

that was no reason why those who had realized its benefits—and knew whereof they affirmed—should not desire to see its spread. There were nothing in its principles of which they need to feel ashamed; and he knew that Trades' Unionists, in this country, at least, had no sympathy with, or belief in, the principles of communism, as so many, who knew nothing of what they were talking, so readily affirmed,—their desire was to obtain a fair price for their labor. He knew there were many who opposed the movement, under the pretended idea that such wide-spread organization would be subversive of the public interests. He did not so think. It might, perhaps, militate against the interest of those individuals who were pocketing more than their share of the productions of the country, and that ought to be more equally distributed amongst the wealth producers; but he was not prepared to admit that it would operate against the public interests, as in his opinion, nothing would tend so much to contribute to general progress and prosperity as a well-paid, contented and happy operative population. There had been instances, he had to admit, where the power acquired by combination had been abused rather than used, and the finger of scorn had been pointed at these, as an illustration that men were unfit for such liberties; but we must not too hastily form a judgment, and even such acts were but the miserable legacy bequeathed by years of grinding oppression. But from the inception of Unionism until its present growth, such acts had been the great exception, and not the rule; and pointed to the uprising of the English Agricultural Laborers, where no acts of retaliation had been committed, but under the leadership of men who advocated justice and moderation, they were acquiring a better position in society. The power that would be placed in the hands of any body of men by combination should be used with discretion, and strikes should be the very last means resorted to, to gain their objects; and while he was opposed to strikes, he could not see, in the present relations that existed between capital and labor, but what they were necessary evils. He had however always advocated the establishment of boards of conciliation and arbitration; but so far as his experience, had gone, this had been defeated by the employers and not the men,—for he invariably found that the latter were willing to submit their claims to arbitration, because they believed they were founded on justice; and gave illustrations of his assertion from his own personal experience. After further lengthened remarks, he concluded by thanking them for the compliment they had paid him and the journal with which he was connected, and resumed his seat amid loud applause.

The Chairman then gave the toast "The land we love," which was received with applause and Mr. McGlashan sang in capital style, "I love the shores of Canada."

"The Trades Unions of Canada" was given from the chair. Mr. Tennent, of the St. Catharines Tailors' Society in a speech of much merit and force, replied on behalf of his society, and was happy to say the best possible feelings prevailed between them and their employers, who in any dispute that might have arisen, had always acted as gentlemen, and evinced their willingness to confer with them upon any disputed point, and the result was harmony and prosperity, and he hoped that the same kindly feeling would prevail generally.

Mr. Magness, K.O.S.C., replied on behalf of the Knights of St. Crispin, and the Canada Labor Union. He was not so much a talker as worker, and he felt that he could not do too much to advance the cause of unionism. He spoke of the benefits that they derived so far as the branch of trade he was engaged in. At one time the wages were so low that it was almost impossible to make a living, but now, he believed they were as well paid as most mechanics. He urged any who were present who were not associated with trade organizations to endeavor to organize under the Canadian Labor Union, and by so doing they would advance their own interests.

"The Poetry and Literature of Canada" was ably responded to by Mr. Craig. He thought, however, it was rather a bad selection to couple his name with that toast as he did not belong to the literati, nor was he of a "poetical" turn of mind. He had taken pleasure in reading the productions of the authors and poets of our land, and instanced such names as D'Arcy McGee and McLachlan and others, and he was glad to know that in his own town they had writers of no mean note, alluding to the poetical productions of Mr. Maitland. He was not sure, however, that at the present time we in Canada were not following too closely in the wake of our American Cousins in the pursuit of the "almighty dollar," and believed it would be well to

more generally cultivate our intellectual faculties.

The "Mayor and Corporation" was the next toast, and was well received. It was most ably responded to by Mr. Calvin Brown. He expressed the pleasure it afforded him to be present at the social gathering of workmen, for he had always taken a deep interest in their prosperity. He felt proud to be connected with the largest town in the province, a town that was now large enough to become a City; but he thought it was better to be the largest town than the smallest city. He alluded to the great prosperity that had marked its existence; which success and development was mainly attributable to the encouragement given to working men. He knew that as the past success had been, so the future would continue to be, in the building up of the manufactures of the town. He was impressed with these feelings when he had heartily entered into the work of establishing the new stove foundry. He had seen so much teaming done from the station in this industry, that he had asked himself the question why the men of their own town could not reap the benefit from the large trade that was done in this department, and so he worked hard for the establishment of the stove foundry, and he went into the work, believing that even should his capital not be increased, his efforts would have been beneficial to the mechanics of the town. He was pleased however that he could speak of the great success so far of the undertaking, and he hoped they would be able to so enlarge their business that they could employ hundreds of hands. He alluded to the remarks of their guest, in reference to Trades Unions, and fully coincided with them, but he thought that their efforts should not stop there, but their combined efforts should be directed towards co-operation, and he firmly believed in so doing they would still further advance their interests,—and alluded to the manner in which this could be done by both productive and distributive means. During summer they could get in wood by the quantity for at least five dollars per cord, now they have to pay eight dollars and the price might advance yet. He hoped to see the men moving in this matter and not in that one article alone, but in all the necessities of life. He spoke at considerable length upon the growth of that part of the town in which he had erected houses suitable for the operative classes, and he thought the men could do well in establishing co-operative house building, as well as fuel and other associations. After further remarks he resumed his seat amidst the applause of the company.

"The press" was responded to by Mr. Williams and Mr. Matherson, of the *Daily News*. The latter gentleman alluded in praiseworthy terms to the course and action of the *WORKMAN*, and had no hesitation in saying it was calculated to raise and improve its readers in every respect. He spoke of the general tendency of the press for good, and thought that while in some cases it might not be so, that its influence had been to elevate public morality.

"The Legal Profession," called Mr. Brown to his feet again in a humorous response, and then followed volunteer toast, song and sentiment in quick succession from Messrs. Craig, Tennent, Harris, McGlashan and others; and at the "wee sma' hours" the company separated, all pleased with the social evening they had spent.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The patrons of the Academy have had a rich treat during the week. The popular artists Sandford and Wilson have been retained, and new stars in the person of Miss Nellie Howard, the champion jig dancer, and Mr. S. Breed, the vocalist and guitar soloist. Nortino continues to astonish all by his juggling tricks, and the whole of the performers nightly receive repeated encores.

LECTURE ON ELOCUTION.

On Monday evening Mr. R. Lewis delivered a lecture on the above subject, in the Shaftsbury Hall, which was filled to its utmost limits. The lecture, which was illustrated by Readings serious and humorous, occupied nearly two hours in delivery, and was listened to throughout with the utmost attention. The lecturer explained the objects of elocution and the importance of its study on the platform, at the bar and the senate, and in the pulpit. The defective reading and delivery of many public men was referred to, and it was proved to a demonstration that elocution could be taught on scientific principles. The lecture was replete with interest and information, and cannot fail to have a beneficial effect. The lecturer stated at the close that his object was to form classes for elocution, and to obtain occasional engagements as a "Reader." We hope he will be successful in his efforts.

CO-OPERATION IN ENGLAND.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

MR. EDITOR,—In response to your invitation, I send the following remarks on Co-operation:

It is generally acknowledged by the workmen that co-operative principles are right in the abstract, although some difference of opinion still remains as to the application of the principle. Co-operative stores, both distributive and productive, are no longer theories, but accomplished facts. I remember the movement some forty years ago, in my native town, South Shields. It was chiefly in connection with politics, and failed after a few years from bad management; but like our trade societies, co-operation has steadily advanced with the increasing intelligence of the working class, till at the commencement of 1871, the date of the last Parliamentary return, there was something over 1,000—about 700 of which only made returns of their transaction. These contained 262,188 members, possessing a capital of \$12,605,000, doing business to the extent of \$47,197,356. This was in 1871, at the last return I have seen; but I have reason to believe the movement has increased 100 per cent. since that time; and that it has been, and still is, doing a great work in educating and raising the members of these societies to their proper place in the body politic. There are many interesting facts in connection with the movement which I cannot now enter upon,—but may at some future time.

The first benefit that flows from Co-operation, and that which workmen usually consider the most, is the money saved by dealing with co-operative stores—some 15 to 20 per cent. This is a great advantage, and influences more to join than any other motive; but it is not the only advantage, and in my estimation by no means the greatest.

2nd. The educational advantage. In these days of unrestricted rivalry and unlimited competition, when the possessors of capital aim to get rich only, by no matter what means—workmen feel the pressure sometimes unbearable—differences arise as to the respective claims of Capital and Labor—and men in connection with co-operative societies must learn something of commercial affairs, of the rise and the fall of market in the articles they deal in, and the experience he gains in this way will be useful to him when he is called upon to consider the claims of capital on the one hand, or labor on the other. He will be able to arbitrate on his own side of the question with far more chance of success, and should capital seek to oppress, or the workman be unreasonable in their demand, (which sometimes happens), he will be more likely, by prudence, discretion, and knowledge acquired in the business of co-operation, to be useful in bringing the dispute to a satisfactory close.

3rd. It teaches honesty. Articles sold must be pure and unadulterated, as far as possible,—and full weight must be given in every case; doing away with the scandals in our police courts, and the confiscating of bread, and other articles, and the punishing of dishonest tradesmen for cheating and defrauding the community.

4th. Economy is business. There is no need for show or extravagance in business. When it is known the interests of buyers and sellers are identical the temptation to run into extravagance is removed, and no one is lead into temptation; for no one wishes to cheat himself.

5th. The great enemy of labor is abolished, debt is swept away by co-operation, the manhood and self-respect of the man raised and in his domestic relations he is greatly and permanently benefited by the cash system; the very breath of his household is sweetened by being out of debt, next to strong drink, the most degrading trial a man can suffer under. A man can look the world in the face and act an independent part when he is conscious that he owes no man anything; thus co-operation teaches purity, honesty, and economy, and frees a man from debt. This is the ideal aimed at. I don't say it is in every case attained, but the aim being high, much more is likely to be accomplished than under our present system of adulteration, short weight, show and extravagance. I don't mean to say but that there are honest dealers as well as honest co-operators,—tradesmen that would disdain to deceive in any way; but I say co-operation removes the temptation that so many fall under; besides, no one can blame the workman for refusing to pay another 15 or 20 per cent. to do for him what he can do, and do much better, for himself. No one should blame workmen for seeking an escape from the evils that surround him. With all the increase of wealth and the accumulation of capital within the last decade, workmen are no better off than they were twenty years ago, only so far as they have, by their trade societies and their co-operative stores, raised themselves from the trammels of capital,—and I say, men, "fight it out on this line." When you join a trade society you only cease from the evils of isolation and weakness; but when you have learnt to co-operate you have learnt to do well.

I am, yours, &c.,
HENRY ROBINSON.

Port Dalhousie, Oct. 30th, 1873.

Don't fail to call and see Eaton's magnificent stock of shawls.

REMITTANCES.

S. B., Bowmanville, \$2.00; O. K., London, \$2.00; J. W., Montreal, \$1.00; J. B., Oshawa, \$5.00; J. W. D., Dundas, \$2.00; T. H., Hamilton, \$2.00; W. H., do., \$1.00; C. B., do., \$1.00; J. H., do., \$2.00; Geo. M., do., \$1.00; L. & Bro., do., \$24.15; P. McC., St. Catharines, \$2.00; J. W., do., \$1.00; Mr. McM., do., \$1.00; Mr. McC., do., \$1.00; G. W., do., \$2.00; C. W. H., do., \$2.00; A. C. G., do., \$1.00; E. G., do., \$1.00; J. S. W., do., \$1.00; T. S., do., 50c; G. W., do., \$1.00; T. McG., do., \$2.00; T. McR., do., \$1.00; W. C., do., \$1.00; J. F. R., \$2.00; R. C., Thorold, \$1.00.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—H. L. W., Ottawa, letter received. The paper has been regularly sent to you at Ottawa. G. M. Hamilton, Remittance received. The papers have regularly been mailed from this office every week, and the irregularity must have occurred in connection with the P. O. authorities.

We regret that the contribution of "W. J." has unavoidably been left over this week. It will appear in our next.

A. RAFFIGNON.—In another column will be found the advertisement of this gentleman, whose place of business is still at No. 107 King street west, where, among other attractions for the public he has opened an elegant Oyster Parlor. Foster's celebrated New York Oysters can be supplied to customers by the quart or gallon. Oysters served up on the premises in every style. Our city readers would do well to remember Mr. Raffignon when they want anything in his line of business.

We desire to call attention to the advertisement of Dr. Wood of Ottawa. For the cure of cancers Dr. Wood has a wide reputation, and the success of his treatment should lead those who are suffering from that dreadful malady to consult him without delay.

Ball Cards and Programmes, Posters, in plain and colored inks, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and every description of Plain and Ornamental Job Printing executed in first-class style at the *WORKMAN* Office.

New Advertisements.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

A. RAFFIGNON,
No. 107 KING STREET WEST,
Is now prepared to supply

Foster's Celebrated New York Oysters

BY THE QUART OR GALLON.
An elegant Oyster Parlor has been fitted up to suit the most fastidious taste, where Oysters will be served up in every style.
Remember the Address,
No. 107 KING STREET WEST,
Near the Royal Lyceum.

THE UNION
BOOT & SHOE STORE
170 King Street East,
CORNER OF GEORGE STREET.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends that he has opened

The Union Boot and Shoe Store,

With a Large and Varied Stock of the

NEWEST STYLES.

Best material and has fixed the prices at LOWEST LIVING PROFIT.

Gentlemen's Boots made to order. An experienced manager in attendance. No penitentiary work. All home manufacture—the work of good Union men.

E. P. RODEN.

NOTICE TO TAILORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Operative Tailors of the city of Toronto are now on Strike, and members of the trade are requested to govern themselves accordingly.

All communications in reference to the above to be addressed to Mr. MAIL, Secretary, No. 8 Bond Street, Toronto, Sept. 29, 1873.

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST

Are respectfully requested for

J. EDWARDS

AS WATER COMMISSIONER

FOR THE

Western Division of the City.

The Election takes place in January, 1874.

EATON'S

NEW

SHAWLS.

600 Shawls to choose from, pretty, new, cheap.

COME AND SEE THEM TO-DAY.

CORNER YONGE & QUEEN STREETS,

Miscellaneous.

WE ARE SELLING
NEW AND SECOND-HAND ORGANS
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH,
OR ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Every working man, be he mechanic or laborer, can purchase one of our Organs, without experiencing any inconvenience, as the payments are very low and within the reach of all.

N.B.—Second-hand Organs taken in exchange.
Musical Hall, 177 Yonge Street.
J. F. DAVIS.

CHARLES TOYE,
MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
72 QUEEN STREET WEST.
A large and extensive stock on hand. A good fit guaranteed.

JAMES BANKS,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
45 Jarvis, Corner of King Street East.

Mechanics can find useful Household Furniture of every description at the above Salerooms, cheaper than any other house. Cooking and Parlor Stoves in great variety.

SALEROOMS:

45 and 46 Jarvis, Corner of King St. East.

Furniture Bought, Sold, or Exchanged.

WESTMAN,

177 King Street East,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF BUTCHERS' TOOL

SAWS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

All Goods Warranted.

WEST END FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS.

JAMES McQUILLAN,

FURNITURE DEALER

58 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT

Strict attention paid to repairing in all its branches. City Express delivery promptly executed. Household Furniture removed with great care. First-class Furniture Varnish always on hand.

SIEVERT,

PORTER AND DEALER IN

CIGAR, TOBACCO AND SNUFF,

And every description of Tobacconist's Goods.

70 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO.

Sign of the "INDIAN QUEEN."

BALLS AND SUPPERS ATTENDED TO,

BY WILLIAM COULTER,

On the 1st of notice, and in a manner as to give entire satisfaction. Home-made bread always on hand.

Remember the address—CORNER OF TERAULEY AND ALBERT STREETS.

SAVE A DOLLAR AND COSTS,

USE

THE FARMERS' FRIEND,

For Sore Shoulders, Saddle Galls, Cuts,

etc., etc., on horses,

IN HALF PINT BOTTLES, 25 CENTS.

JOSEPH DAVIDS & CO.,

Chemists and Druggists,

171 King street East, Toronto!

D. HEWITT'S

West End Hardware Establishment,

365 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO.

CUTLERY, SHELF GOODS, CARPENTERS' TOOL

Boots and Shoes.

SIGN OF THE "GOLDEN BOOT."

WM. WEST & CO.

200 YONGE STREET.

OUR SPRING STOCK

Is now Complete in all the

LATEST STYLES.

From the VERY BEST TO THE LOWEST QUALITY.

We follow the good old motto—"Small Profits and Quick Returns."

Call and see for yourselves. No trouble to show our Goods.

WM. WEST & CO.,

200 Yonge Street

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

BARGAINS FOR MECHANICS!

WM. WRIGHT,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS,

FRUIT, OYSTERS, &c., &c.

277 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Queen City Grocery & Provision Store.

320 Queen Street West.

WM. F. ROBERTSON,

DEALER IN GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

In addition to his SUGARS, that have been before the public so long, has received his SUMMER LIQUORS:

Cook Port Wine.....\$1.00 per gal

Old Port.....2 50 "

Extra do.....3 50 "

Unsurpassed Old Port.....5 00 "

Sherry—Fine Old Sherry.....1 50 "

Extra do.....2 50 "

Splendid do.....4 50 "

Dave's Montreal Stock Ale and Porter. 1 25 per doz.

Goods sent to all parts of the city.