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All communications should be addressed to the Office, I24 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 opinious 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. 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 Hackmens' Union meets in the Temper ance Hall, on the 1st Monday.

The Friendly Society of Carpenters and Joiners meets in the Temperance Hall, Temper ance street, on the lat Friday.

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

# OTTAWA.

Meetings are held in the Mechanics Hall, (Rowe's Block,) Rideau street, in the following order :-

Free-stone Cutters, lat and 3rd Tuesday Lime stone Cutters, 1st and 3rd Wednesday. Masons and Pricklyers, 1st and 3rd Thursday. Trades' Council, 1st Friday Printers, 1st Saturday. Tailors, 2nd and 4th Wednesday. Harnesamakers, 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, 3rd Tuesday.

Messrs. LANCEPIELD BROTHERS, Newsdealers, No. 6 Market square, Hamilton, are agents for the WORKMAN in that vicinity.

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## The Outario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, EEP. 5, 187.

THE EXTENSION OF THE and str. SUFFRAGE.

. The excitement and turmoil incident to the elections for the Dominion Parliament having subsided, and the Local Legislature having ro-assembled, wo carrying on of those branches of indus-

'already pointed out the anomalism and absurdity of the present state of the franchise, based as it is upon the antiquated idea, derived from feudal times—that there is in real estate some inherent and magical virtue which confors upon the owner, or even the tempoporary occupant, of a small portion of the soil, the qualification necessary for the judicious and proper exercise of the franchise. The idea, however, upon which the present system is based, has long since become obsolete; but while extension after extension has been accomplished through the spirit of progress that has actuated the masses to demand, and the legislators to grant, those reforms that have broadened the basisfof our representative system, till we now have what practically amounts to household suffrage; still, the presence of the old idea is manifest that interest in land in some shape or form is necessary to secure the exercise of the full rights and privileges of citizenship; and the anomaly is seen, that thousands of men in all the walks of life—professional men, students, clerks mechanics, and those from the ranks of labor generally-men, many of them of superior intelligence and ability-are politically ostracised, whilst the occupant of the veriest shanty has a voice in reform and progress that has, in the past, achieved the extensions of which we have spoken, is demanding that an end should be put to this gross injustice -and hence we have, as an out-growth, the measure promised by the Local Legislature.

The basis upon which the promised measure rests - "income" - we are aware will not meet the desires of all there is a growing and increasing senti ment in the minds of many that the broad principle of "manhood" suffrage alone will give justice to all in this matter. But whatever may be advance ed in support of this, -and however palpable the arguments adduced in its favor, such advanced ideas will require time for their realization. Reforms of such magnitude are not the achieve ment of a day. But the spirit of progression is tending that way; and, we take it, the "income franchise" will prove a step in that direction. The amount of income necessary to confer the elective franchise, according to the bill introduced last session, was \$400 ir cities, \$300 in towns, and \$200 in vit lages and townships. This may be considered a very reasonable limitation enabling, as it will, very many of our young men, who have hitherto beer debarred, to have a voice in the affairs of the nation, and thus giving them an interest in the country.

There is a rumor current, however which, if it has any foundation in truth we shall exceedingly regret; and that is to the effect that the coming bill will not be nearly so liberal in its conditions as the one referred to-that, in short the qualification is to be largely in creased. Until there is proof positive of the correctness of this rumor, it is perhaps not necessary that we should argue the question. The opposition to so genuine a reform measure cannot surely be at all formidable, for we cannot but believe that, independent of party politics altogether, the intelligence of the country is in favor of such a measure; and we therefore would express the hope that should pressure be brought to bear, from any source, to narrow the operations of this measure the Local Ministry will be possessed of sufficient stamina to firmly resist al such attempts.

## THE UNEMPLOYED.

It was ardently hoped that after the panie induced by the recent financial crisis in the neighboring States had. subsided, trade and manufacture would resume its nand channels, and the suffering and want produced by the gp. atives give place to prosperity by the

public journals have been presenting to under fear of the prison or the lash. the country many bitter facts relative to the distress at present existing among the unemployed—especially of those of New York city. That the distress which has been thrust upon thousands who are entirely guiltless of the cause,-and which alone has been produced by the wicked and criminal recklessness of stock gamblers,-is being borne with wonderful patience and forbearance, we have the testimony of such journals as the New York World, in some remarks which we re-produce elsewhere. The "information" referred to in the last sentence of the article consisted of the publication of nearly five hundred names of deserving men and women,-nearly all of them having families dependent upon them,-whose integrity and industry is vouched for by those acquainted with them.

It is to be hoped that the tales of hardship and suffering that are so frequently told will go further than merely having public attention directed to them, and the result may be that strenuous and systematic efforts may be made to mitigate the misery, not so much by doling out with the cold hand of charity, as by inaugurating public works which will, at one and the same time, mitigate to some extent the sufferthe affairs of the nation. The spirit of ing, and enable those who are thus relieved from their enforced idleness to maintain the honor of their manhood.

#### THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

Up to present writing the English elections seem to be largely in favor of the Conservatives. Out of the 106 constituencies heard from, 65 have returned Conservatives and 41 Liberals. There appears to have been rather more than the usual amount of election fervor, and in many instances broken heads have been the consequence. At Sheffield, Messrs. Mundella and Chamberlain, Liberal candidates, it is said, bad to be protected by the police from the violence of the supporters of Mr. Roebuck.

## FACTS FOR EMPLOYERS.

Experience modifies and sometimes overturns theories, which appear to be demonstrated. That of the famous English railroad contractor, Mr. Brassey has developed some remarkable facts. One of these is that the cost of labor is far from being wholly dependent on the rate of wages. In Brazil he found it cheaper to employ free Portuguese as workmen at \$1 20 a day than slaves at 20 cents, though his white help was by uo means first-class. In India, also, European laborers were far more economical than the natives, though paid nearly ten times as much. French laborers are only half as profitable as English, and Hollanders fully onethird inferior to the French. Consequently, English help is equally cheap at \$1 25 a day as French at 62 cents. or Dutch at 38 cents. It was also apparent that long hours and constant employment were not economical. Sunday work he always found to be a great mistake economically. The French laborers, working seven days, and fourteen hours a day, could not accomplish near as much as the English, for they never performed their tasks thoroughly. These conclusions of a man of great sagacity and world-wide expe rience are worth the attention of emp oyers and economists. They may not all be precisely applicable to certain departments of business or to short contracts, but they are undoubtedly rules which it would be safe for the great majority of contractors to follow.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT VS. COMMUNISM.

Free speech has long been counted on as one of the necessities of a free forced filleness of thousands of oper-government and that any curtailment thereof would eventually end in the destruction of the liberties of the personly to themselves, but their friends. may soon look for the introduction of try which had been temporarily sus- ple. Free speech is a blessing none then no honest man should withhold the long-premised measure dor the ex- perided. But, unfortunately, it is only can fully appreciate but those who have his condemnation. The people's presstensions of the Tranchise that thus been deprived of the right, and have ing need is acknowledged by all; all promised by Mr. McKell: r. We have been the case, and day after day the been compelled to guard their tongue appear willing to aid if they are shown the late Earl Derby.

We would not, under any circumstances, ever abridge the right for men to express publicly and privately their opinions upon any and every subject that they may feel called upon to discuss. Yet, at the same time, the right of free speech is very often abused, and the fact that speech is free, causes many persons to give expression to ideas which, if carried out, would destroy the power that guarantees the right, and bring in its place confusion, anarchy, and finally despotism. The present terrible condition of labor has brought to the front a set of irresponsible, ignorant, blatant idiots, who presume upon every occasion, in and out of season, to talk to workingmen, urging upon them the doctrines of Internationalism, and men made desperate by want and privation become willing listoners to unwise counsellors. With Trade Unionists these men have no power; yet Trade Unions are made to suffer all the odium that necessarily follows all such revolutionary teachings.

For ten years past the labor movement has slowly but surely been commanding the attention and the partial, if not full, indorsement of the ablest minds in the world, and is destined to bring to its support every individual whose support will be worth having, always provided it continue to deserve such support.

Many obstacles have had to be overcome, not the least of which was the prevalent idea that the American labor movement was in some manner directly connected with the Internationale or Commune societies of Europe, and that the success of the labor movement meant the introduction into this country of the wild, visionary ideas of the commune, and the revolutionary spirit now prevalent in the cities of Europe. Years of conservative action have tended to dispel those ideas, and it was becoming generally acknowledged by those outside the movement that agrarianism, the entire upheaval of our social system, or that there should be no rich and no poor, were not in any sense the doctrines of American labor reform. The American labor movement does mean the montal, moral, social, and financial clavation of America's workingmen, without robbing anybody, simply by effecting a more equitable distribution of the wealth hereafter to be produced. Statesmen acknowledge that the next great question to be settled is the labor question. The present financial crisis and its thousan ills to labor was calculated to force the movement into the foreground. Labor was suffering with cold and hunger in a land flowing over with food and the necesaries to warmth, and whether desirable or not the question of why this must be so, must be answered. The true, earnest friends of labor were quietly working to force a solution tion, when a few impracticables playing upon the passions of men who have never been able to see the benefit of Trade Unionism, have heralded mass meetings in our large cities with such European city cries as "Bread or Blood," "Work or War," "We would sooner die fighting than starving," etc. The men who endeavor by such cries to arouse men to deeds of violence. rapine, and even bloodshed, should be promptly dealt with by the strong hand of the law. Free speech was never intended to guard such men from the responsibility they incur, by such incendiary cries. They should be promptly "placed where they would do the most good," or at least where they would do the least harm. If ever the people need calm reasoning with, it is now. Mass meetings are well enough, if called for the purpose of awakening public attention to the pressing needs of the many, or to bring a pressure to bear upon government, city, state, or national, to aid them by pushing forward contemplated improvements; but when they are called to urge mon on to deeds of violence, bringing ruin not

how to do so; but these idiots, or paid enemics, take great care to say nothing but what will inflame the passions and defeat the very object that drew the men together.

What would be thought of the Executive of any organization, if he should advise the members in every city and town to go en masse to their employers and demand work; and if refused they should hang him, or burn down his shop or dwelling, or any other wild, unthought-of humbuggery. Yet this is the gist of the harangues of these "bread-or-blood" orators, who favor mass meetings of workingmen. Our employers are not responsible for the present crisis; many of them arestraining every nerve to resume business; hundreds of them are helping their employes to the extent of their ability; and while we regret so many have reduced wages, yet that is a purely business transaction which time willmake right.

God knows the prospect is gloomy enough for workingmen in our cities. Relief cannot be forced; any attemptto do so will bring down upon them, not only the rigors of the law, but theloss of the respect and esteem of their fellows all over the country. Let workingmen frown down every individual who attempts to air his communistic ideas to them as a panacea for the evils. under which they now suffer. We want no commune in any of our cities. Would that we could get rid of its teachers.-Iron Molder's Journal.

#### A GREAT WORK.

The Roman prince, Torlonia, has accomplished a great work which ought to place his name above those of other Italian nobles whose families may be more ancient, but have now become decayed. He has drained and rendered fit for cultivation the marshy lake Fucino, which is situated near the town of Avozzano, in Naples. This lake, which is forty-two miles in circumference, had for centuries been productive of evil to the surrounding country, flooding it when the waters were high, and spreading fever and malaria when the water receded. The Roman Emperors Claudius and Nero sought to reduce the lake to a third of its original size, but their project failed. In the Middle Ages unsuccessful attempts in the same direction were made. In 1852, a company which had secured a grant of the lake was bought off by Prince Torlonia, who in 1858 commenced work himself. He respend and increased the width of the old Roman channel to twenty-one yards. Through this channel, which is four miles in length, 36,000 acres have been drained, and by next spring the whole bottom of Lake Fucino will be laid bare and ready for cultivation. The reclaimed soil has been laid out in large squares, intersected by fine roads. Hundreds of dwellings for peasants and twenty-four chapels are to be erected. The whole estate is to constitute a model farm on an enormous scale, to which laborers are to be sent from the other Tothlonia estates. The enterprise is said to have cost more than five millions of dollars, but the eventual returns will be large. The soil will yield excellent crops for three years to come without any manure. It is thought that the vineyards on the upper slope of the lake bed will produce grapes of the finest quality. The work has given employment to 30,000 men. By the side of the lock which checks the outflow of the water a commemorative building in white travertine is being erected. A central monolith of this building will commemorate the date of the draining and the name of Torlonia.

## IRON MOULDERS' BALL.

The Fourteenth anniversary of the Iron Moulders' Union of this city is to be celebrated by a Grand Ball in the St. Lawrence Hall, on Friday (to-morrow) 6th inst. Every exertion has been made to render the occasion one of unusual interest and success.

Ninety thousand workmen have contributed one penny each towards a statue of