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AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERI

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE. Commissione

26-tf ADVERTISEMENTS. Each insertion, ten cents per line. Contract Advertisements at the following rates -Hell column, for 6 months...... 80 00 One column, for 3 menths...... 50 00 ...... 17 00

All communications should be addressed to th Office, 124 Bay Street, or to Post Office Box 1925. We wish it to be distinctly understood that we do ne add ourselves resnonsible for the opinions of correspon

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

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 Mondays.

Painters, 1st and 3rd Monday. Tailors, 2nd and 4th Monday. Crispins, (159), every Tuesday. Amalgamated Carpenters, 2nd and 4th Wedn'y Laborers, 2nd and 4th Wednesday. Iron Moulders, every Thursday. Trades' Assembly, 1st and 3rd Friday. Bricklayers, 1st and 3rd Friday. . Goopers, 2nd and 4th Friday. Printers, 1st Saturday. Bakers, every 2nd 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 Friendly Society of Carpenters and Joiners 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, (Rowe's Block,) Rideau street, in the follow ing order :-

Bree-stone Cutters, 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Lime stone Cutters, 1st and 3rd Wednesday Masons and Bricklayers, 1st and 3rd Thursday Trades' Council, 1st Friday. Printers, 1st Saturday. Tailors, 2nd and 4th Wednesday. Harnessmakers, 4th Monday.

### ST. CATHARINES.

Meetings are Held in the Temperance Hall, in the following order:-K. O. S. C., 1st Monday. Tailors, 2nd Monday. Coopers, 4rd Tuesday.

Mesers. Lancevield Brothers, Newsdealers, No. 6 Market square, Hamilton, are agents 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.

# 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.

A TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCT. 16, 1873.

### TO OUR READERS.

With this issue, we enter upon the second half of Volume II. of the WORK-MAN, and would take this opportunity of requesting our subscribers to at ence forward the amount of their subscriptions. We make this urgent request because funds are just as much needed to carry on the publication of a newspaper as any other business transactions. Though many of our subscribers would appear to think a newspaper should be published for the fun England is in force here,—the same of the thing, yet very decidedly we do law which led to the incarceration of not so think; and therefore we trust the six Scotch Trades Unionists "for or the putting down a few cartfuls of that all those who are indebted to us looking in the face of a non-unionist" for their subscription will liquidate is in force here, and that we have not Niagara's thundering cataract.

their "indebtedness without delay, in order that we may be in a position to successfully carry on our operations, Having thus called attention to this matter, we sincerely trust that those to whom these remarks are addressed, will pay heed thereunto, and the truth of the maxim be illustrated, "a word to the wise is sufficient,"

#### STAND BY THE UNION, MR. ARCH.

Outside of the "Pacific Railway Scandal" and the Canadian Premier, there is no other subject or individual at the present moment receiving more attention from the Toronto Globe than the English agricultural labor movement, and its distinguished and highly honored champion, Mr. Joseph Arch. During his sojourn in our midst, our welcome visitor has everywhere been met with that frank Canadian cordiality which the importance of his mission and the happy popularity of the missionary certainly merits. He has been, during the past few weeks, the muchcourted guest of the highest, the wealthiest, and we may also say the humblest in the land. From the Governor-General down to the honest trades' unionist, have flown expressions of admiration towards this truly remarkable laborer, and feelings of profound sympathy with his thousands of followers in the old land are manifested at every turn. Without imputing to Mr. Arch any want of ability to carry out the grand designs of his errand to Canada and the States, or in the smallest way inferring 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 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 impoverished tillers of the ground, if we failed to enlighten 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 opportunity to mingle with the different trades organizations existing in this country to such 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 to, we are fearful lest our great friend of unionism should unknowingly be led to form an unjust or incorrect estimate of the existing relations between capital and labor with us. Certain sections of the press would fain make him believe that in this country there existed no social distinctions, that all are upon an equality, with no trace to be found anywhere of the feelings of animosity which disturb the harmony between employers and employed in the mother country. It is well that he should know, however, that such, unfortunately, is not the case with us, and we fearlessly assert that if Mr. Arch had time to give serious attention to this important matter, and meditatively to survey the rugged nature and magnitude 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 unfurled, and all emblazoned with the decisive words, "Victory or death "-we are sure he would pardon our liberty in calling upon him at this juncture to "Stand by the Union!" We are confident that there is not to be found amongst us one who is familiar with the outrageous attacks that, within the past two years, have been made, and are even at this moment being made on the principles of trades unionism, who will presume or dare to set aside as exaggeration or mere hyperbole such strong language as this.

the two clerical magistrates to send to jail sixteen women and their babies in

far to search for the disposition on the part of employers to carry these cruel enactments out to the letter, is sufficiently proved by the recent arrest of a number of prominent members of the Toronto Typographical Union for the grave offence of being connected with a Trades organization, and also the

prosecution of members of the K.O. S. C. at Orillia. Although on that memorable occasion the Dominion Government came to the rescue, and, with the Trades' Union Bill, wrested from the hands of our unmerciful employers this cruel and deadly weapon of persecution 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 Acts, that are the source of loud murmuring 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 themselves, 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

be 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 equipment and armour of the forces arrayed against us, and read for himself the unduly inflated and loudly-trumpeted abuse which the workingmen received from the Globe, or had he been permitted to sit as a silent but interested listener 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 heard—as some of us heard-the language of bitter irony and contemptuous derision with which the importation of English and other for eign workmen was deprecated, because forsooth, they are considered educated in the principles of unionism, he would not blame us if we call upon him now in all the earnestness of our souls to stand 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 here flooded with those Englishmen with no conditions whatever, save to "make money" for yourself if you will, but by all means make it for your employer. Talk not about the building of houses for the comfort and accommodation of the toiler, or about the restriction of the hours of labor. "No more fatal blunder could be commiated." "Is the toil properly remuneraated? 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 correspondent at London has undertaken to edify us in Canada upon "Agricultural Trades' Unions," the "Collapse of the movement," "Disinclination of laborers to emigrate," etc. After a sharp criticism upon Mr. Arch's oratorical powers, wherein are pictured 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 "practically, Mr. Arch's journey across the Atlantic is a confession of failure." We care not to enter upon a refutation of the silly arguments he brings to bear on this subject. His ungenerous and unpalatable remarks will, in our opinion, affect the growing stability of Trades' Unions as much as The same unjust laws which enabled the erection of a puny rampart of straw could aid in arresting the progress of a blazing conflagration, or the holding up a frail and brittle reed could break the force of a raging hurricane, loose sand to roll back the waters of

THE INTERNATIONALS.

We publish elsewhere an able article from the pen of Mr. Lloyd Jones on the subject of Internationalism, as it relates to the English workingmen. There is little doubt, however, but that the Internationals is now generally regarded with far less dread than the bare mention of the name first produced, more especially since they have shown themselves divided into two sections. The original society, so far as we are aware, was formed for the purpose of uniting labor in self-protection against encroachments by capital. Employers first gave 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 been confined to this object it would, in all probability, have answered its end. But the introduction of the political element changed very materially 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 foreign countries. This was manifested in some of the debates during the session at Geneva, notably when the question of a general strike was discussed, during which much wild talk was indulged in, when anarchy and authority were debated by a number 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 the amelioration of their condition solely by political action—even revolutionary if necessary-for a reform or the subversion of the State; the other, the social reformers — trades' unionists who, tired of the painful physical conflicts 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, can but afford opportunity for making 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 difficult 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 English workingmen are not revolutionists, and can have no sympathy with, and nothing but condemnation for, any proposed way of working out any, even the best, ends by revolutionary means. In so far as the second class is concerned, however, 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 difficulties as they themselves have had to surmount, undoubtedly the best results would flow from such a meeting, because the right spirit by which such a union should be sustained, could be explained, and the necessary detail in connection with every part of the business pointed

### RAILROAD CONDUCTORS' INSUR-ANCE ASSOCIATION.

The Railroad Conductors' Life Assurance Association of the Dominion of Canada, which has been in existence for something over a year, has just paid its first assessment to Mr. Richard Booth, Conductor Midland R. R., who met with an accident in May last, whereby he lost his arm above the elbow. The amount of premium paid for total disability was \$600. This Association is undoubtedly a good one, and certainly every Conductor running on our Canadian lines should enroll themselves as members of an institution that has thus shown its practical utility office.

at a time when assistance was so much needed.

### THE TAILORS' STRIKE.

On Monday last, a deputation from the Toronto Trades' Assembly, consisting of Messrs. J. Hewitt, J. S. Williams and J. Nesbitt, waited upon the merchant tailors between whom and their late employees difficulty still existed, with a view of endeavoring to bring about a reconciliation by means of arbitration, being empowered to state on behalf of the operative tailors that they were willing to meet with the employers and discuss the question at issue, and, after discussion, should their claims be found to be in any degree exorbitant, they were prepared to make such concession as the arbitrators might decide upon. The deputation were kindly received, and their message listened to. and after an interview, during which the pros and cons were talked over, so far as they could be by parties unacquainted with the technicalities of the trade, the deputation withdrew, with the promise of receiving, by letter, the decision of the employers whether or no they would receive a committee of the men. During the afternoon the ultimatum was received, and it was to the affect that, while they acknowledged the propriety of the course suggested by the deputation, they could not, at the present, fall in with their wishes, for the reason that they considered such action would affect the merchant tailors of the Province, and they were not appointed by them to take any steps that would alter the present rates. The letter further intimated that, 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 cannot but regret that the merchant tailors have come to the conclusion they have, inasmuch as their action can only prolong and embitter the struggle. That action gives an entirely new phase to the difficulty-it is now, with the employers, evidently not so much a matter of dollars and cents, as an attempt to crush out of existence the operative tailors' society. That action 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 mon, and we are assured they are fully decided upon following that course; and while it is matter of regret that this state of things should continue, the blame for its continuance should be attached to the proper parties.

#### 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 erection on Adelaide St., through his falling from the second storey window on to some curbing stones. Though the distance was not very great, still he has received injuries to his side and back, and it will be some time before he will be able to resume his work. We are pleased however, to learn that he belongs to the Painters Union of this city. and will receive \$4 a week during his illness.

### POSTPONED.

In consequence of the uncertainty as to whether Mr. Joseph Arch will be in this city to-morrow, (Friday) the banquet at which the workingmen proposed to entertain him has been postponed till further notice.

We desire to call attention to the advertisement of Dr. Wood of Ottawa. For the cure of cancers Dr. Wood has a wide reputation, and the success of his treatment should lead those who are suffering from that dreadful malady to consult him without delay.

Book and Job Printing executed with neatness and despatch, at the 'Workman