

THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

This organization, one of the most important and influential on the continent, having jurisdiction over the entire printing fraternity of the United States and British Provinces, will hold its 21st Annual Convention in this city, commencing on Monday, June 2nd. This is the first occasion on which a leading trade institution will have met in Montreal. It is a matter of pride to the printers of this city that they are to be thus honored by a gathering of the representative men in their profession. From information we have received the Convention will be more largely attended than any previous meeting of the same body. It is the custom of the local Union where the International meets to fittingly entertain its guests. Nay, more, in many places master printers and leading citizens have thrown open their doors and given hospitable entertainments to the delegates. The Unions of Montreal will not be behind hand in this respect. If we are to judge from the programme they have prepared for the first week in June we should say it would be almost impossible to surpass it. Printers are known to be generous and open hearted, their profession makes them so. On the coming occasion they are determined to make their guests remember their first visit to Canada. Arrangements have been made to accommodate the delegates at the St. Lawrence Hall. Mine host Gerken, we know, will take good care of them while under his charge. On Monday, June 2nd, the Reception Committees of the Montreal Typographical Union, No. 97, and of the Jacques Cartier Typographical Union, No. 145, will meet at the St. Lawrence Hall at 10 a.m., and escort the delegates to the place of meeting—the fine hall of the Canadian Institute. Here addresses of welcome will be presented on behalf of the Montreal Typographical Union, No. 97, by the President, Mr. Thomas Alty, and on behalf of the Jacques Cartier Typographical Union, No. 145, by the President, Mr. Joseph Lacroix. These having been replied to by the President of the International Typographical Union, Mr. William J. Hammond, of New Orleans, the Convention will be declared open and proceed to business.

The festivities, so far decided on for the week are:—

Tuesday, June 3rd, 7 a.m.—Excursion to Carillon, on the Ottawa River. Complimentary breakfast and dinner on board the "Prince of Wales," under the auspices of the Jacques Cartier Union, No. 145.

Wednesday, June 4th.—Drive around the Mountain and to Lachine, with luncheon at the latter place, under the auspices of the Montreal Typographical Union, No. 97.

Thursday, June 5th.—Drive to the Back River, and luncheon at "Our Club," under the auspices of the Jacques Cartier Typographical Union, No. 145.

Friday, June 6th, 7 a.m.—To Lachine by train, and on return will "shoot the Rapids," under the auspices of the Montreal Typographical Union, No. 97.

The Convention will probably adjourn on Friday. We would here mention that the International Typographical Union is not a secret society. Its meetings are open to the public. The Montreal Typographical Union, No. 97, (English) will be represented at the Convention by Messrs. Thomas Alty and Charles Curran; the Jacques Cartier Typographical Union, No. 145, (French) by Messrs. P. A. Crossby and Pierre Grifflard; Toronto Typographical Union, No. 91, by Messrs. E. F. Clarke and Robert Munn; Ottawa Typographical Union, No. 102, by Messrs. Webb and George Cloutier; London Typographical Union, No. 132, by Mr. Thomas Coffey; L'Union Typographique de Quebec, by Simon Marcotte; St. John, N.B., Halifax, St. Catharines, and the English Union at Quebec will also send delegates. Success to the gathering.—*Montreal Gazette.*

THE LONDON SHOE MAKERS.

CITY AND EASTERN DISTRICTS.

An aggregate meeting of the shoe trade, comprising the various branches, was held at the Town Hall, Shoreditch, recently, to explain the necessity of a general rise of wages in the City and Eastern districts of London. About 2,000 were present. Mr. George Potter presided, and was supported by Mr. Odger, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Dodson, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Hammett, Mr. H. Chapman, Mr. Castle, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Betts, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Poole, Mr. Henrey, Mr. Thorne, and the delegates and members of trade committees.

The Chairman opened the proceedings in a speech full of practical suggestions in regard to the past and future of labor.

Mr. J. Castle, President of the Amalgamated Society of Cordwainers, moved the first resolution:—

That we, the journeymen shoemakers of the City and Eastern districts of London, consisting of riveters, finishers, and stitch-

men, feel the necessity of respectfully memorialising our employers generally for an advance of wages, ranging from 10 to 15 per cent. on the present rates paid, and do hereby pledge ourselves to use every legitimate means at our command, to secure the same without delay.

Mr. George Thomas, secretary to the Advance Movement Committee, seconded the resolution, and referred to the fact that seven years had elapsed since a general rise of wages had taken among the East-end shoemakers; that a few employers had given a rise of wages since that time, but they were very few in comparison to the vast number of employers in this part of London. He said that all other trades had obtained advances of wages during the last few years, and we shoemakers had to purchase all articles used in putting the materials together, such as hemp, paste, screws, brads, and tangles, which by the upward tendency of general commodities, partly caused by advance of wages, we are doubly effected in the result; that instead of feeling a pleasure in every rise of wages some had taxed our pockets to an enormous extent. Another point of consideration was that we had to find a room to work in, which was not required of other artisans, and those of us who worked in the factories had to pay shop rent and gas light weekly. Some employers would say that he earned good wages, and would point to some who are, as in all other trades, exceptionally expert, but they must bear in mind that ours is piece work, taxed our abilities to the utmost degree to fulfil the requirements of home. Compound labor injuriously affected us exacting power and obnoxious influences. He knew that some of them had two and even three boys, as well as the wife to assist them, and no one knew but themselves the hours they worked, and the strain such hours had on their constitution, and that we never could place ourselves on an equal footing with other trades till the factory system became fully realized with them, and the baneful usage of compound labor for ever obliterated from their ranks. Every district in our union had been in a state of agitation the last few years, securing advances of wages, and had succeeded in a very successful manner; that there were no less than thirty districts in England and Wales at the present time taking steps to advance the present rate of wages; that the bootmen of the City six months ago had obtained a rise of one shilling per pair advance, and the ladies' shoemakers of the West-end had within the last fortnight gained one shilling per pair on military heel work, and a proportionate rise on other descriptions of work. That Kensington, Chelsea, and the middle district of London are moving in the same direction, and why should they in East London stand idly by mere passive observers. No; we would, in the words of the resolution, memorialize our employers for a rise of wages ranging from 10 to 15 per cent. on the present rates paid, and take every legitimate means at our command to secure the same without delay.

Mr. Geo. Odger, in an able speech, which was much applauded, supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Henry Broadhurst, Secretary of the Labor Representation League, moved the second resolution:—

That this meeting, seeing that unionism is the best means whereby the condition of the workman can be permanently improved, pledges itself to support the Amalgamated Society of Cordwainers in their endeavor to obtain a rise of wages in the City and Eastern districts of London.

Mr. Washington Chapman, President of the City of London Ladies' Shoemakers' Society, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hooker and Mr. Gill, both employers, having supported the resolution, it was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.—*Bee Hive.*

MINERS' DEMONSTRATION AT BYERS GREEN.

The unfurling of a new banner by the workmen at Byers Green Colliery, was the occasion of considerable rejoicing at that place on Saturday. The men, to the number of between 300 and 400, assembled in the school yard, and forming in procession, preceded by the very handsome new banner, and accompanied by the Eldon Brass Band, conducted by Mr. Wm. Davison, visited the residences of Dr. Hardy, Mr. Mitchell, resident viewer, and several of the leading inhabitants, and afterwards attended a special service at the church, where an appropriate and very able sermon was preached by the Rev. J. W. Hick. The procession was afterwards reformed to Bishop Auckland, and the houses of Mr. Robinson, the brewer; Mr. McGarrity, master sinker, and others, were visited. The homeward journey was by Newfield and Todhills. On arriving at Byers Green,

the men divided themselves into three divisions, upwards of a hundred dining at Mr. Stevenson's, the Victoria Inn. Mr. Mitchell, the resident viewer, occupied the chair, and Dr. Hardy, the vice-chair. The Vice-chairman having spoken, Mr. Patterson, of Durham, congratulated the miners on the improved condition they now occupied. They had many difficulties to contend with, but they had labored and had been successful in their labors, and now they stood one of the most powerful organizations in the known world. (Applause.) He complimented the men of Byers Green upon their industry and steadiness, and he hoped that any demands that they might have cause to make they would always be reasonable, and always endeavor to sail in smooth water. He called upon them to stand true to their colors under all circumstances, and he wished them prosperity in all their undertakings. (Loud applause.) During the evening the band played several selections, and the meeting closed with votes of thanks to the host and hostess.

The Rev. J. W. Hick occupied the chair at the house of Mr. Joseph Booth, Marquis of Granby Inn, where about 150 partook of an excellent dinner. Mr. Thomas Watson presided at the house of Mr. George Nelson Hale, Royal Oak Inn, where upwards of 100 dined. The after proceedings were of an harmonious character.

The banner was from the establishment of Mr. Elam, of Bethnal Green, and is of rich blue silk with scarlet border, and on the top at each side was inscribed "Durham Miners' Association, Byers Green Colliery." On one side a well executed representation of a widow with three orphan children leaving the church, and being met by an angel crowing her with a wreath of laurels, and underneath the words, "Protect the widow and orphans;" on the reverse side is represented six different workmen—viz., the miner, coke drawer, blacksmith, joiner, mason, and laborer, each bearing their respective tools. At the foot are a lion and a lamb lying together, and at the top of the painting the "heart and hand." Below the figures is the word "Peace," and underneath this the text, "It is well for brothers to dwell in unity."

THE CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.

In connection with the charge of conspiracy against Walker, Tamblin, and Pyle, who are committed for trial at the Old Bailey, and whose case is to come on next week, meetings have been held in various parts of the metropolis. These meetings have all been unanimous and enthusiastic. Resolutions have been passed condemning the vindictive action of the Master Builders' Association, and pledging those present to assist the defence by every means in their power. The action of the daily press in stating the case for the prosecution, without giving the defence, has also been severely dealt with, as this has tended to give quite a false impression to the public.

No doubt is felt on the minds of those acquainted with the case as to the ultimate result, still, a large amount of anxiety, labor, and expense, will be entailed in the defence. The committee are working heartily together, and their efforts are being nobly supported by the various shops acquainted with the matter, one shop having raised nearly £30 for the defence fund.

The committee will continue to hold meetings, and it is to be hoped that the members of the building trades will take the matter up as one man, seeing that they themselves may probably be the next victims.

MR. JOSEPH ARCH ON THE GAME LAWS.

Mr. Joseph Arch, president of the Agricultural Laborers' Union, gave evidence before the Select Committee on the Game Laws on Friday. He expressed the opinion that poaching was no crime whatever, and said that if his wife and family were in want of food most certainly he would kill for them either a rabbit, a hare, or a pheasant. He knew that the pursuit of poaching did not lead men to commit felonious offences, and, as a general rule, laborers, adequately paid, did not take to poaching. His main objection to the Game Laws was that by them men were tempted to trespass, and afterwards was punished both for the trespass and for the game pursuing. He did not approve trespassing, because no man had a right to infringe upon or take possession of that which was not his own. But, he asked, who were the real owners of hares and rabbits. Where was the identification? He went on to say that animals preserved as game would come and "breakfast" in the laborer's cottage garden and afterwards run off to the fields of the owner of the estate, or elsewhere, and if he there saw one of them and killed it for a dinner he was seized, condemned, and disgraced, and,

being unable afterwards to get work, turned out a regular poacher, and went "the whole hog." Many an innocent, harmless man he had known to be ruined ever after through the severity of the Game Laws upon the first, perhaps quite accidental offence. As to the magisterial inquiries under the Game Laws, the witness said he had not the least hesitation in pronouncing them altogether one-sided and unjust; for on the one hand there were the magistrates (themselves game preservers) and the hired game-watchers, and on the other was the helpless laboring man, who, having once happened to knock down a hare in his path, was made a marked man, branded always after as an outlaw and a scamp. Local magistrates generally believe the hired watchers, who who would say there was pursuit of game whether there was or not. Any men, he thought, ought to be able to take, and kill, and appropriate game whenever they could come across it without trespassing. If that were allowed, then trespassing in pursuit of game, and, in fact, the Game Laws, would be practically at an end.

LONDON TRADES.

In a previous number of the *Labor News* I briefly alluded to the new machinery that was fast supplying manual labor in the carpentering trade, and during the week I have had the opportunity of inspecting several inventions in wood-working machines. Some form tenons at one operation, plane and cut mouldings, bore, mortice, cut circular mouldings of any pattern, cut grooves; and beside those machines worked by steam power there are hand-power machines. Apart from this, iron window frames, roofs, girders, and other constructional iron work for buildings, are daily coming into general use, and are greatly superseding the carpenter's art.

The papier-mache trade is again to the fore in picture frames and enrichments, and architects are now, I hear, introducing this process very much into new undertakings.

Brass-founders, plumbers, steam-engine makers, boiler makers, blind makers, tent and marquee builders are as busy as bees in May. I hear that the organ builders, pianoforte and harmonium makers are somewhat slack.

Coch builders, in every branch, are equally busy, and the number of new "four-in-hand drags," built to order, to be seen at a West-end coachmaker's, near Buckingham-palace, is past belief.

Harness makers and saddlers are also well on.

Upholsters and cabinet makers at the West-end are working under very heavy and rich orders.

Tailors and shoe-makers could, if they choose, work double time.

House painters were never known to be so busy, but it is of uncertain duration.

The Berninsey leather trades and iron industries are hard at it. Glass and hatting trades are alike very active, and the south side of the Thames, in all industries, is far from being idle.

Brewers and distillers were never so busy, and continued improvement is expected, and this sets the coopers and wheel-wrights to work.

The Clerkenwell industries, both in metals and the multifarious trades out in this quarter, are doing well, and the fine weather is unquestionably backing trade up everywhere; for the commercials, both provincial and London men, give me most encouraging reports.

The great demand for compositors has settled down, and Raquet-court could supply a few "typos," if wanted; and there is an ominous prospect of a new venture collapsing, that will free a number of first-class hands.

Bookbinders are not so busy as of late months, but old-established firms have not discharged hands to any extent. A good gauge to bookbinders' activity may be found in their pioneers, the book-folders—and amongst this body there are too many females out of employ.

Tailors, at the West-end, are well employed, and the "East-end" sweaters are alike busy. There are not many looms standing still at Spitalfields, and the industrious and ill-paid weavers are, I hear, contemplating a movement in order to better their condition.

Shipbuilders, Engineers, Ironfounders, Plumbers, Boilermakers, Steam Engine-makers, Brushmakers, Hatters, Brass and Copper-workers, Potters, Gunmakers, Lampmakers, Upholsters, Candle and Soapmakers, are equally well employed.

THE JAPANESE NAVY.—The Japanese are determined to Anglicise their navy as well as their customs. Their Embassy has drawn up for circulation among English naval officers and men an invitation for a number of volunteers to go out and become instructors of the Imperial Naval College at Tokyo. The classes required are commanders, gunnery lieutenants, chief engineers, assistant engineers, boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and able seamen. Outfit and travelling allowances are provided. The period of engagement is three years, and the Admiralty are so far cognizant of and favorable to the scheme as to consent that officers volunteering shall receive half-pay of their rank in the English navy, the service time to count

for pensions. Those who go out must not engage in other business, or interfere in Japanese politics or religion.

Cards, Programmes, Bill-Heads, and Mammoth Posters, (illuminated or plain), executed at this office, 124 Bay St.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—TORONTO TIME.

| GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. | |
|---|------------------------------|
| FROM THE EAST. | FROM THE WEST. |
| Hellville Train—9.37 a.m. | Night Express—5.15 a.m. |
| Express—11.07 a.m. | Mixed from Berlin—10.45 a.m. |
| Mixed—6.57 p.m. | Express—6.30 p.m. |
| Express—11.07 p.m. | Mail—1.05 p.m. |
| GOING EAST. | |
| Express—5.37 a.m. | Express—7.30 a.m. |
| Mixed—12.05 a.m. | Express—11.45 a.m. |
| Belleville Train—5.37 p.m. | Mail—4.45 p.m. |
| Express—7.07 p.m. | Mixed—5.30 p.m. |
| | Express—12.05 a.m. |
| GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. | |
| FROM THE WEST. | FROM THE WEST. |
| Express—7.00 a.m. | Accommodation—11.00 a.m. |
| Do. 11.50 a.m. | Express 1.15 p.m. |
| Accommodation—4.00 p.m. | Mail—5.30 p.m. |
| Express—8.00 p.m. | Accommodation—9.30 p.m. |
| TORONTO AND NIPISSING RAILWAY. | |
| GOING NORTH. | FROM THE NORTH. |
| Mail—8.00 a.m. | Mail—10.45 a.m. |
| Mail—3.50 p.m. | Mail—5.35 p.m. |
| Connects with Midland Railway for Lindsay, Beaverton, Peterborough, &c. | |
| TORONTO, GREY & BRUCE RAILWAY. | |
| STATION STATIONS. | |
| GOING WEST. | FROM THE WEST. |
| Mail—7.30 a.m. | Mail—11.30 a.m. |
| Do. 3.45 p.m. | Do. 8.50 p.m. |

Miscellaneous.

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55-16

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THE BEST IN THE CITY.

A. RAFFIGNON

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55-102

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The experience of all our readers will bear out the truth of the above, for among the list of all who have grown rich, how true it is that it uniformly came from small beginnings. They that seek great profits meet great losses, and the best and surest way to make a heavy purse is to begin now and save something out of each week's earnings.

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58-10

Proprietors.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 AND AMENDMENTS THEREON.

Canada, } In the County Court
Province of Ontario } of the
County of York } County of York.
In the matter of RUSSELL WILKINSON, an Insolvent.

On the THIRD DAY OF JUNE, A.D. 1873, at twelve o'clock, noon, the undersigned will apply to said Court for a decree under the said Act, binding, as well as a member of the firm of Russell Wilkinson and Company.

Dated at Toronto, 1st May, A.D. 1873.

RUSSELL WILKINSON.

By ADAM F. KETTERS, Jr., his Attorney at Law.

G.W.