

COOPERS' UNION No. 13 OF ONT.

The following is a list of the office-bearers, for the current year, of the above flourishing union: President, G. W. York; Vice-President, James Linsley; Recording Secretary, James Murphy; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Boyer; Sergeant-at-Arms, Peter Brown; Deputy, Joseph Quinn; Committee, Messrs. McDonnell, Sullivan, Cochran, Donohoe and O'Brien. The Union meets on the third Tuesday in the month.

"THE COOPER'S" NEW MONTHLY.

We note with pleasure the receipt of the first number of this new journal. The *New Monthly* is published by the authority of the Coopers' International Union, and is a handsomely got up paper of sixteen large pages. Its contents are varied and interesting; whilst its editorials have all the force and vigor of the old monthly, and that is saying a good deal. A perusal of its editorials fully demonstrates the truth of some remarks made in the prospectus that the editors are "thoroughly, fearfully, and terribly in earnest."

SHORT SERMONS.

No. VI.

BY A LAY PIRKACHEE.

We are laborers together with God.—1st. Cor., iii. 9.

MY FRIENDS.—It will help us in building up our interests if we early learn to properly appreciate their value; and at the same time we should endeavor to comprehend as far as we may the power at our command. We meet many men who tell us we over-estimate the good we seek; that we are losing time, money, strength, in seeking to enhance our temporal store and moral virtue, when we had better "bow our shoulders to bear," and become a servant under tribute." We turn and find others who see the advantages to be gained by worthy effort, and who also see their duty to be in helping others along in their struggle to attain prosperity, even if, for themselves, they should win but a second place; but they shrink before the apparently strong opposition to be overcome, are led to think that the support visible about them is of unreliable make-up, and after a feeble effort they become discouraged or exhausted, and fall down in the way of their friends. Let us control the former class and comfort the latter by the teachings of our text.

The latter part of the verse reads: "Ye are God's husbandry; ye are God's building." Not the Church of Christ alone does Paul call God's husbandry, but all those who "bear one another's burdens, and so fulfill the laws of Christ." His building—those who do all things to edifying. Here, then, is the measure of the value of our work: It has pleased God to be interested in the vineyard, and to put His spirit into the workmen who rear His house—"Which temple ye are." And now we may assure ourselves of strength—"For we are laborers together with God." Long ago, did the God of Israel send warning to those who made it their business to "buy the poor for silver and the needy for a pair of shoes; yea, and sell the refuse of the wheat."—(Amos, viii. 6.) Now, He not only goes every hour into the market-place looking for more laborers for the vineyard, but does the heavy work Himself. He will turn and overturn, but Right is triumph. Let us find comfort and hope in the historic fact that when the Israelites sought a better heritage than the flesh-pots of Egypt, the Angel of the Lord appeared unto Moses and said: "I am come down to deliver them out of the Egyptians, and to bring them unto a good land." We have come into a goodly land, my friends, but it needs tilling, and the flocks need watching, and the trees need pruning—and there is a cheerful harvest before us. With our Mighty Helper, let us labor, therefore, to enter into rest.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A most attractive programme awaits the visitors to the Academy of Music. New stars are the order of the day. The great Adams Brothers, whose engagement some time since, proved so successful, have been re-engaged, and, together with the new cantatrice, Miss Maude LeMoine, draw large houses nightly. The famous Leroux Brothers continue to astonish the audience by their daring feats. The talented dancer, Miss Roberts, the eccentricities of Ned West, and the pleasing performance of the artists generally, cannot fail to afford pleasure to all who visit the Academy. Mr. Triggane is evidently determined to keep his establishment fully up to the mark of a first-class variety theatre.

The Grand Truck Race on Friday evening last was certainly one of the most pleasant, as well as the most successful balls of the season. There were about one hundred couples present, who participated in the enjoyment of the occasion until the "waxing hours," and all departed highly gratified with the entire proceedings.

Correspondence.

EMIGRATION.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

SIR,—As the representative of a Provincial Laborers' Union in the Mother Country, I beg to address you on the present occasion.

It fell to my lot, some five months ago, to cross the Atlantic in the capacity of a pioneer for the laborers above named.

Before I had quitted the landing-stage at Liverpool, I witnessed a scene which, while I have reason to fear it was but too characteristic of emigrant life; was, nevertheless, a disgrace to the country wherein it was possible to occur—I refer to the filthy condition of the persons of the lowest class of emigrants. The danger to those who have some regard to decency, involved by their occupying adjoining berths to such people as I have referred to, is so obvious that it is needless to dwell upon it. I cannot but be astonished that medical men who are appointed by the Government to prevent the embarkation of persons suffering from contagious disorders, should not regard it as within their province to prevent such as suffer from equally contagious insects embarking. I apprehend that the practice of enforcing cleansing which obtains universally among the recipients of public relief in England is equally applicable in the case of assisted emigrants.

I, therefore, in view of the tide of emigration which may be expected during the ensuing season, beg to invite your attention to the subject. As one who has known what it is to spend eight and thirty hours within the precincts of a Canadian third-class carriage, I will also suggest that a limited stay in respect to cloth or leather upon such carriages, would do much to mitigate the unavoidable, irksome journey from Quebec to this City.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID EDWARDS.31 Bond St., Toronto,
Jan. 15th, 1874.

MONTREAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ELECTIONS.

The impending general elections has thrown us into the heat of a political contest, and all parties are bucking on their armour for the fight. Meetings for nominations are the order of the day, or rather night, and all the morning a herd of office-seekers tacked on to the skirts of every political party are crawling into the presence of great men, (who at other times would not deign to look at them,) ready for any dirty business in the sly quidnare of politics. If there is one thing more than another which brings shame upon our elections it is that, through our present faulty system and the apathy of good men and true, any decent man if he desire to be a representative in Parliament, has to, or at least does, seek the counsel and aid of vile schemers. Many seem to think that universal franchise of itself is sufficient to correct this evil, but this by no means follows. As witness the United States, then in which country, no such amount of political corruption and degradation elsewhere exist. I believe the only true solution of the problem of purity in elections, and making the representation of the people in Parliament such as no man need blush at the means used to secure it, is by not only having universal suffrage, or low property qualification, but above all, by the education of the people. A privilege without the knowledge of proper y using it becomes a positive danger, and the powers which votes undoubtedly give, would be a standing menace to the security of the State, if controlled by a mass of ignorance. I fear this has been lost sight of by workmen in their agitation, and that is the reason they have been humbugged and cheated more than any other party. While the power of legislation is tremendous, that of education among the people rises above it. One seeks to control men's actions, but the other molds their mind and heart, the motives which impel humanity. Let the various combinations of toilers, those who struggle on from day to day in hard coarse labor, with little or no means of intellectual enjoyment and the force which knowledge gives, seek for a higher education, and then, and not till then, will workmen have the influence they are entitled to. As most trades unions wisely expel any member convicted by a court of law of a criminal offence, so should they, through a court of their own appointing, drive from their association any man known to receive a bribe at elections. Let workmen strive to prove themselves unworthy of the charge which is often thrown at them, of being nothing better than a flock of sheep, and bought quite as easily.

THE MONTREAL CANDIDATES

for the Dominion Parliament are:—For

the West—Mackenzie, in the Government interest, who is certainly a strong man, being connected with a great many benevolent and other institutions, and very well-liked for his personal qualities. It was formerly thought in political circles that Sir J. A. Galt would come out as a Conservative candidate, but this is doubtful. The hottest contest will be in the Central division, the name of Devlin appearing for the Government, and Ryan as an oppositionist. The former is a lawyer, and an immense brow-beater of petty juries, coarse mannered, very domineering over his inferiors in station;—such is the character he has got, and if he receives any success, beyond that derived from the political interests which he represents, it will be through the accident of his being counsel for the city in the struggle for the acquisition of the park. Ryan is a merchant and President of the Board of Trade. Jettie comes out in the East, on the Rongo or Liberal ticket, and Houdon as a Conservative.

A WORKINGMEN'S PARTY

is attempted to be organized, and a meeting is called for to-night. It is thought by many that Mr. Grant, President of the Protestant Workingmen's Benevolent Association would stand in the West as a workingmen's candidate, but I have received positive information that he will not, as he cannot afford to be away from his business. The workingmen of Montreal are generally very slow, and it is to be hoped that this new movement will infuse some new life into them. Mr. Howley is mentioned as a probable candidate in the workingmen's interest. This gentleman, although sometimes too noisy for his own and others good, has done good service to questions of a popular character. I believe the workingmen here adopted generally the principles of the new "Canada First" party, especially that clause relating to the protection of native industry; but of that, we are anon.

The nominations will be held on the 22nd, and the elections on the 29th inst.

PROMO.

Montreal, Jan. 12th, 1874.

MASS MEETING OF WORKINGMEN AT OTTAWA.

On Saturday evening, 10th inst., a mass meeting of the workingmen of this city, was held in the Trade's Hall, Rowe's Block, Rideau street, for the purpose of nominating a candidate from their own ranks, to represent the city in the Local Legislature, during the next two years. The hall was crowded to almost suffocation, and the only regret was that a more spacious room was not in requisition. Mr. John Dodd was called to the chair, and Mr. John C. Walsh acted as Secretary. The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, in an able and lucid manner, stated the object for which they were met, setting forth that it was to be hoped that the utmost good feeling would govern all the proceedings both now and hereafter, and that no matter who might be the nominee of that meeting, all would join hands and show the public what the workingmen of the City of Ottawa could do when united. He hoped and believed that they would not be trapped or hood-winked by the high sounding and soon-forgotten promises of other candidates, many of whom, he had no doubt, would be in the field unsolicited. He believed the citizens of Ottawa at large, would give the workingmen's candidate—no matter who he might be—a liberal support. Mr. Dodd, during his remarks, was frequently applauded.

In answer to many calls, Mr. Daniel J. O'Donoghue took the floor, and began his remarks by explaining why the meeting had been adjourned to so late a period. The adjournment from the night originally set for the meeting, was owing to the fact that he as chairman had been requested to adjourn it until after the Mayoralty and ward elections were over, so many workingmen were working in the interest of the several candidates, and could not attend both matters at the same time. It was after the notice of adjournment had appeared in the city papers that he learned that the writ was posted around the city, ordering the election at so early a period. He then entered at some length into the reasons why the workingmen should try and elect a man from their own ranks. He claimed that a workingman while particularly attending to matters beneficial to his class, could, and he had no doubt, would devote his best energies to legislate for the interests of the country at large. He hoped the workingmen of Ottawa, should they that night decide on a candidate, would fight it out fairly and squarely and give the lie direct to those who were in the habit of speaking of them as "scallawags" and "roughs." He detested both terms, as the inference in every case of the application was that the reference was to those

who every day earned their bread by the sweat of their brow. The working classes wanted a lowering of the franchise, and its extension to a certain amount of income, as well as vote by ballot, to protect them from those who might try to coerce them in the exercise of the franchise. He believed the leasing of the convict labor of the Penitentiary to the Canada Car Company was detrimental to the best interests of the Province, as it tended to drive honest artisans and laborers to the neighboring republic, and thought that convict labor could be utilized for the benefit of the country at large without detriment to the honest labor. After urging unity as of the first step towards success, and referring to various other topics of interest to the working classes, he resumed his seat.

Mr. Donald Robertson was then called upon, and on rising proceeded to say that he believed there was some motive behind the screen in postponing the meeting to so late a period, and thought it was too late now to nominate a candidate with any chance of success. He thought the chances of winning an election would be much better four years hence, when the present Government would have given the working classes an extension of the franchise and vote by ballot. While these were his views, he would, however, give the nominee of the meeting his best support in the contest. He thought that it was unfair on the part of Mr. O'Donoghue to canvass in his own behalf, previous to a resolution by a mass meeting.

Mr. O'Donoghue—"Who did I canvass in my own behalf?"

Mr. Robertson—"Mr. Graham."

Mr. O'Donoghue—"I deny that charge, and call upon Mr. Graham, if present, to sustain my denial."

Mr. Graham not answering, Mr. Robertson continued at some length to show why the workingmen should not nominate one of their own class, but was interrupted once and a while by pertinent questions by those in the audience who did not believe in the sincerity of his views. On Mr. Robertson resuming his seat.

Mr. William McEvela rose and said he regretted to see Mr. Robertson taking a course which was evidently intended to create division among workingmen. He defended Mr. O'Donoghue from the imputations of double-dealing, and stated that it was at the request of himself and others that the meeting was adjourned. He would handle Mr. Robertson without gloves. At the beginning of the matter Mr. Robertson gave his hearty support and helped to frame the political platform of the workingmen, but when the Trades Council adopted the name of Mr. O'Donoghue in preference to his (Mr. Robertson's)—he only getting one vote—he ever since tried to bark any further action in the whole affair. He could not help characterizing his action now as a piece of jealousy. (About this time an alarm of fire was given, and some of the audience left for the scene of the fire, but the great majority resumed their seats.) Quiet being restored, Mr. McEvela proceeded at considerable length to show that the workingmen, being united, could win, and wound up by nominating Daniel J. O'Donoghue as the workingmen's candidate, which, upon being put from the chair, was unanimously carried. The chairman then requested those willing to act on committees to remain after the meeting, after which Mr. Dodd was moved from the chair, and Mr. Gaud called thereon. Votes of thanks being tendered to Messrs. Dodd and Walsh for their able services during the evening, the meeting which was very orderly all through the proceedings, adjourned.—Times.

WORKING CLASS REPRESENTATION.

The Liverpool trades unionists formally opened the campaign on this subject at the Concert Hall, Lord Nelson Street, recently, by the delivery of a lecture by Mr. James Lowry, president of the Liverpool United Trades Council. "On the Right of Labor to Direct Representation." Mr. Robert K. Galt, secretary of the Iron Shipbuilders' Association presided. There was a large attendance.

The Chairman, in introducing the lecturer, urged the necessity for direct representation, and said that might train a man in the University of Oxford or Cambridge he might be a superior wrangler, he might be able to solve all the problems of Euclid, and even measure the stars in the firmament, and yet if that man had had nothing to do with the hard realities of life, he was totally incapable of making laws by which the working classes were to be governed.

Mr. Lowry then delivered an eloquent and argumentative defence of the principle of direct representation, explaining in very minute detail the Trades Council platform, which embraces the total repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the modification of the Trades Union Act, the abolition of the imprisonment clause in the Master and Servants Act, the limitation of the working hours of

women and children in factories and workshops, to nine hours a day, and the relief of candidates for Parliament of all election expenses. His remarks related to a visit to all the political difficulties it was destined to start two candidates, the one Liberal and the other Conservative, believing that by doing so the chances of success were greatly enhanced. Liverpool being a town in which party feelings ran very high, and the election of two candidates would entail no party sacrifice, but leave both Liberal and Conservative equally balanced as they are at present; and having a three-cornered constituency afforded a glorious opportunity for working men to unite and conquer. He next entered into very interesting statistics containing that there was at least 40,000 trades unionists in the town, the subscription of 1s. per head would give a guarantee fund of £2,000; that the payment of 1/2d. per member would realize a sum of £31,814 a week, or for a sum of 1s. 6d. per head they could raise a fund of between £1,000 and £1,000 in three months, sufficient to cover the actual expense of a contest, to ensure, he believed, a victory, and to maintain two candidates in Parliament for one year. But including trades unionists there are 111,000 working men in Liverpool—and was not this a working man's question?—and they would realize by 1/2d. a head, £28,125 1s. 6d. per week, or £2,708 6s. 7d. per quarter, with such resources at their disposal, and by the united action of 14,000 free unionists, the result, success was certain. Mr. Lowry concluded his vigorous and impassioned address amidst great enthusiasm.

A resolution pledging the meeting to support direct representation was moved by Mr. R. Blundell, house joiner, Conservative, seconded by Mr. Hope, book-keeper, Liberal, supported by Mr. Edmund Jones, basket-maker and carried unanimously.

A resolution sitting forth the expediency of establishing a guarantee fund, was moved by Mr. Morrison, shipwright, Liberal, seconded by Mr. Smith, coach builder, Conservative, supported by Mr. W. Simpson, and carried. The latter gentleman declared that if two working men candidates were brought out they should receive his hearty support, but if not he was determined to go to the poll himself at all hazards as an independent working man.

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TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
ELECTORAL DIVISION
OF
WEST YORK

GENTLEMEN,—

The Government, as an act of purification, has wisely, as I believe, dissolved the late Parliament, and now writes to be issued for a new election. I therefore again appeal to you for your support, and your generous extension to me at the last general election.

As my political views are well known to you all, and I will have an opportunity of discussing the questions of the day in the event of a contest, I do not deem it necessary to address you at greater length on the present occasion.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
J. J. SAUNDERS, PR.

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