
thair:/ indebeedneess without dolay, in
order that we miny bo in order that we miny be in \& position to
succesifilly oarry on our operations. snccessfinly oarry on our operations.
Having thum canled. attention to this matter, wo sincervoly trust that those to Whom these remarks are addressed, will
pay heed thereunto, and the truth' of the maxim be illuetrated, "a word to the wise is suffoient.

STAND BY THE UNION, MR. ARCH.
Outside of the "Proific Railmay Scandal" and the Canadian Premier, there is no other subjeot or individual
at the present moment receiving more at the preseint moment reciving more
attention from the Toronto Giobe than the English agricultural labor movement, and its distinguibhed and highly honored champion, Mr. Joseph Arch. During his sojourn in our midst, our
welcome visitor has everywhere been welcome visitor has everywhere been
mot with that frank Canadian cordiality which the importance of his mission and the bappy popularity of the missionary certainly merits. He bas been, during the past fer weeks, the much-
courted guest of the highest, the wealthiest, and we may also say the humblest in the land. From the Gov-ernor-General down to the honest trades' unionist, have flown expressious of admiration towards this truly remarka-
ble laborer, and feelings of profound sympathy with bis thousands of followers in the old land are manifested at every turn. Without imputing to Mr. Arch auy want of ability to carry out the and the States, or in the smiallest way anferring that he is upon any point whatever unreliable, we would come short. of our duty as the organ of those
workingmen who are nobly combined workingmen who are nobly combined
for the accomplishment of the self-same objects. that induced him to gather together into one mighty union the separate and scattered forces of the suppressed and imporerished tillers of the ground, if we failed to colighten him upon the actual condition of his fellow unionists here, and call upon him, at any sacrifice, to "Stand by the Union." It can hardly be expected that his cursory visit will afford him ample opportanity to mingle with the different trades organizations existing in this country to suoh an extent as might reasonably be desired. When we consider the social standing of many of his flattering advisers, and the many cunning suggestions he is compelled to
listen too, we are fearful lest our great listen to, we are fearful lest our great
friend of unionism should unknowingly friend of unionism should unknowingly
be led to form an unjust or incorrect estimate of the existing relations between capital and labor mith us. Certain sections of the press would fain make him believe that in this country there existed no social distioctions, that all are upon an equality, with no trace to be found anywhere of the feelings of antmosity which disturb the harmony beiteen employers aud employed in the mother country. It is well that he should know, howerer, that such, unfortunately, is not the case with us, and we fearlessly cssert that if Mr. Aroh had time to give sorious attention to this mportant matter, and meditatively to survey the rugged nature and magnitude
of the field before him--the number of the field before him-the number
and strength of the mighty hosts in fierce battle array against trades' unions-with their standards upraised, their flags unfurlod, and all emblazoned with the decisive words, "Viotory or death "-we are sure he would pardon jancture to "Stand by the Union I" We are confident that there is iot to be found amongst us one who is familiar with the outrageous attacks that, within the past tro years, bave been mado, and are oren at this moment beivg made on the principles of trades unionism, who will presume or dare to set aside as exaggeration or mere hy
strong languaige as this.
The same unjust laws which enabled the two clericul magistrates to send to juil sixteen women and thoir babies in England is in force bere,-the same law which led to the incarceration of the six Scotch Trades Unionists. "for looking in the face of a non-unionist "
is in force bere, and that we have not
far to gearoh for the disposition on he part of employers to carry these
oruel onaotments out to the letter, is orue, onaotments, out to the letter, is
sufifoiontly proved by the recent, arrest of a namber of prominent members of thè Toronto Typographioal Union for the grave offence of being eonnected with a Thades organization, and also the S . C. at Orillia. Although on that memorable occasion the Dominion Government came to the rescue, and, with the Trados' Union Bill, wrested from the hands of our unmerciful employers this cruol and deadly woapon of persocution by legalizing Trades' Unions, it is much to be deplored that there are still remaining on our statutes those same harsh and oppressive measures, such as the Criminal Law Amendment, and the Masters and Servants Aots, that are the source of lond murmaring and continued discontent among the laboring class in the old country; at the same time, we cannot but give expression to our conviction
that, so far as Canada is concerned, the modification of those enactments rests, to a great extent, with the workingmen themiselves, repeated assurances having been already given by those in authority that so soon as the former stated their wishes in the proper form, they would e attended to.
Had Mr. Arch been with us at the time of our struggle for the nine hours' day, and witnessed with his own eyes the multitude and strength, the equipagainst us, and read for himself the unduly inflated and loudly-trumpeted abuse which the workingmen received from the Globe, or had ho been permitted to sit as a silent but interested listoner at any one of the many secret meetings that were held with closed doors, under the presidency of George Brown, the managing director of the Globe, and an extensive employer of agricultural labour, to boot, and beard-as some of us heard-the language of bitter irony and contemptuous derision with which the importation of English and other foreign workmen was deprecated, because, forsooth, they are considered educated in the principles of anionism, he would not blame us if we call apon him now all the earnestness of our sonls tand close by the Union.
Mr. Arch will easily perceive from the whole drift of the Globe's reasoning that the object is to get the labor market bere flooded with those Englishmen with no conditions whatever, save to "make money" for yourelf if you will, but.by all means make it for your employer. Talk not about the building of houses for the comfort and ac commodation of the toiler, or about the restriction of the hours of labor. No more fatal blunder conld be commiated." "Is the toil properly remuneruated? That is what the laborer has a right to ask, and if the question be answered satisfactorily there need be no further question as to its duration." Yes, Mr. Arch you are right, it is "slaves" that are wanted, not freeborn Britons.
Then, again, the Globe's own corrospondent at London has undertaken to edify us in Canada upon "Agricultaral Trades' Unions," the "Collapse of the movement," "Disinclination of laborors to emigrate,", etc. After a sharp criticism upon Mr. Areb's oratorical powers, wherein are picturod many deficiencies, we are lectured upon the inconsistencies of Trades' Unions; and, of course, this well-known anti-Unionist predicts the failure of the whole movement asserting that " practicilly, Mr. Arch's journey across the Atlantic is a confes-
sion of failure." Wo care not to enter upon a refutation of the silly arguments he brings to bear on this subject. : His angenerous and unpalatablo remarks stability of Trides' Unions as much as the erection of a puny rumpart of straw could aid in arresting the progress of $\Omega$ blazing conflagration, or the holding, up a frail and brittle reed could or the puthiog down a' few cartfuls of loose sand to roll . back the waters of Niagara's thundering caturact.

THE TYERNATIONALS.
Wo publigh else from the pon of Mr. Lloyd Jones on
 relates to the English workingmen: There is littlo doabt, however, but that the Intorinationals is now generally re garded with far less dread than the bare mention of the name first produced; more especially since they have shown themsolves divided into two eections. The original society, so far as wo are aware, was formed for the purpose of uniting labor in self-protection agnins encroachments by enpital: Employers
first gare the suggestion by holding out the threat of foreign competition. For this the obvious cure or safeguard' was an international understanding among the workers. Had the association beea confined to this object it would, in all probability, have answered its ond. But the introduction of the political element changed rery materiully the character of the association - more
especially when we remember that. whilst in England amongst the operative classes there are very many who know how to distinguish between their politi cal claims and their social rights, this distinction does not appear to prevail to anything like the same extent amongst the toilers in foreiga countries. This was manifested in some of the debates during the sesion at Geneva, notably when the question of a geueral strike was discussed, during which much wild talk was indulged in, when anarchy and authority were dobated by a num. ber of the delegates with more heat than judgment. The discussions at the recent session gave evidence of the existence of two classes-one " the politicians, who, being workingmen, seek thie amelioration of their condition solely
by political action-even revolutionary if necessary-for a reform or the sub version of the State; the other, the social reformers - trades' anionists who, tired of the painful physical conficts of the continent, are anxious by the organization of their numbers to improve their condition by higher wages and shorter hours of work.' These opposite elements cannot be united; and we believe their meetings,
wherever and whenever they may be held, caa but afford opportunity for makiog apparent the radical differences that exist between them. To the first of these sections, certainly the workingmen of England can have nothing to say; and while it may be easy to understand how difficilt it is for men not to become revolutionists when even
their most simple and best-meant efforts to better their condition by peaceful means are put down by force, as on the continent; still the Euglish workingmen aro not revolutionists, and can have no sympathy with, aud notbing bat condemation for, any proposed way of working out any, even tho best, ends by revolutionary means. In so far as
the second class is concerned, howerer, could the experienced, tried trades' unionists of Enaland be brought into connection with the mon of the continent who are trying to follow their example, in the face of just such diffcultios as they themselves have had to surmount, undonbtedly the best results would flow from such a meetirin, because the right spirit by which such a union should be sustained, could be oxplained and the necessary detail in connection with every part of the business pointed

RAILROAD CONDUCTORS' INSUR ANCE ASSOCLATION
The Railroad Conductors' Life Assurance Association of the Dominion of Canada, whioh has been in existence for something over a yeur, has just paid
its first assessment to Mr. Richard Booth, Conductor Midland R. R., who met with an accident in May last, whereby be lost his arm above the clbow. The amount of premium paid Association is undoubtedly $n$ grood' one and certainly every Conductor running on our Canadian lines should enroll
themselves as members of an institution themselves as members of an inatitution
that has thus shown its practical utility

## at a time needed:

## THE TAILORS' STRIKE.

On Monday last, a deputation, from the Toronto Trades' Assembly, consist ing of Mesers. J. Hewitt, J. S. William and $\mathfrak{J}$. Nesbitt, waitod upon, the mer chant tailors between whom and their late employees difflculty still existed, with a viet of endeavoring to bring about a reconciliation by means of arbitration the onporivered to state on bebalf of the operative tailors that they wor willing to moot with the employers and discuss the quostion at issue, and, after discussion, slould their claims be found to be in any degree exorbitant, they wore prepured to make such con oession as the arbitrators might decide upon. The deputation were lindly recoived, and their message listened to, and after an intorview, during which the pros and cons wero talked over, so far us they could be by parties unac quainted with the techniealities of the trade, the deputation withdrew, with the promise of receiving, by letter, the decision of the employers whether or no they would reccive a committec of the men. During the afternoon the ultimatum was received, and it was to the affect that, while they acknowledged the propricty of the course sug gestod by the dopatation, they could not, at the present, fall in with their wishes, for the renson that they considered such action would affoct the merchant tailors of the Province, and they were not appointed by them to tuke any steps that would alter the present rates. The letter further intimated tbat, while they would have nothing whatever to say to the men as a society; did they return to their work they would, as individuals, consider their supposed grievance.
So the matter stands. We oannot but regrot that the merobant tailors have come to the conclusion they bave, masmuch as their action can only pro long and embitter the struggle. That action gives an ontirely new phase to the difieulty-it is now, with the em ployers, cvidently not so much a matter of dollars and cents, as an attempt to crush out of existence the operatite tailors' society. That notion now gives the men a claim upon the sympathies and assistance of all trade unionists that they did not have before the endeavor was thus publicly made to adjust the difference by arbitration, and so decidedly refused by the employers. There is now but one course open to the men, and we are assured they are fully decided upon following
that course ; and while it is matter of that course ; and while it is matter of
regret that this state of things should regret that this state of things should continuo, the blame for its continuance
accident at the new post OFFICE.
An accident occurred last week to one of the painters employed on the new Post Office, now in course of erec tion on Adelaide St., through his fall ing from the second storey window on to some curbing stones. Though the distance was not very great, still he has received injuries to his eide and back, and it will be some time before he will be able to resume his work. We are leased however, to learn that he be longs to the Painters Union of this city and will receive $\$ 4$ a week during hi iliness.

## POSTPONED.

In consequenice fo the uncertainty as to whether Mr. Jobeph Arch will be in bis city to-morrow, (Friday) the ban quet at which the workingmen proposed on entertain him has been postponed til further notice.
Te We desire to call attention to the For the cure of cancers Dr of Ottewa or the cure of cancers Dr. Wood has
wide reputation, and the success of his rreatment should lead those who are suffer igg from that dreadful malady to coneul

