WORKMAN. THE **ONTARIO**

NO TICE.

Wn shall be pleased to receive items of interest per sining to Trade Societies from all parts of the Dominiou or publication. Officers of Trades Unions, Secretaries A 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 que Wons affecting the working classes. All communications must be accompanied by the names of the writers, not occessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good eith.

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WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN

Trades Assembly Hall.

Meetings are held in the following order :-Machinists and Blacksmiths, every Monday. Painters, 1st and 3rd Monday. Coachmakers, 2nd and 4th Monday. Crispins, (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 Wed nesday.

Iron Moulders, every Thursday. Plasterers, 1st and 3rd Thursday. Trades' Assembly, 1st and 3rd Friday. Bricklayers, 1st and 3rd Friday. Ceopers, 2nd and 4th Friday. Printers, 1st Saturday. Bakers, evcry 2nd Saturday.

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

OUR PATRONS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Provisions, Cured Meats, &c.-F. Peirce. St. John's Tea Warehouse-D. Macdonald. Barristers, Attorneys, &c.-Lauder & Proctor. Balls and Suppers-William Coulter. Proposed By-law.-Stephen Radcliff.

The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOV. 28 1872.

THE TIME FOR ACTION.

We have frequently of late made reference to the activity that prevails in the ranks of the operativo classes, both in the old world and in the new. in reference to workingmen obtaining direct representation in the councils of the nation. It is a subject which has, of late years, more than ever before, engaged their attention, and is to them, as a class. one of the utmost importance. Especially in the Mother Country have the working classes, within the past few months, been aroused to the importance of the matter, and hardly an English exchange now comes to hand but we learn of continued agitation to this end. In the States, too, the same activity provails, and the labor and other papers are constantly urging the subject upon the notice of their readers-and the idea is now more than ever widely diffused that through the agency of combined political action on the part of the workingmen will their condition be more speedily ameliorated, and their griev. ances removed. In contrast with what is taking place abroad, we cannot but notice the indifference that prevails in our ranks in " "this Canada of ours." It is true that, to some extent, the importance of the matter has been understood by them, and we can point to at least one direct Representative Workingman in our Parliament; but having gained that much, it will not do to sit down and fold our arms in idleness, but we must have constantly before us, as a class, a purpose of further representation.

coming Municipal elections to pass by without giving evidence of the power and intelligence they possess. It has not unfrequently been asserted that Council Boards are "training schools' for Parliamentary honors, and the records of the past are sufficiently clear on this point to establish the fact. Such being the case we think it is quite time that the workingmon of this city, being alive to the importance of representation in Parliament, should take some action looking towards sending a "scholar" to "school." There are numbers of candidates forward for civic honors, and the workingmen could casily unite, in cach Ward, upon any one of those soliciting their suffrages, whom they might feel would fairly express their views and enunciate their opinions; or they might directly bring some one out, and thus have those upon whom they could rely in training for future, as well as present, service in their interests. The matter is one that calls for prompt and energe-

CREDIT VALLEY RAILWAY.

Elsewhere will be found a copy of the proposed By-Law to aid the Credit Valley Railway Company, by granting a bonus of one hundred thousand dollars. The By-Law will be submitted to the citizens of Toronto on the thirteenth of next month. There is no doubt the proposed railway will confer great benefits upon the city, and the small amount of taxation that will be incurred by grant. ing the bonus should not stand in the way of its accomplishment. Our space forbids us ontering fully into the subject in this issue, and we shall, in our next, take the opportunity of speaking at greater length.

CONVICT LABOR.

The Toronto Trades' Assembly, we understand, are making preparations to give an expression of opinion on the con vict labor question, which has been forced upon their notice by the establishment of the Canada Car Company in connection with the Central Prison. A deputation have already "interviewed" the "powers that be," and we presume the results of that "interviewing," as well as the opinions of the workingmen upon the subject, will engage the attention of the Mass Meeting which it is intended to call at an early date.

IRON MOULDERS' BALL.

The officers and members of Toronto Iron Moulders' Union, No. 28, intend holding the Thirteenth Annual Ball and Supper in the Mansion House, on Frilay evening, December 6th. Everv arrangement has been made that will contribute to the pleasure of the occasion, and under the management of the efficient committee appointed, the Moulders will undoubtedly have "the ball of the season."

during that time the Liberal party will undertake to do what the working men consider they ought to do; if not, at the end of that time, decided action will be taken for the "emancipation of labor" at the next general election.

• THE SAN JUAN AWARD.

The San Juan award has given rise to some very live writing in a number of the English papers, and the Times is again talking of severing British connection with the Colonies, making use of the remarkable language, "your time of apprenticoship is past, take up your freedom," etc. What effect this-constantly being told that "the connection may be severed and not a trigger drawn" -may ultimately produce, it is hard to say. It cannot, however, fail to increase the ardour of those British colonists who are harping upon annexation on the one hand, or independence on the other. With regard to the details connected with the award, a contemporary, the Bond of Union, thus sketches the position :---

In the year 1846 England consented to give up all the country she held for one hundred and twenty miles south of Vancouver's Island, and agreed that the boundary of her possessions should be "ulong the 49th parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the Continent from Vancouver's Island; and thence southerly through the middle of the said Channel and of the Strait of Fuca to the Pacific Ocean." This Island of Vancouver derives its name from the great navigator who was the first to sail round and prove it to be an island, which he did in 1792. It is 240 miles long, and is divided from the main-land by a channel ranging from 1 to 17 miles wide. This channel is shaped like the letter J, the bend at the bottom being called the straits of Fuca, and the Island of San Juan is about the middle of the Channel where it turns upwards. Now if the boundary line was struck according to the Treaty of 1846 which is quoted above, the line would run from the main-land half way across the Channel where it is 17 miles wide, then turn down for 20 miles without any obstruction. But at this point the line strikes a group of islands, and instead of one channel the water is divided into three, which are : Rosario Strait, or the right next the mainland ; Douglas Channel, which is about the middle ; and Haro Strait on the left, or next to Vancouver's Island. The first of these passages of water is about 3 miles wide, and runs 38 miles before it meets with the broad channel leading to the Ocean. The Douglass Strait runs nearly in the centre between the main-land and Vancouver's Island, is 1 mile wide, and ends several miles higher up than the Rosario Strait. The position of this Channel, leading right down the middle of the space between the territory of the United States and the Island of Vancouver seems such to be a natural continuation of that division which we have described as being uninterrupted for 20 miles. The third channel, called often the Haro Canal, is a very winding one, about 3 miles wide, and stretches nearer to the sea than the others; that is, in sailing from the ocean up the bend we have described as like the letter J, the opening into the Haro Channel is the first parting seen in the water dividing Vancouver's Island from the main-land. The city of Victoria is built on the Island, just where these channels turn upward or northerly. The Island of San Juan which has acquired such notoriety by its name being given to this dispute, is between Douglas Channel and Haro Canal. Both of these channels are about 40 miles long; but the Island stretches only about one quarter that distance, so that there are other and larger islands in that group, whose very existence seems to have been unknown to those who arranged the Treaty of 1846. This Island of San Juan is 5 miles wide; it is only 3 miles across the Channel, which the Emperor of Germany has decided is to be equally shared between England and the States ; he gives therefore, to the United States, the middle, or Douglas Channel, the western one called Rosario Strait, all the islands in the group, and leaves only to England one-half the extreme eastern channel, that is to say, he allows just sufficient water to navigate a vessel to the southern shores of Vancouver Island. The value of the Island of San Juan is not much, for although it has some reputation for its agricultural advantages, no two nations would raise the possession of such an island into a great international question for the sake merely of so much land.

only to the United States, for the latter only to England. With this island at command, the ownee thereof practically is in possession of the whole Channel across to Vancouver's Island. To use an Irishism, he is on his own ground half way across the water. Ho is like a man who has got a corner lot; he not only can watch all who pass on his sidewalk and annoy or help them as he wishes, but he can watch the other sidewalk as well, and near enough to do those who pass that way mischief if he is badly disposed towards them. It so happens that while the territory England possesses which this San Juan position has such power over is very valuable, and is likely to become of vast importance to Canada, the land which belongs to the United States, and which, of course, is equally commanded by the opposite side, which is English property, is of little value except for the power it gives over their neighbor's property. A battery on Vancouver's Island would threaten no danger to any United States commercial interest, nor weaken its hold upon any part of its territory. But a battery on San Juan Is land would threaten very seriously a most important Canadian commercial interesther future trade with Asia-and would be a very grave danger to Vancouver's Island in case of war between England and the States.

The two nations submitted their cases to the arbitration of an uninterested person. He has given a verdict to the effect that islands in a channel dividing two nations, when one is a continent and the other only an island, are to be considered as part of the continent.

If the principle of this decision were carried out universally, the Channel Islandeven the Isle of Wight-would belong to France.

We would draw two lessons from this statement of a very grave and very interesting question. The first is the desirability of cultivating earnestly between the peoples of every nation those principles of humanity on which our Order is founded, so that national jealousies and disputes may be ended without generating ill-will and fears and suspicions between them. The next we address especially to our young members. It is the necessity of conducting all business transactions, all arrangements between two or more parties, that no mistake can be made as to what was really to be done or not done by those affected by the arrangement decided upon.

Just for the want of a map to draw the line upon which was being settled by the Treaty of 1846, (a most culpable negligence on both sides) two nations for years have been kept at logger-heads, and it now settled in a manner which has excited very great indignation on the part of one of them, and may give rise to serious political discussions both at home and in this country.

CITY NEWS.

The Toronto Lacrosse Club are making arrangements to fit up a suitable field for Lacrosse playing.

The anniversary services in connection with the Metropolitan W. M. Church were held on Sunday and Monday last. The services were

"institution" is established. It is proposed to take up a collection at future meetings, as many attend who desire to contribute to the cause in that way.

THE ST. JOHN'S TEA WAREHOUSE .- Mr. D. MacDonald has recently opened the store on the north-west corner of Albert and Teraulcy Streets. After expending a large amount of money in fitting up, painting, and re-arranging the above premises, he has now a first-class place of business. His stock of groceries and provisions is large and varied. The wines and liquors are of the choicest brands. A new stock of Christmas fruits has just been received. Mr. MacDonald's long oxperience in the tea trade gives him a decided advantage over many other grocers in laying in his teas. and his customers reap the benefits in getting teas of the best quality at lower prices than they can be bought for elsewhere. We strongly recommend our readers to give Mr. Mac-Donald a share of their patronage, as he is a gentleman worthy of support.

KNIGHTS OF MALTA-NEW ENCAMPMENT. On Friday evening last the members of the St. John's Royal Black Encampment met at their rooms in the District Orange Hall, Yonge street, for the purpose of witnessing the ceremony of instituting a new encampment and installing its officers. There were also a number of visitors present from Fergus, Guelph, Whitby, Bowmanville, Goderich, and other principal towns in Western Canada. Among those from the District of Toronto, we noticed J. B. Davis (Lecturer to the Grand Orange Lodge of B. N. A.); Rev. D. F. Hutchinson, (Editor of the Patriot), the Chaplain to the Grand Orange Lodge of B. N. A.; Messrs. J. M. Winfield, Hugh McCaw, W. Crozier, R. Skinner, A. Stone, R. Douglass, N. C. B. Hall, Samuel Rodgers, W. Frazer, and numbers of other prominent Orangemen. The new encampment will be known as the Maplo Leaf Encampment, No. 84 G. R. S., and the following is a list of the Sir Knight Companions who were installed as its officers :-Sir Knight Commander, John H. Pritchard ; Generalissimo, S. W. Findlay; Capt.-General, G. M. Browne; Prelate, Angus Walker Mishaw; Treasurer, W. Armstrong ; Recorder, Edward G. Grubbe; Warden, Peter Arnot: Inside Guard, Frank Moses; Outside Guard, Thomas Villiers. The ceremony of installation, which is very beautiful, as well as imposing and impressive, was performed by the Sir Knights, commander and officers of the St. John's Encampment. After the Encampment was closed. the entire company, numbering about 150, adjourned to the Upper Hall, where a most sumptuous repast was provided by Sir Knight Companion James Spence. After full justice had been done to the good things provided, and the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been duly honoured, the company returned to the Lower Hall, where a District Encampment was organized, of which the following are the names of the officers :--Siz Knight Commander, Robert James Liddy, Toronto ; Generalissimo, David Scroggie, Guelph; Secretary, John H. Pritchard, Toronto; Treasurer, Samuel Rogers, Toronto; Prelate, Thomas Christie, Bowmanville; Inner Guard, D. B. Kelly, Fergus ; Outer Guard, E. F. Clarke, Toronto.

Correspondence.

LONDON

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

MR. EDITOR,-London, the less, has inaugurated what I think you would call a 'good movement." Last week, a public meeting of employers and employees operating in the refinery district was held to discuss the proposed scheme of a reading. room and hall in that section of the city. The weather was not propitious, but the various trades were very fairly represented, and the result was gratifying and satisfactory to all. Major John Walker was appointed chairman, and ably discharged his. duties. After a number of speeches were made, a committee was appointed to canvas the city for contributions, and the work of gathering in the "sinews" is progressing very favorably. It is proposed that the workingmen should each devote one day's pay to the benefit of the funds, and I think the idea will in general be received favorably, though it may pinch some of us to do so; but I am sure the benefits that must. result from the establishment of such an institution will very soon vastly repay any little sacrifices that may be made to insure. its success. The management of the institution, after its establishment, will be decided upon at a meeting of those who assist in the undertaking : and the idea is to make it self-sustaining by re-unions, readings, lectúres, etc. In the meantime, the work goes bravely on, and I hope it will not be a very great while before I shall be able to afford you further information respecting its progress.

REPRESENTATION OF LABOR IN PARLIAMENT.

With regard to the conference of working men to be held next month in Birmingham, respecting their Parliamentary representation, we are told that the result of the preliminary negotiation has been to establish a friendly union between the Labor Representation Leagues of London and Birmingham, which is likely to be of a permanent character, and that five London workmen and four Birmingham workmen have been appointed to make the neces sary arrangements for convening the conference and fixing the programme of proceedings. The day for the conference has not been fixed yet. It is likely to be in November. The principal question for discussion will be the direct representation of labor. The question of the future political policy of the working classes will also be discussed. On the latter subject no definite course will be decided upon. A course will be simply sketched out which the workmon With this purpose in view, we think will suggest to the Liberal party to carthe workingmen will be letting slip a ry out. The conference will be adjourn-

Its value to its possessor is, however, very considerable as a position for offence golden opportunity if they allow the od for a year, in the expectation that or defence, for the first object, however,

well attended, and were successful through out.

A "scrimmage" took place on Monday evening, owing to the attempted rescue of a devotec of Bacchus from P. C. Bradley. During the melee, a storeotyper in the Globe office was shot.

A smart confidence game has been played by some American sharpers, who have issued bogus corporation debentures, and a number of the coupons have been sent here for collection. Numbers have been badly taken in.

On Monday the high wind that prevailed blew down a portion of the scaffolding of the new wing of the Queen's Hotel, on which about fourteen men were working. One man was seriously hurt, and others more or less injured.

On Saturday morning, about nine o'clock, an engine-driver on the Northern Railway, named John McDonald, was run over by a number of cars of his train, and he subse quently died from the effects of the injuries he then received.

Monday morning as one of the workmen at the new Union Station was engaged wheeling bricks to the foot of a hoist, a ladder was blown down by the gale and fell on him. His back was somewhat injured by the occurrence, but it is supposed not seriously.

On Friday last, Miss M. Robertson, Head Mistress, Park School, was presented with a very handsome work-box by the girls of the Senior Division, as a testimonial of their esteem and appreciation of her valuable services. The presentation was made on the occasion of the severance of Miss Robertson's connection with the school.

The performers at last Saturday night's free temperance concert were greeted with a crowd od hall and gallery. The programme was extremely good and "took" well, and it is fairly presumed the success of this new and worthy Yours truly,

A MECHANIC. London, Nov. 25, 1872.

MONTREAL.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.) Of late years, much has been said and written of the overbearing intolerance of capital as displayed towards labor, but J doubt if there is one solitary instance on