

## Tyrannical Arrest of Citizens.

## INDIGNATION MASS MEETING.

## 4,000 Persons Present.

One of those sudden expressions of popular feeling was called forth in the city on Tuesday night, by the extraordinary arrests which were made that morning in connection with the printers' strike. As is well known, when the fact that twenty-four warrants had been issued for the arrest of the whole of the Committee of the Typographical Union, the excitement in town, especially among the workmen, ran high, and it was resolved by those having the management of these things, to hold a mass meeting on the market square in the evening. Accordingly, a large procession, accompanied by a band of music, marched from the Trades Assembly Hall, King street west, to the Square, where they arrived about half-past seven. Between that time and eight o'clock, the concourse there swelled to enormous proportions, and the immense space became packed with human beings. Standing on the steps which led up to the Council Chamber, the sea of uplifted faces all turned to that direction was a sight to be remembered.

Mr. John Hewitt presided.

Mr. Capreol was the first to address the multitude, which he did in a most energetic manner, eliciting cheers at every popular allusion. After he had finished, there were loud cries for

Mr. E. K. Dadds, who, in a clear, ringing voice, made a telling speech. He said that if they had been the lawless mob which these arrests would make it appear, he for one would not be found there; but he knew that it was quite the contrary. He advised them to continue as they had begun, to pursue their aim in the same lawful, orderly fashion, and they were sure to gain it. He spoke of the necessity of having the laws altered with regard to Trades' Unions, and reminded them that they had the remedy in their own hands. It was for them to return the proper men to Parliament—men who would see that their interests were guarded, and that there should not be one law for the master and another for the workman. His address was frequently interrupted by immense applause, and on concluding was cheered to the echo.

Mr. Andrew Scott, in moving the resolution: "That this meeting views with indignation the outrage that has this day been committed upon a peaceful community, by the arrest of twenty-four highly respected workmen, and pledges its determination to support them under all circumstances; and further resolves to use all available means for the repeal of any law that might exist to warrant such an unjustifiable interference with the rights of the people," spoke to the following effect:—"Frequently have I had the opportunity of addressing meetings of my fellow-workmen, not only in Toronto, but in different towns in the Dominion, upon the great question which is now agitating the public; but never before did it fall to my lot to address such a vast concourse of people under such extraordinary circumstances as have called us together to-night. Throughout the whole history of the present agitation, sound judgment, good sense, and exemplary conduct have been the distinguished characteristics of the promoters of this movement, while the means that have been adopted by its opponents are at once dishonourable, unchristian, and unmanly. (Cheers.) It would be difficult to find, in the history of any country, an instance that could, for one moment, be compared to the diabolical outrage that has this day been perpetrated by the members of that "Unholy Alliance" upon the most intelligent and respectable citizens of Toronto. (Cheers.) It is a transaction that shall be recorded on the pages of Canadian history, and generations yet unborn shall rise up in condemnation of such an ignoble action. (Applause.) Men of Toronto, it is highly expedient that you continue to manifest that spirit of patient forbearance that you have hitherto done. (Applause.) The eyes of the toiling millions throughout the world are witnessing your conduct, and especially the working men of this extensive country are regarding you as the pioneers of this great reform, and feel that while you are fighting the battle for yourselves you are also fighting for them. (Cheers.) Continue in the grand and dignified march of progress that we have commenced in the inauguration of this movement, submit calmly to the indignities that the employers are stooping to, resting assured that there are better times coming. Soon shall the battle be over and the victory won, and peace and felicity reign supreme throughout the length and breadth of the land. (Great applause.) With these rambling remarks I beg to move the resolution which I have just read. (Cheers.)

Cries were raised in the crowd for A. W. Lauder, M. P. P., who was standing on the City Hall steps. Mr. Hewitt called on Mr. Lauder to address the meeting, and on his taking the stand set apart for the speakers, was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers. He (Mr. Lauder) said he had come to this meeting not expecting to be called upon to speak, but merely to hear for himself what charge had been made against the workmen of Toronto, but as he had been asked to address them he was not afraid nor unwilling to state what he thought of the circumstances connected with the movement of the Master Printers which had called together this immense gathering of his fellow citizens. He would assure the workmen that there were many in Toronto who sympathized with them who did not think it prudent perhaps to speak out. He had little sympathy with those who held back to see who should finally have to give way. Right is right no matter if it is the poor man or the labourer contending against the rich or the masters and owners of parks or palaces. (Loud cheers, and cries of down with Brown, the Globe, and the Bowpark bulls.) Since this movement commenced, he (Mr. L.) had always said that nine hours should have been accepted by the Master Printers as a good day's work, and was as long as any man should be asked to toil, especially in a climate like ours. (Cheers.) He said the meeting was called, as he understood, not so much to discuss the movement as to express their views as to the conduct of certain persons calling themselves the Master Printers Association, in causing the arrest of a number of leading members of the Typo-

graphical Union. No one was more surprised than he (Mr. L.) was on reading the opinion of Mr. Harrison, as published in the *Globe*, regarding the legality of combinations of workmen. Mr. Harrison states that modern legislation in England has legalized combinations of workmen for the purpose of regulating wages, but he could find no such legislation in this country. Now, these Master Printers having taken advantage of this absence of legislation in Canada, and having caused the arrest of peaceable citizens, he considered their conduct disgraceful, and utterly at variance with the spirit of freedom and equality which prevailed in this the freest, and he might say the nearest independent of all the Colonial possessions of our beloved Sovereign. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) The old Common Law of England was in many respects good, but in others oppressive and harsh; and because it was found to be against unions, yet peaceful unions of workmen, such as the Typographical Union, these Masters take advantage of it, and have caused the arrest of some 24 of your fellow-workmen. Gentlemen, some of the tyrants will hear of this again. Some of them call themselves Reformers—they must belong to that class who lived before the Habeas Corpus Act. They would wish us back under the old Common Law of England, before any Magna Charter and the hundreds of the grand and humane Acts were wrung from tyrants for the protection of the liberties of the people, and the granting of equal rights to all, rich and poor, capitalist and labourer. (Great Cheering.) If the law is found to be as Mr. Harrison has advised these men, then the sooner it is changed the better. (Cheers.) Shall we be behind the old land where the distinction of class is so patent to even the casual visitor, in granting to workmen the privilege of meeting and organizing and declaring in a peaceable way how long they shall work, for whom they shall work, and when they shall work? (Cries of "No! no! we will have it.") Certainly not, and workmen to a very large extent, have the matter in their own hands. Gentlemen, you nearly all have votes—you appoint the men to frame your laws—see that at the first opportunity an Act is introduced by the men appointed to represent you granting what your fellow workmen in England enjoys. He (Mr. L.) was pleased to see that the working men of Toronto had friends in the Legislature, and no doubt their rights would be protected; and if a law similar to the one in force in England was introduced into a Canadian Legislature, he would like to see the man who would vote against it. It would certainly not be the members for Toronto, who were the representatives of working men. But gentlemen, you need no advocates outside of your own ranks. From what I have heard here to-night, I am satisfied you have amongst you men well able to advocate your views, and to assert your rights anywhere—yes, even in the halls of the Legislature. (Cheers.) There are men lending this determined resistance to your reasonable demands, and who have been most active in dogging the footsteps of your active men, who call themselves Liberals and Reformers, and who have shouted equal rights to all and no class legislation, in days gone by, until they were hoarse. You can now see what it all amounts to—their pockets. (Shouts, "Brown, down with the tyrant!") What do they care for you or your families, when their pockets are touched. They would take the very bread out of the mouths of your wives and children, (as they have many a time done before in another way,) if their not doing so would decrease the revenue from the sale of their wares. (The *Globe*; we'll fix Brown.) Yes, you may well cry "Brown, Brown." If we were met under other circumstances I should have something to say about him and his slanderous publications and tyrannical treatment of printers; but a good opportunity will come some of these days. Men of different political views are here to-night, and you are not met to discuss politics, but to exchange views on a great social question—(Cries of "Give it to him.")—a question affecting every working man in Canada who is a member of any trades organization whatever. Remember as the law now stands you cannot form any combination to fix the rate of wages, even according to Mr. Harrison's advice to these "masters"—and they seem to have regarded his opinion as a sound one, by acting on the law as it stands. It is a common remark on the streets that amidst all the excitement the workmen of Toronto have conducted themselves peaceably, and with honor to themselves. Avoid anything like a breach of the peace, gentlemen. They would be very glad if you would commit acts of rowdiness. Your conduct is now praised in this respect; let it continue to be so. Remember your families. Remember the dear ones many of you have depending on you. With dignity and in a manly way continue the assertion of what you believe to be right; and agitate for the modification of the harsh and oppressive law which has been put in force to deprive some of you of your liberty. (Cheers, and cries of "We will.") What man is there amongst you who thinks less of your friends who have been today arrested, and but for friendly service, would have been incarcerated with the common felons on the banks of the Don? Not one! ("No, no," and cheers.) You must stand by these men; and he (Mr. L.) knew they would. Again, gentlemen, let me urge you to avoid anything unbecoming respectable men and good citizens; and remember many sympathize with you, although they have not an opportunity as he (Mr. L.) had had to-night to give expression to it. Mr. Lauder, in conclusion, said he had much pleasure in seconding the resolution. (Loud and long continued cheers.)

Mr. Roden, of THE LEADER, was then called upon, and spoke at some length in defence of the rights of those who had been arrested. He maintained that it appeared as if this attempt to interfere with the liberty of the Printers and Bookbinders Unions had been made for the purpose of provoking a breach of the peace; but he trusted that law and order would be upheld at all hazards, in order that the strike would be continued to the close in a gentlemanly and respectable manner. He assured the meeting that the workmen might depend upon the hearty support and co-operation of the LEADER.

Mr. Williams, President of the Trades' Assembly, one of the persons against whom a warrant had been issued, and one who, with the others arrested were out on bail pending their trial next Thursday, was then called upon, and in a speech of some length and much merit, counselled his fellow-workmen not to commit themselves, but to continue to show that they could conduct their own affairs in a manner creditable to them as law-abiding citizens. He said that he stood there as one of the martyrs—if they so chose to term those who had been arrested—and he must say that, although it was the first time he had ever appeared at the bar of even a police court, he knew he was

suffering for a right principle, and was therefore ready so to suffer. He said that if they were not to have the liberty which they required, the consequence would be that they would be driven to seek it elsewhere, but he did not think that things were so bad as that, for if they continue united, it was a moral impossibility but that they would gain their point. This speaker was warmly applauded by the assembly, and on concluding received quite an ovation.

Mr. John Hewitt, Chairman, then came forward, and said that before concluding the meeting he would congratulate the workmen of the city of Toronto for the lively interest they manifested in the welfare and liberty of their fellow-men who have been the subjects of an uncalled-for outrage this day under the name of law, and I further feel that it would be ungrateful on my part, as presiding officer of this vast assembly, if I should allow you to separate without returning you my hearty thanks for the gentlemanly and orderly manner in which you have conducted yourselves this evening, under such trying circumstances. I believe one of the objects of the opposition throughout the present agitation has been to irritate you the workmen to commit some overt act, but in this they will miserably fail. The good sense and judgment of the workmen of Toronto will prevent them from doing anything that would lower them in the estimation of their friends either in this city or the surrounding country, and again thanking you on the part of the Trades Assembly, I feel confident that the good conduct that has characterized you and gained the respect of all impartial people for you, will continue until success shall crown your efforts.

Mr. Nye, Sec. of Hay & Co's Cabinet Factory, Mr. Grant, of the Stone-cutters' Union, and Mr. Dowdy, of the Bookbinders' Union, also made telling speeches, but we regret we have been unable to procure a synopsis of them.

A somewhat ludicrous incident occurred early in the evening, which shows how the fiscal imagination is somewhat excited. Before the arrival of the main body of the Trade Unionists, a small crowd had gathered in the Market Square. One solitary policeman, evidently a new hand at his business, was perambulating about, requesting the people to move on. He was subjected to a considerable amount of chaffing, of course, and finally moved off slowly. Glancing over his shoulder he perceived that the crowd were moving in his direction, and no doubt thinking that the Philistines were upon him, took to his heels and ran for refuge into No. 1 Station House, where he reported that there was going to be a riot and that he had to run for his life! This was the only alarming episode of the evening.

## THE ARREST.

The case of the members of the Strike Committee arrested on a charge of conspiracy, was heard before Mr. MacNabb, P. M., this morning. Mr. Mackenzie appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. A. W. Lauder and Mr. McMichael for the defence. The prosecution brought forward four witnesses, Parkes, Hawkins and Doudie, ex-members of the Union—and Detective O'Neil. But very little of importance was elicited, and at 4 p.m. the case was postponed till the 6th of May next.

We regret, in consequence of this unrighteous persecution, that we have been somewhat delayed in issuing our paper, as three of the staff were among those arrested.

It is something rather strange, that members of the Government secret service are allowed to work up private interests at the people's expense, as in the case of Mr. O'Neil, a Government officer, whom Mr. Brown of the *Globe* has secured to procure him help. Do we pay those men for this purpose. How is it?

## NOTICE.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Toronto Co-operative Printing Association will be held in the Assembly Hall, on Saturday evening next, at half past-seven o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as matters of importance will be transacted.

## THE TRADES' ASSEMBLY.

We have been requested to notify the delegates to the Trades' Assembly, that a meeting of that body will be held in the Assembly Hall, on Friday evening, 19th inst., at half-past seven o'clock. As business of considerable importance will be transacted, it is important that all delegates should be present.

## THE "UNHOLY ALLIANCE."

We commend the following letter to our readers. Messrs. McLeish & Co. have been amongst the most faithful of the members of the master printers' "union," but the utter intolerance and high-handed proceedings of the "masters" have at length compelled them to withdraw from that body.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE LEADER.

Sir,—At a meeting of the Master Printers' Association to-day, we learn that that society is responsible for the action taken yesterday in reference to the arrest of certain printers of Toronto, for the alleged crime of conspiracy.

Our views on this subject are entirely different to those held by the above Association.

Our strong conviction is, that the employers have the same right to conspire, combine or unite as the employers, and indeed both have done so. Cases of intimidation may have occurred by individual members of the Typo-

graphical Society. That ought to be put an end to; but to arrest for combination or conspiracy, we think is very wrong.

We, therefore, very much regret that the Master Printers' Association should have been so ill-advised, for we do not believe they are true to themselves in taking such a step. We believe it to be unjust; and we think few intelligent men will venture to contradict us when we assert that it is highly impolitic.

Indeed, so improper and unjust does this action seem to us, that we have given notice to the Master Printers' Association that not only will we discountenance such unprecedented and preposterous proceedings, but shall withdraw from a society which has adopted and is determined to pursue such extreme and suicidal measures.

We are, &c.,

McLEISH & CO.

Toronto, April 17.

The above is copied from the *Leader* of this morning.

## Communication.

## THE MASTER CARRIAGE MAKERS.

To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.

Sir,—In looking over the list of names in the Manifesto that emanated from that Great Mogul—the *GLOBE*, I was highly amused to see among them the names of men that called themselves Master Carriage Makers. What a dignified title. Men that could not make a decent wheelbarrow. Carriage makers, forsooth! Wood butchers would be more appropriate—for butchers I know them to be. Men that a year or two ago could not hold a job in any carriage factory in the city, except to work on repairing, or grease and dust carriages. Among those distinguished names are the firm of Hasson & Guy. Mr. Guy is neither wood worker, blacksmith, painter or trimmer. Query—On what does he base his right to style himself Master Carriage Maker. His partner, Mr. Hasson, a man that, while working at the forge, could not do as much work in fourteen hours as any ordinary mechanic could do in ten, nor half as well. Another distinguished Master is Mr. Killfeder, a man that never employs any but boys in his Mammoth establishment, and won't employ them unless they consent to board at his Restaurant. There is political economy for you. The other Masters might take profitable lessons from that mighty autocrat of the wheelbarrow business. He threatens that in the event of a strike, before he will consent to the nine hour movement, he will close his extensive establishment. That threat, no doubt, will strike terror to the hearts of all the nine hour movement men in Toronto. What a hard-hearted Master Carriage Maker he must be, for what will the unfortunate slop merchants do that depend entirely on Mr. Killfeder's carriage factory to keep their swill carriages in repair. It is such men as those, Mr. Editor, that are not mechanics themselves, nor have they brains enough to become even a passable one, that cry out the loudest against the benefitting of men that are skilled workmen. Let the mechanics of Ontario be true to each other, and we will teach those brainless, self-styled Masters, that the workmen of Ontario know their power, and are determined to use it as they have a right to use it for to benefit their condition. Let them use for their motto that old and truthful one—*Labor omnia vincit*.

## WOOD WORKER.

Toronto, April 12, 1872.

At the news depot of Mr. R. S. Thompson, King street west, may be found not only all the leading English, American and Canadian journals and magazines, but also an extensive stock of books, fancy goods, etc., etc. Drop in and see him.

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PICTON, ONT.

PICTON, ONT., April 13.—The most destructive fire that ever occurred in this place, commenced this morning in a large frame building on the south side of Main street, owned by E. Sills. It is impossible to give individual losses now. The following are the sufferers: E. Sills, dry goods store; Dingman & Bros., photographers; John Frederick Huff & Ringer, harness makers; Samuel Stakney, jeweller; John Richards, tin and hardware; A. Bristol, dry goods; W. T. Yarwood & Co., clothing store; J. S. Bowerman, dentist, and agent for musical instruments; Curry & Reynolds, dry goods; F. Meyer, barber shop; Mrs. R. A. Norman, millinery; W. E. Sepp, barber shop; W. E. Norman, grocery; W. Ross & Co., dry goods and groceries; W. Ross, Jr., private residence; also the fine private residence of the late Judge Fairfield, occupied by D. J. Pringer, Esq. This building was nearly half a mile from the fire, but the strong westerly wind prevailing at the time, carried the embers to a great distance, some of them lodging in the cornice caused the roof to catch and in a few minutes was too far gone to save. The loss is roughly estimated at \$150,000. The following are the Insurance Companies that will suffer most: British American, London, Liverpool and Globe, Western, North British, Imperial and Phoenix. The loss to each Company cannot be ascertained. The origin of the fire is unknown.

In the United States Congress on Wednesday, Mr. Cameron introduced a joint resolution which was referred to the committee on foreign relations, permitting certain diplomatic and consular officers of the United States in France to accept testimonials from the Emperor of Germany for their services to Germans in France during the war between France and Germany.

It is vain to stick your finger in the water, and pulling it out, look for a hole; and it is equally vain to suppose that, however large a space you occupy, the world will greatly miss you when you die.

## NEWS ITEMS.

Buffalo is again considering a tunnel under the Niagara river.

The Straits of Mackinac will be open May 10, it is thought.

Harriet Beecher Stowe makes \$15,000 a year from her Florida farm.

An Ohio mayor has been arrested for carrying a concealed slung shot.

Tammany was on Thursday reconstructed by the election of Anti-Tweed candidates.

E. D. Marshall was cut completely in two on Tuesday by a saw at West Paris, Maine.

The house of Mrs. James Fisk, Jr., was robbed on Tuesday of \$1,000 worth of valuables.

A Rochester lawyer named Cogswell was shot and badly wounded by a burglar on Wednesday night. The fellow escaped.

The late James Fisk, Jr., is now said to have paid all the current expenses of a coloured church in New York.

The Iowa House of Representatives has passed a bill totally abolishing the death penalty, by the decisive vote of 66 yeas to 22 nays.

Senators Chandler and Trumbull will not speak to each other since a late debate. A proposed duel has been rumoured, but that's a mistake.

A Port-au-Prince paper says that the American Consul there was arrested for sheltering a Haytian general, but was subsequently released.

Dr. Wooster, surgeon of the U. S. Marine Hospital at San Francisco, has been sued for alleged malpractice by a patient. Damage, \$30,000.

A New York rag picker has just died, leaving \$4,700, which she had saved from the proceeds of rags gathered in the streets, besides at the same time supporting herself.

Two hundred Baltimore boys engaged in a battle with stones, brick-bats, broken bottles, &c., on Sunday, and on Monday fifty paid small fines in the Police Court to atone for their part in it.

Cornell University proposes to have a female department. The necessary buildings will be commenced during the summer, \$75,000 having already been paid by Mr. Sage, of Buffalo, for that purpose.

Alva C. Stone, of Montague, was run over and killed by the cars, near Greenfield, Mass., on Tuesday night. His head was completely severed from his body, and probably rolled into the Deerfield River, as it has not been found.

Mullin, Parker & Co's paper-mill at Carlisle, Pa., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday. The fire was accidental. The loss is estimated at \$45,000; insurance, \$30,000. A large brick barn belonging to Mr. Ritner, near the mill, was also burned.

A Convention of persons interested in the establishment of narrow-gauge railroads will be held in St. Louis, June 19. An excursion to Denver City, to see the working of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, will be a feature of the gathering.

A special from Westminster, Carroll County, Md., says a terrible murder has been committed in that county. Abraham Lynn, a married man, aged twenty-seven was murdered at Stoner's Mill, and his body robbed of \$800. Lynn was running the mill, and the body was found in the sink of the mill, with the skull frightfully fractured with a crow-bar. A coroner's jury is now investigating the matter.

The *Grass Valley* (Cal.) Union gives an obituary notice of a Chinaman called an "Crazy Dick," who lost at gambling, in that town, almost all his money. With what he had left he bought a large dose of opium, then went to the Chinese graveyard, swallowed his consolation, and died surrounded by a great number of his countrymen, who in vain sought to save his life by pouring down his throat sweet and warm chicken blood.

The Pittsburgh Commercial has the following:—"The Pennsylvania Railroad, near Hutton's Station was the scene of an accident of a rather peculiar nature on last Friday. What in railroad parlance is termed 'an oil wreck,' occurred near the point named, by which an entire oil train was more or less damaged. Mr. Robert Liggett, the conductor of the train, fearing the oil which was leaking upon the track might be set on fire by some passing train, righted nine cars on the rails and proceeded with them in the direction of Ice Mountain siding. He had gone but a short distance when he discovered that the third car from the engine was on fire. At great personal risk Mr. Liggett made his way, almost through the burning oil, to the coupling and there took out the pin and, leaving the other seven cars on the track, made quick time with the burning cars as far as the siding, three miles distant, where he left them, thus saving the main track from catching fire. The run to the point is spoken of by railroad men as something in the heroic line not often attempted. The flames from the burning car, we are informed, rolled up far above the tree tops, and when an oil barrel would explode, the burning contents shot in all directions, the cab of the engine not being allowed to escape the dangerous element. When the siding was reached and an attempt was made to back the cars upon it the engine had to burn over the burning oil which was on the track. The siding was down a steep grade, in the direction of the large lumber manufactory of Mr. R. H. Brown. Mr. Liggett, knowing what a terrible loss would ensue were the burning cars allowed to descend the grade with the brakes off, bravely determined to board the car and use his best endeavours to check up. This he did, and amid the smoke and flame he stood at the brake, until the great heat caused the brake rod to snap asunder. Fortunately Mr. Liggett, anticipating such an event, had detached one of the train men ahead of the burning cars with instructions to place a heavy log just in time to prevent a great loss of property. Mr. Liggett is deserving of all credit for his heroism on the occasion, which certainly was of an unusual order of merit.

We understand that the Government are being pressed to introduce a bill to subsidize, by means of a land grant, a line of railway between Chatham and Fredericton. Such a line, if built, would be a great boon to the places.