

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.

Say less than you think, rather than think one half what you say.

Trades' Assembly Hall.

Meetings are held in the following order:—Machinists and Blacksmiths, every Monday. Coachmakers, 2nd and 4th Monday. Crispien, (189), 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, AUG. 15, 1872

NOBLY DONE, HAMILTON.

For the past few weeks the election contest in Hamilton has been of more than usual interest to workingmen. As one of its candidates in the contest, a gentleman of acknowledged ability—but a *bona fide* workingman—had been taken from the immediate ranks of the operative classes to become their representative in the next Dominion Parliament; and, therefore, to that class throughout the entire Dominion the election in Hamilton had peculiar and special interest. It had been freely asserted by his opponents, that Mr. Witton was merely put up as a blind, and that his possible chance of success had never been really entertained. This was the point to which intense interest attached; but as the canvas proceeded, and as day after day his popularity became more and more manifest, it was evident to all that however matters would go, Mr. Witton would stand in the fight—and stand to the end. The men of Toronto felt just as much interest in his success as did even the men of Hamilton, and the 14th of August was looked forward to with keenness and eagerness by both alike. The hourly returns were awaited with impatience; and as it became apparent—especially after twelve o'clock—that the candidates of Union and Progress were surely drawing ahead, the enthusiasm increased, and the returns at the close of the poll, which showed a majority of 101 for Chisholm and 98 for Witton, were received with loud cheers. An *impromptu* demonstration was immediately set on foot, and by speeches and music the victory was celebrated.

Hamilton has shown what the workingmen can do, and it now remains for Toronto to follow the glorious example. We cannot but also congratulate Sir John A. Macdonald upon the result in Hamilton yesterday, because it has proved him to be the more than DISRAELI of Canada; and we believe one of the proudest records of his eventful life will be the fact that he has been the first statesman to inaugurate a new era in the politics of the country, by giving the working classes direct representation in the councils of the nation. Three cheers for Hamilton: Hip! hip! hurrah!

THE WORKINGMEN.

A great deal has been written and said of late about the workingmen; and the prominent action they have taken in the political affairs of the country at the present time has been freely commented upon by those who, as a party, are receiving their opposition. The "Globe" has made the assertion, and reiterated it time and again, that the workingmen were being made the tools of the party of Union and Progress—that they were being bought and sold, and so forth; and the many satellites that revolve around the great luminary, and derive their light from its borrowed rays, have taken up and circulated the aspersions with commendable faithfulness. The assertions may be taken, however, for just what they are worth—and that amounts to very little; because we believe the working classes have sufficient intelligence and discern-

ment to enable them to judge who are their friends and who are their foes; and had the decision at which they had arrived only been favorable to George Brown and his party, of course, we should have had nothing from that source as to their being made tools of, etc.

The unanimity that has obtained in the ranks of workingmen throughout the Dominion, in condemning the unjust, harsh, and arbitrary measures adopted by the "Globe" during the recent agitations for labor reform, and the avowed determination of those classes to give practical expression of their disapproval, is too well known to need extended reference now. That that expression of disapproval is having its effect, none can deny; and even the "Globe" is commencing to call *peccavi*, and wants to hear no more of the workingmen's cry.

The circumstances that led to the alienation of the sympathies and support of the operative classes from the so-called Reform Party, and turned them so thoroughly and generally in favor of the present Government, are fresh in the minds of all. When the Hon. George Brown and his henchmen succeeded in fishing out from the musty records of past legislation a measure that promised to give them power to crush workingmen simply for combining to protect their own interests, and when workingmen, rudely awakened from their dream of fancied security, realized the fact that such act of combination rendered them amenable to the law, and when that "relic of barbarism" was actually being put in force against a number of respectable and intelligent citizens by the real leader of the Reform party, then the Premier of Canada stood forth as a true friend, and immediately took steps to place the workingmen upon a proper footing. But the "Globe" states that this action was taken solely with the view of making political capital, and asks: "Had Sir John been acting from principle, had he been all along thoroughly, disinterestedly identified with the workingmen's movement, is it likely that the unsatisfactory state of the law would have escaped his notice?" But Mr. Brown and his party would have us believe that all past legislation for the benefit of the working classes has emanated, and all such future legislation must emanate, from that party alone; and the question might very reasonably be asked: "Were this the case, and were Reformers all they would have us believe they are, would the unsatisfactory state of the law have escaped their notice?" But we forgot; it did not escape them; it was *they* that brought it to light. For what purpose? To have it repealed? Oh, no, *that* would be reform in earnest; but they unearthed it for the purpose of doing that which, we believe, never was attempted even in the "dark ages"—putting it in force. This is Reform legislation with a vengeance! And if it be but an indication of the spirit that animates that leader and that party, we can only say, with all the fervour and sincerity of our souls, from all such leaders and from all such legislation, good Lord, deliver us.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Reform is the battle cry of both contending parties in the great struggle for political supremacy in the next Dominion Parliament.

While admitting that good sound reforms have emanated from both the so-called Reform party and the party of Union and Progress, we wish to place before our readers our opinion of the course likely to be most advantageous to the working classes, with whose interests we are known to be closely identified.

We have passed through five years of uninterrupted prosperity, a prosperity which all freely admit, and it is but fair to give the credit of this prosperity to the present Administration, who, by wise schemes, ably carried out, have won the good will of thousands who are politically opposed to them.

The past and present success of the Government is a fair criterion of their success in the future.

On the tariff question, we take the stand of an incidental protection or all imported goods that are or can be manufactured in this country, that protection to be sufficient to make profitable all manufactures, established or not established, that can flourish on Canadian soil.

Though we respect and honor all sincere free traders, as such, still it appears to us that a free trade policy is not a wise one for a young country, and that such a policy cannot command support from the working population. It has been argued, both on the platform and in the press, by a majority of the Grit leaders, that a great reduction in the very moderate tariff now in force is desirable, but we fail to see it. It may be desirable for the mercantile interests to reduce the tariff on articles they import from foreign lands, but it cannot be desirable to our working population. At the first glance such a scheme promises to give us cheaper goods; but we, who get our living by the manufactures of this country would not be benefitted much by a wholesale importation of the goods we produce, and cheap goods would be dear enough when we had not the cash to purchase them. Yet such would be the result of the visionary schemes of the free traders. We will illustrate this further: If a manufacturer, whose business consisted of two distinct branches, was to erect a factory for each branch at two opposite ends of the city, and if conveyances were needed to carry the material and goods from one factory to the other, when both factories could be with advantage erected contiguous to each other. The result would be a great loss; in fact, a man designing such an arrangement would very properly be classed as very little (if any) better than a lunatic. Yet this would be wisdom indeed in comparison to these free trade schemes, for not only is a great loss sustained by the transition to and fro, but the purchase money is sent to fatten some foreign land; the cash that keeps workmen employed in other countries can be no benefit to the workingman here.

"Oh, but we should send back a cargo of Canadian produce," say the free traders. But what intelligent man will say that a cargo of lumber or grain can compare in price with a cargo of machinery, cutlery, jewellery, watches or spoons. And the extra value is very quietly pocketed by the foreign producer, and our own working interests are robbed and defrauded of their just dues and the riches of the country.

We might prolong this argument beyond the space of our columns, but "a word to the wise is enough." Taking up here and laying down there adds nothing to our productions. Our policy must be home production and home consumption, and thus provide a fair day's wages for Canadian workmen, and if American, English, German or Swiss workmen have not enough work without our country, why, let them come here to do it, and thus consume our Canadian produce at our own doors, keeping our wealth at home, and no longer fatten strange lands.

In the matter of an extension of the franchise, which is likely to be brought up by the Government at an early stage of the next Parliament, it appears to us to be desirable that a number of young men who are not at present householders, but who are eminently entitled to a voice in the affairs of the nation, might advantageously be admitted to an exercise of the franchise under an educational clause. Such a clause, we think, would not only be an act of justice, but would be an incentive to the attainment of knowledge in the various departments of literary culture. And no sound objection can be raised, we think, to such a clause.

We by no means advance our opinions as an infallible dogma, but we wish to point out what appears to us to be a practical plan of attaining a long felt want among a class of people who hitherto have been excluded from all chances of having a voice in the mode of government.

We do not wish to be understood as advocating universal suffrage, but the admission of good, loyal, intelligent

citizens, is a duty, we hold, to the cause of education and integrity.

(COMMUNICATED.)

POLITICAL "JIM CROWS."

"Wheel about, and turn about, and do just so, And every time I turn about I jump Jim Crow."

Nothing is more amusing just now than the gyrations of political mountebanks, whether on the hustings or in the Press. The self-styled "Reformers" are almost exclusively employed in this "Jim Crow" business, and, if we didn't know the men, we might probably be deceived by their acting. Read the following magnificent twaddle of the "Globe," whose Managing Director has proved himself so "liberal":—

"If any one will take the trouble to go over the political history of Britain for that time (fifty years), he will find that every proposal to ameliorate the social condition, or enfranchise any portion, of the great industrial class of the country has come from the liberal, progressive party.

"For a long time in the British constitutional struggle the Tories tried, at intervals, to make friends of the 'working classes,' and to play them off against what they called the 'shopocracy'—the cotton lords, and the Manchester economists. They tried to impede the progress of the anti-corn law agitation, for example, by Chartist opposition at public meetings, and by trying to hoax the working-men into the idea that those who made bread dear and scarce were their true friends. Does any one doubt as to which party was really the friend of the worker in that struggle? Of course not. The inexorable logic of events has long since left no room for two opinions on the subject.

"The same thing is evidently true of this country."—"Globe," Aug. 9.

The man who attempted to impose upon the gullibility of his readers in the above fashion, is just on a level with the charlatan who vends and puffs his nostrums at street corners. The working classes in England, and most of those here, too, know that they were indebted to Sir ROBERT PEEL for "cheap bread," and to Mr. DISRAELI for "Reform," just as they are indebted to Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, in Canada, for being raised to the condition of free men.

To listen to the abuse of the "Tories" by these political acrobats, and to hear how the working classes have been rescued from thralldom solely by the generous and disinterested efforts of the "Liberals," would, under ordinary circumstances, move a heart of stone; but, unfortunately for the success of the "dodge," "Tories" and "Toryism" are dead and buried; and we should never, probably, have known what frightful evils we had escaped in being born so many ages after the demise of those venerated "fossils," if it were not for the *mildness* of the treatment we have recently experienced at the hands of *soi-disant* "Liberals."

The printers of Toronto, in their foolish ignorance, thought they were subjected to indignity a short time back—and it is to be feared many others thought so too—because they were dogged about by policemen, and prosecuted as felons, although they had violated no known law. Stupid fellows! There was a law, framed, the "Globe" tells us, by those bygone "Tories," which they had violated; and although it had never been enforced in the country where those "Tories" lived, still it was fortunate that "Liberals" in Canada adopted that relic of "semi-barbarism;" for if a "Tory" had been the prosecutor, instead of "liberal" GEORGE BROWN, what would have become of the printers?

With the recollection of that "liberal" prosecution indelibly fixed in our minds, the frantic efforts to conciliate the "working classes" is highly amusing. The mouthing and ranting about what has no existence on this continent, and can exist nowhere except in conjunction with ignorance—the prating about "Toryism" by sham Liberals—constitute an unwilling tribute to the growing power of the masses. Astute and crafty as these trading politicians are, they have made a fortunate blunder—fortunate, inasmuch as it exposes hypocrisy. So long as the "amelioration of the industrial classes" was confined to