

## NOTICE.

We shall be pleased to receive items of interest pertaining to Trade Societies from all parts of the Dominion for publication. Officers of Trades Unions, Secretaries of Leagues, etc., are invited to send us news relating to their organizations, condition of trade, etc.

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

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All communications should be addressed to the Office, 112 Bay Street, or to Post Office Box 1025.

J. S. WILLIAMS,  
 SUPERINTENDENT.

## TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE

Eastern Division of the  
City of Toronto.

GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to announce that I intend to be a Candidate for the House of Commons, in the above Division, at the coming General Election for the Dominion Parliament.

I am, Gentlemen,  
 Your obedient servant,

JAMES BEATY.

Toronto, 24th June, 1872.

## TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE

## CENTRAL DIVISION

OF THE

## CITY OF TORONTO.

GENTLEMEN,—

A large and influential deputation of citizens having informed me of my nomination as a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons, I have the honor to accept that nomination, and therefore ask for your support, having confidence that the electors of Centre Toronto will endorse the request of the deputation by placing me at the head of the poll.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

F. SHANLY.

Toronto, July 22, 1872.

## TO THE ELECTORS

OF

## WEST TORONTO.

## YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST

ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR

## JOHN CRAWFORD

AS

## Representative of the Division

IN THE

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

No man deserves to be praised for his goodness unless he has strength of character to be wicked.—*La Rochefoucauld*,

## Trades' Assembly Hall.

Meetings are held in the following order:—  
 Machinists and Blacksmiths, every Monday.  
 Coachmakers, 2nd and 4th Monday.  
 Crispiens, (159), 1st and 3rd Tuesday.  
 K.O.S.C. Lodge 356, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.  
 Tinsmiths, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.  
 Cigar Makers, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.  
 Varnishers and Polishers, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.  
 Iron Moulders, every Thursday.  
 Plasterers, 1st and 3rd Thursday.  
 Trades' Assembly, 1st and 3rd Friday.  
 Bricklayers, 1st and 3rd Friday.  
 Coopers, 2nd and 4th Friday.  
 Printers, 1st Saturday.  
 Bakers, every 2nd Saturday.

Application for renting the halls for special meetings and other purposes to be made to Mr. Andrew Scott, 211 King Street East.

## The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1872

## WORKINGMEN AND THEIR INFLUENCE.

Some time since, we alluded to a new organization that had been formed in Hamilton, among the toilers of this Dominion, under the title of "The Canadian Labor Protective and Mutual Improvement Association." The industrial classes have of late been aroused to a sense of the need of co-operate action for the purpose of promoting their mutual interests, just compensation for toil, and limiting the hours of labor, to afford opportunity for mental culture and healthful recreation; and believing the causes that have acted so detrimentally to the interests of the workingmen of this country could be traced to the want of proper organization among the operative classes, therefore, to combine their energies for the purpose of self-protection and mutual improvement, the above-named association was formed, with the platform that—"its objects shall be to agitate such questions as may be for the benefit of the working classes, in order that we may obtain the enactment of such measures, by the Dominion and Local Legislatures, as will be beneficial to them; and the repeal of all oppressive laws which now exist; and further, to use all means consistent with honor and integrity, to so correct the abuses under which the working classes are laboring, as to insure to them their just rights and privileges; and we call upon all workingmen to unite with us for the carrying out of those objects; and further, that all Leagues shall send representatives to the next convention, when called, for the purpose of adopting a constitution and by-laws, and perfecting the organization."

Combination among workingmen may be looked upon as the first step towards competence and independence. Long years ago, the few more intelligent among the laboring classes saw that by individual action no change in their condition could ever come; and they also saw that without an effort on the part of the masses themselves, their condition must remain the same, and therefore that an effort to be successful must be a united one. These ideas were not long in taking practical shape, and the organization of the thousands of trade and other unions that have existed and exist at the present day, give evidence of their fruition.

To attempt to enter upon a summing up of the good that has been accomplished by the means of this combination and co-operation, would be a herculean task; nor is it necessary so to do—it is sufficient that we know and experience in this our day the beneficial and astonishing results which have sprung from them. But whilst so much has been accomplished in the past, it must not be supposed that we have nothing to do but to fold our arms and enjoy the benefits that flow from the past. Man is progressive, and has been from the beginning making steady progress upward. Slow indeed, sometimes, but sure if slow; and that progress is destined to go forward until that point has been reached so devoutly to be wished—as an eminent labor reformer has it—"when all mankind shall be free, when the whole human family shall become united in one common brotherhood; when the broad banner of political, social and religious

freedom shall wave over every land, under whose ample folds every nation of the earth can find protection, and when reason, directed by moral principle, shall rule all the nations of the earth."

We are bound to help on this consummation of a civilized age, and any means that will advance the condition of the operative classes will tend to its accomplishment. We believe the association named, if earnestly and properly conducted, will become a powerful lever, and therefore we are glad to know that branch associations are being formed—and will continue to be formed—all over the country. Let workingmen everywhere study its principles, and let them remember that it is not what is done for people, but what people do for themselves, that acts upon their character and condition.

## THE "BANNER" CITY.

We congratulate the workingmen of Hamilton upon their progress and advancement. One from their own ranks has been taken to be their standard bearer and the advocate of their rights in the halls of legislation, and as an evidence of the wisdom of their choice, and the ability of the nominee to faithfully and ably represent them, we refer our readers to his speech delivered at the nomination, and to his address to the electors. This is the first occasion in the history of our country in which a *bona fide* workingman has been brought before the electors to represent them in the Councils of the nation, and we need hardly impress upon the operative classes in the Ambitious City the necessity for united action on their part. Let them know that the eyes of their fellow-workers throughout the Dominion are upon them; and we feel confident they will show that they fully realize and appreciate their proud and honorable position. From information we have received, there appears to be no doubt but that the nominees of the party of Union and Progress will have a triumphant return. Let but the working classes act with unity, and there can be no doubt of the result.

## BOGUS!

We have heard a great deal of late of bogus meetings, bogus jewellery, bogus this, and bogus that, but the latest thing of the kind we have heard is the bogus nomination that was offered to Mr. Sheard by the bogus representatives of a bogus Reform party. Three individuals a few days since waited upon Mr. Mayor Sheard, to ask him to allow himself to be placed in nomination for the centre division. But it appears Mr. Sheard was aware of their little game, and "fancy the feelings" of the delegates, when Mr. Sheard, after plainly telling them his opinion of their insincerity, turned to the leader of the delegation and addressed him as follows:—"You have, sir, at this moment in your pocket, Mr. Robert Wilkes' letter of acceptance. He is your candidate, and yet you attempt to throw dust in my eyes by asking me to allow myself to be nominated." The delegates wriggled and twisted, and tried to form an excuse; but "it was no go." Mr. Sheard said he knew the letter was in their possession, and asked them to have the kindness to produce it. This cornered they did produce it, and were on the spot convicted of having gone through the farce of asking Mr. Sheard to become their candidate when they had already pledged themselves to support Mr. Wilkes, and when that gentleman had accepted the candidature at their hands.

Maybe that delegation did not feel like crawling into a knot hole, and pulling the hole in after them.

We have received the first and second numbers of a new paper, published in the interests of the working classes, by Mr. F. Andrews, of Washington, D.C., under the appropriate title of "The Shopmate." It is an eight page paper, and presents a very handsome appearance. The matter is well selected, and the editorial columns give evidence of much ability. We welcome its appearance.

## THE LABOR QUESTION.

We have had little to say on this subject for some time past, and have little to say to-day, not because there is little to be said, but because the subject is so large that we dare not enter upon it: it is the great question of the immediate future. What share of the wealth of the world shall they have who create the wealth of the world, and how shall the distribution be made? this is the problem presented to the statesman and philosopher of the day. Heretofore the working-man's share has been just as little as he could live on, and the non-producers and the so-called employers mean that it shall be so still, but the laborer means something else, and the contest, which can end only in a reconstruction of society, is already entered upon. The parties themselves hardly seem to realise the true nature of the conflict. It is not simply a question of hours of labor or of wages; it is a question of social organization, of the true idea of property and what gives a just title to it, of personal estimation and of the relative rank of men; it is a question as to whether a working-man shall be looked upon as a man, or as an economical producing machine; in a word it is *social revolution*.

The class who have served are refusing to serve any more, are denying the duty of one man to serve another man, or the right of any man to be served unless he also serves in turn, are asserting the right of every man to the *entire* proceeds of his own labor, are denying the right of any man to the proceeds of another's labor. All parties seem to have a dim perception of the fact that something more is meant than eight or nine hours, and that the end is not yet. Unless this labor problem is truly solved social revolution and disruption are inevitable. Slavery might have preserved its life for many years had it only gradually improved the condition of the servile class, but it refused every amelioration and denied to it every right until *revolution* did away with all distinction between master and slave. Are our property-men as mad as the slave-holders? Do they not know that our social system is just as indefensible, is even more unjust and irrational and cruel, than was the system of slavery? Such a system *once questioned* can stand only by conceding instant ameliorations, and this gradual revolution will go on till the distinction between classes, between employers and employed, is wholly done away with. As long as these classes exist the interests of the one class will be hostile to the interests of the other class, and so conflicts will arise, social wars and mutual injuries, losses to all parties. It is useless to talk about employers and employed having common interests.

To the employer these common interests are the employer's interests, and to the laborer the laborer's interests. While employers act upon the narrowest and most selfish ideas they demand that laborers should act up to the highest ethical principles. Doubtless if we could get high enough we should see that what is for the interest of one man is for the interest of *all* men. One man made a slave or a drudge, kept in ignorance, buried in filth, and all mankind pay the penalty. How can any millionaire with his million a year be clean, while ten thousand people, who cultivate the lands he calls his, are ignorant and vicious, wallow in filth, worse housed and worse fed than the horses in his stables or the dogs in his kennels. But society is not built upon these high moral principles, and men are governed chiefly by their immediate personal interests; especially the so-called upper classes seek to dissociate themselves from the bulk of mankind and deny all common interests or destiny. Practically, therefore, as long as there is a class who buy labor and another class who sell labor, these two classes will have hostile interests and be at war, the one class seeking to buy the greatest amount of labor at the cheapest price, the other seeking to get the highest price possible, and to give the least possible labor for the pay he gets. The only way to escape this con-

flict is to do away with this distinction of classes.

Labor is capital; it must be recognized as such. The laborer must be recognized as a capitalist, must share the profits and risks of business. It is useless to talk about educated men being content to live like the slaves and drudges of the past. If we want a servile class we must not educate the masses. We must keep them ignorant if we would keep them down, or put them to our uses. The wealthier people act upon the principle of absolute selfishness. The poorer people must, in self-defence, act upon the same principle. He who seeks to introduce high ethical principles into the common affairs of life is looked upon as a fanatic and impracticable. And yet, until society is built upon such principles, there can be no peace among men.—*Montreal Northern Journal*.

## EAST TORONTO.

We are glad to learn that the prospects are so bright for Mr. Beaty in East Toronto. A vigorous canvas is being carried on, with the most gratifying results. We never had an idea but that Mr. Beaty's successful return was beyond the shadow of a doubt, and the only danger that was to be feared was from the apathy of his supporters; but the canvas that is now being conducted with so much spirit, will bring its reward. It will be quite necessary to keep earnestly at work, as nothing is so fatal to success as indifference, and relying too much upon the strength and popularity of a candidate.

## CENTRE TORONTO.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held on Saturday night, in the Queen's Park, when Mr. Frank Shanly was nominated as the Conservative candidate for the representation of the central division of Toronto in the House of Commons. In every respect the gathering was a complete success, with the exception of a slight fracas occasioned by a few unruly ones who were galled by the influential character of the assemblage. On Monday a large and influential deputation waited upon Mr. Shanly, to request that gentleman to accept the nomination, when he placed himself in the hands of his friends, and announced it as his intention to accede to their wishes.

## WEST TORONTO.

Against Mr. Crawford in the West the Reform party have brought no candidate, and it is not known whether any one will oppose him. In the meantime it is the quietest division of the city, so far as election matters are concerned, but whether it will remain so is another question.

An enthusiastic meeting of the supporters of Messrs. Chisholm and Witton was held on Saturday night last, in the Mechanics' Hall. Mr. Chisholm spoke at considerable length, and was followed by Mr. Witton, the workingmen's candidate, who delivered an excellent and patriotic address, which told amazingly in his favor. He was vociferously applauded during his whole speech. Another mass meeting will be held on Saturday evening next.

We have received from the publishers, the July number of the People's Magazine, a periodical we should be glad to see in the homes of all. The matter is high-toned and varied, and its introduction to Canadian homes could not fail of accomplishing good.

A meeting of the electors of the Central Division, will be held in St. John's Ward, early next week, when Mr. Frank Shanly and other gentlemen will address the meeting. Timely notice will be given of the hour and place of meeting.

A Berlin physician recently tried to discover the bodies of two twin-girls grown together like the Siamese twins. One of the girls survived the operation one day, and the other lingered for three days.