peace the "game of war" will end. Nations will no more learn how to destroy each other, the glorious visions the poet and the hope of the Christian and J. C. MacMillan, Trustees. hilanthropist will be realized.

to settle their disputes by arbitrations, but more profitable, satisfactory, and Office, 124 Bay Street.

THE SHEFFIELD CONGRESS

We have re-produced from the Beethe Trades' Union Congress held in Sheffield, England, which, we are sure, will be perused with interest by our readers. This sixth annual Congress, both in point of delegates present, number of workingmen represented, and work accomplished, is acknowledged to have been, beyond all question, the most important of any yet held. The power and influence such assemblies must necessarily exert, and the source of good they must prove to the bodies represented, and, in fact, to all those interested in the progress of the labor movement, cannot be over-estimated.

The wise policy of holding these congresses and conventions is apparent and self-evident. Individual unions are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land, with not only the experiences and conditions of the various trades materially differing from each other, but not unfrequently in many instances, in different localities the conditions of the same trade in work and wages differing greatly. These periodical gatherings, however, afford not only an opportunity of comparing notes with a view of discovering the obstacles to their progress as organized bodies; but in the discussions as to how those obstacles may be overcome or removed, they naturally find out how their progress may be speeded, and how any advance they may make may be permanently secured. As the Bcc-Hive remarks: "The annual Congress is the place for this comparison of notes; for securing this mutual agreement as to the best policy for securely advancing into the future, so as to promote the interests of that large class of people whose solo dependence for support is on the labor of their hands." It is gratifying to know that the Congress just held has been satisfactory and successful in all regards.

THE CANADIAN LABOR UNION.

We understand this organization is making considerable advancement, and that new charters are being granted. The Executive should leave no stone unturned to propagate the principles of the organization, that the result may be, that at the next Congress that will be held in Ottawa city, in August next, a grand record for their year's labor may be rolled up. We would suggest the propriety of having a programme drawn up, embracing some of the questions to be discussed. These should be distributed amongst the various labor organizations in connection with the Labor Union, so that when the Congress meets, the discussions on the various subjects may be well-digested, pertinent, and thorough.

TORONTO TRADES' (ASSEMBLY

The meeting of this association on Friday evening last was of the most pleasing and cheering character. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather that prevailed, there was a large attendance of delegates, and many questions were discussed with much spirit. During the evening the following resolution was carried. Moved by Mr. Howitt, seconded by Mr. Moffatt, and resolved.

"That this Assembly congratulates the Ottawa Trades' Council upon the fact that they have been the pioneers in establishing the right of labor to direct representation in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, by bringing out Mr. Dan. J. J'Donoghue, our fellow trade unionist, and placing him on the floor of the Legislature of Ontario, where we hope he will be ever ready to raise his voice in the interests of

The following is the list of officers for the current term :- W. J. Carter, President; G. Duncan, Vice-President; A. F. Jury, Recording Socretary; D. Strachan, Financial Secretary; J. S. Williams, Corresponding Secretary : W. of the holy prophet will be realized, and Gibson, Treasurer; J. Moffatt, Serthe brotherhood of man, the dream of geant-at-arms; J. Gillespie, J. Boyd,

> The Coachmakers of this city have a Sleighing Party to Mr. J. Ducks, Humber River, on Tuesday evening next, 17th inst. A pleasant time is expected,

GRAND LODGE, K. O. S. C.

The Province of Ontario Grand Hive, the first two days' proceedings of | Lodge of the Knights of St. Crispin is now holding its fifth annual session in the Trades' Assembly Hall, of this city. It convened on Wednesday, and will probably continue its session till Friday evening. We are unable to give any report of its proceedings in this issue, but hope to do so in our next.

ST. CATHARINES TYPOGRAPHI-CAL UNION.

The following officers were installed at the last meeting of the above named Union:—President, Wm. B. Burgoyne; Vice-President, T. J. Thompson; Fin. Secretary, P. Brennan; Corresponding and Recording Sceretary, W. Evans; Treasurer, J. R. Gibson.

THE CIGAR MAKERS.

We are glad to know that the prospects of the Cigarmaker's Union, which for some time past has been at rather a low ebb, are encouraging. Their membership is increasing, and we hopeby wise and judicious action they may become flourishing and vigorous.

Correspondence.

ST. CATHARINES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

Since our last letter, the usually exciting scene of an election contest has taken place in our thriving county. The candidates were James Norris, Esq., shipowner and miller in the Grit interest, and Dr. Thomas Clark, the Conservative candidate. Of the character or standing of the two gentlemen, we have not a word to say of a derogatory character, as both are well known and generally highly esteemed. The election, which created great excitement during the whole day, was very keen, both sides doing their utmost to win. So far as we heard there was no fighting, but a great deal of money was spent in betting, a system which we strongly denounce. We should here say that both parties were sanguine of success, the Reformers in their local papers beasting of getting four or five hundred of a majority, while the other party felt sure of electing Dr. Clark by at least a hundred and fifty of a majority. That both over-estimated the numbers. your readers are doubtless aware long ere this. The reason of this was that numbers of electors proved recreant to their former political principles; several who enrolled their names on Dr. Clark's Committee openly revolted. and voted against him on the election day. We are personally acquainted with an operative tailor who acted on Dr. Clark's Committee for St. James Ward up till the day of election, but who, it is said, voted against the Conservative party on the day of election, having received a handsome sum for so doing, so it is reported. That there were faultson both sides, it is currently reported, and may be true for aught we know; but, from recent experiences, we say give us the ballot. Before leaving the old country to come to Canada, we used to sing "To the west, to the west, to the land of the free," no doubt under the belief that true freedom was only to be enjoyed in the States and Canada, but since coming here our eyes have been opened. In Scotland, any elector has a perfect right to put a question to a candidate or those who are speaking for him, but here you are denied that right. At one of the meetings held in the interest of the Reform candidate we put a question, and a very pertinent one too, to the Hou. J. G. Currie, ex-Speaker of the House of Assembly. That gentleman coolly told us to stay a little longer in the country before putting any questions. I leave your intelligent readers to digest this, if that be possible. We did not anticipate the answer, but we felt perfectly sure that the question was a poser even for an ex-Speaker. We trust the workingmen of St. Catharines will next time take an example from Ottawa, and go and do likewise.

COAL AND WOOD SOCIETY.

The committee appointed to draw up rules for the above society have had to adjourn two different meetings in consequence of the elecrion excitement. They will meet in a few days, when the whole subject will be fully considered, and a full report submitted to another meeting.

UNION SUPPER.

The above supper has not come off yet, for reasons similar to the above; but we believe an effort will at once be made to arrange all preliminaries, and we have no doubt the result will prove highly satisfactory to all concerned.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.

At the last monthly meeting of the above society it was arranged to have a debate at the close of the ordinary business of the society. The following subject is set down for debate, "Would the legal suppres-