

MASS MEETING.

A UNANIMOUS GATHERING.

On Monday evening a Mass Meeting of workmen was held under the auspices of the Operative Tailors' Society, to take into consideration matters connected with the tailors' strike, and of devising ways and means of sustaining the men through their difficulty. The trades were well represented, and the hall was packed to its utmost limits. Mr. J. W. Carter, President of the Canadian Labor Union occupied the chair, and in a few brief, concise and terse remarks, stated the object of the meeting, and then called upon Mr. Bondidier, of the Operative Society, to address the meeting.

Mr. Bondidier, upon rising to speak, received a cordial greeting. In his opening remarks he explained the causes of the present strike, stating that in consequence of the high rates of living the tailors had deemed it necessary to demand a higher rate of wages; and that the employers, though approached in a friendly manner, peremptorily refused to accede to the just demands of the workmen. There being no other alternative, the tailors' union resolved to strike work, which was accordingly done some five weeks ago. He felt satisfied that the course pursued would be justified by all classes of citizens who took the matter into consideration; and he trusted that the brethren of the other branches of labor would encourage the tailors by friendly assistance on the present occasion. He then proceeded to give an account of his recent visit as a delegate to the tailors of Montreal, at whose hands he received a very cordial welcome. An account of the Mass Meeting, held in that city by the operative tailors, was then read, as reported in the Montreal Star, from which it appeared that they were all fully committed to support the Toronto tailors in their present demands. He also desired to thank the editors of the Montreal Witness and Star, and also the editors of the two French journals for having sent reporters to their meeting. (Cheers.) Alluding to the present struggle, he stated that the agency opened in Montreal by the merchant tailors in this city were endeavoring to get their work done in the Reformatory in Montreal. This, he considered, was unjust to the gentlemen of the Province, who paid good prices for their wearing apparel, because the articles were merely slopped up in the Reformatory. (Hear, hear.) He had to confess that he was surprised at the course now pursued by employers who they had previously considered gentlemen; he would not say, however, that this was done with the knowledge of the merchant tailors here, he would fain hope it was not; but certainly it was done by the branch at Montreal on their behalf, and he wanted it to be known what means were being using to get the work done; this action was taken for the purpose of crushing out the operative Tailors' Society of this city. He hoped the effort would be defeated, and he called upon his friends to support him and his brethren in the present struggle. Mr. Bondidier was listened to with marked attention, and resumed his seat amid applause.

Mr. J. S. Williams, of the Typographical Union, was then introduced and delivered a vigorous speech in support of the following resolution, which he submitted to the meeting:—
 "Whereas—The operative tailors of this city, being now on strike, have used every means consistent with their honor and manhood to bring about a settlement of the matters between them and their employers; and
 "Whereas—The employers still persist on their part, in not recognizing the demands of the men, and still refuse to meet a committee from the Tailors' Society whereby these demands could be discussed and explained, therefore
 "Be it Resolved, that this meeting condemn the action taken by the employers in refusing to meet the grievances to arbitration, the operative tailors, as a society, to have a voice in the matter for what wages they shall work."

In supporting the resolution he said that he was glad to greet so many of his fellow workmen at that meeting to-night, inasmuch as he held that the adoption of the resolution would be an emphatic endorsement on the part of the entire working body of this city, of the principle of arbitration. He was glad to notice the gradual growth of the principle among the nations of the earth. (Hear.) He hoped that the day was not far distant when this principle would extend to all the differences that might disturb our national and social systems, and in support of this he referred to the successful application of the principle in the Alabama oil case, and enlarged upon the manner in which the national honor

and integrity of both countries had been sustained, and the effusion of blood, and the horrors and desolation of war prevented by the peaceful means adopted of settling the dispute. Now, when we looked around into the world of labor and capital, we saw from time to time cause of dispute that powerfully agitated the relations existing between those two forces, and we found, that in the past, these disputes had led to commotions, and struggles, and strifes that had been carried on to the injury of both parties; but he was glad to find that in the present day, there was found to exist a more general desire, at least on the part of the operatives, for the substitution of the principles of arbitration in place of more hostile means; hence we find, especially in the old world, the existence of Boards of Arbitration in connection with well regulated societies, and he was glad to know that in many instances their working had been beneficial. We had been often told that the interests of the two great commodities he had mentioned were identical. He believed they were so as long as the interest of both were recognized on an equality; and to bring about such a relationship the capitalist must learn to meet the laborers and admit their right to have a voice in the settlement of the principles upon which they should labor. This he thought could be done, and done only, through the instrumentality of arbitration; and hence it has been his aim to endeavor to advance the principle here. He said the workmen of this city on previous occasions had made well-meaning efforts in this direction; but had never been met in a fair spirit by the employers. In illustration he referred to the late printers' strike, and the manner in which the employers met the printer's advance for arbitration, and also alluded to other attempts on the part of the operatives of the city to institute the principle of arbitration without success. Finally, that the last attempt on the part of the Tailors' Operative Society, and the Trades Assembly in connection with the present difficulty to institute the principle of arbitration was a complete failure, not on the part of the operative who was willing to arbitrate and concede, but through the stubborn opposition of capital. (Applause.) He had much pleasure in moving the resolution he had read.

Mr. D. Strachan, President of the Knights of St. Crispin, seconded the resolution in a few well-timed remarks.

Mr. Jury, of the Operative Tailors, next spoke in support of the resolution. He said that he took great pride in having a free press, but his experience led him to view the freedom of the press both in this country and the old as too often a freedom to abuse the workmen and misrepresent all their objects in union. He stated that it was a most desirable object to be attained by the laborer of this country to have the principle of arbitration established. He continued in some very able and forcible remarks to support the resolution, and resumed his seat amidst applause.

The resolution was unanimously carried. Mr. John Hewitt, of the Coopers' Union, moved the second resolution, as follows:

"Whereas—This meeting sees in the course taken by the employing tailors of this city another direct blow at the principle of co-operative action on the part of labor; be it

"Resolved,—That this meeting, in order to sustain a principle that has become dear to the hearts of every true working man—union in every order of labor—do pledge ourselves to do everything consistent with honor and integrity to aid the operative tailors of this city, in this effort of organized capital to disorganize labor."

In support of the resolution, Mr. Hewitt said he was happy to meet his fellow-workmen on that occasion; and especially as he always felt that if anything could bring his feelings to the surface it was the simple fact that his fellow-workmen were in trouble. (Applause.) He fully endorsed the sentiments of the previous speakers respecting the principle of arbitration, while its employment was practical. So long, as employers refused to recognize the rights of men to organize, such a principle would not be practicable. The success of the movement in England was no criterion for this country, as the employers of that country had been learning a lesson for the past century which the employers in Canada had only begun to learn, viz: The right of the operatives to organize and have a voice in the association in regulating the systems upon which they should work. (Hear, hear.) The objects to be gained by organization were to make employers recognize the rights of the men. In the old world it took fifty years to make the Trades' Unions what they now are—a power in the land; and their efforts, if not successful at first, were persisted in; and the fifty years have resulted in teaching employers that the men have a right to organize;

and the same thing will have to come here—even should the same means of accomplishment have to be resorted to. He was not surprised at the small actions of some of the employers, and he reminded the meeting that although the employers and the employees of Hamilton had arrived at a mutual understanding, he heard that the contract had been broken, through the interference of Mr. Saunders, of Toronto. By doing so he kept the bread out of the mouths of the wives and children of the employees of our sister city, for no other object than to carry out the small designs of the master tailors in Toronto. (Applause.) He made reference to the efforts that had been made by the agency in Montreal to utilize the labor of the penitentiary; but he was not even surprised at that, because his experience had told him that capitalists would make use of means, even the most despicable, if in so doing they can do anything to dismember and disorganize labor. He enlarged on the efforts that had been made to break up the organization with which he was connected, and though the men had had many a hard struggle, he was happy to state that they never were so well organized as they were at the present day. He hoped the tailors would keep united to a man, that no one will be so despicable as, after having held up his hand to enforce their demands, to go back to work without a fair understanding. After further remarks he resumed his seat.

Mr. McDuff, of the Operative Bricklayers Union, seconded the resolution in a neat speech. He said the resolution spoke of aid, and he was glad that he was sent to convey the sympathy of the operative bricklayers to the operative tailors in their present struggle; and he was also happy to be able to state that their sympathy had taken practical shape, and that his union had voted to the operative tailors \$100. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Ferguson, of the Operative Tailors' Society, supported the resolution. He felt that he would be recreant to his duty if he was silent upon this occasion. He took a retrospective view of the past twenty years, and said that capital, when improperly directed, tended to crush, not only the men individually, but it was directed as on this occasion to crush the union. (Hear, hear.) He felt the men were right in their requests, and he felt proud that they had furthered the work of organization by associating themselves with the Toronto Trades' Assembly. He heartily agreed with the terms of the resolution, which was then carried.

A cordial vote of thanks was then moved to the Chairman, for the able manner in which he discharged his duties, and the motion was carried amid applause.

Mr. Bondidier then made a short address, in which he expressed his pleasure at observing the representative of the Leader present, and said he regretted that other papers were not represented, although an application had been made for a reporter. This showed that the Leader was still the friend of the workmen, and he trusted that the fact would not soon be forgotten. He had applied to Mr. Gordon Brown for a reporter, but that gentleman would not promise to send one, and he had not done so.

The representative of the Leader in acknowledging the recognition of his presence stated that the journal which he had the honor to represent was as firm an advocate of the rights of the workmen as it ever had been; and at all times it would be only too glad to render any assistance in its power to the tailors who desire to have their case laid before the public. (Cheers.)

A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and Mr. Carter having returned thanks in a neat speech, cheers were given for the Queen, and the meeting adjourned.

THE CANADIAN ANTHEM BOOK.

We are indebted to the publishers, Mr. C. W. Coates and Brothers, for a copy of their recently issued anthem book, bearing the above title. A comprehensive anthem book has long been a desideratum, in connection with Canadian Choirs and Singing Societies. Anthem Books there were, and are, in plenty; but while each contained many pieces that could be generally used, there was also much that was not suitable to our choirs. In many respects the "Canadian Anthem book" fully and amply meets this long felt want. The compilers have not only selected the best pieces from English and American standard musical books and publications; but, in addition have embraced in their collection many favorite pieces of sheet music, together with several original compositions of considerable merit. The Messrs. Coates deserve thanks for thus supplying to Canadian choirs what may well be regarded as the long-needed anthem book; and that their efforts are appreciated is evident from the fact that already the book has reached its fourth thousand.

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

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE CLASSES.

The fifteenth session of the evening classes of the Mechanics' Institute of this city commenced last Monday evening under very favorable auspices, considerably over 200 pupils having already joined. The subjects taught this session are English grammar and composition, essay writing, etc., bookkeeping by single and double entry, and penmanship, arithmetic, mathematics and algebra, ornamental landscape and figure drawing, architectural and mechanical drawing, French grammar and conversation, phonetic shorthand, and a special class for ladies on Saturday afternoons for wax flower making. The Directors anticipate the present session will be the largest and most successful since the establishment of their evening classes, fifteen years since.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Continues popular as ever. All the old favorites continue to add to their popularity, whilst the new star, Miss Blanche Stanley, by her admirable singing and accomplished abilities, speedily won her way to the good graces of the large audiences which nightly attend. The efficient manager, Mr. Trigano is sparing no efforts to cater to the mirth-loving public, and has engaged at large expense, new stars who will appear next week. None should fail to attend this "Temple of the Muses."

A SOCIAL PARTY.

On Thursday and Friday evening of last week a very pleasing and social reunion took place at the residence of Mr. Annis, 53 Trinity Square. The host and hostess, who are Americans, invited not only their American friends, but also a number of their Canadian friends, and it was pleasant to notice that whilst the flags of the two nations were entwined in graceful folds, the guests were united and harmonious in their socialities. Amongst the guests were Mr. Carle, who contributed not a little to the pleasure of the occasion, and he showed himself to be quite as much at home in the social circle as he nightly so popularly proves himself on the "boards." The Union Glee Club rendered many pieces in artistic style; whilst the various guests each contributed to the success of the entertainment. The supper provided was of the most *rechere* style, and reflected great credit upon the culinary abilities of the hostess. Tripping the "light fantastic too" was also indulged in, and in the happiest manner the hours were spent.

The K. O. S. C., Will o' the Wisp, and Mechanics' Quadrille Classes are having lively times each week. Large numbers attend each evening they hold their "parties," and an enjoyable time is spent.

The Duke of York L. O. L. No. 396, intend holding a grand Social in the St. Lawrence Hall, on Hallow'een, Friday evening. Great arrangements have been made for a pleasant entertainment.

The New Haven Union says:—In Virginia south of the James river—a district which has given birth to such men as Patrick Henry, John Randolph, Winfield Scott, and others of almost equal note in the history of the United States—the country is relapsing almost into a state of barbarism. Lands tilled before and during the war are now growing up in forests; the beavers once more building their dams on the streams, and the deer are multiplying in the coverts. These counties contain a large majority of negroes, and under the instruction of the unprincipled carpet-baggers who have gained their confidence the freedmen have been encouraged in habits of indolence and instigated to place themselves in hostility to their white neighbors, who on their part, discouraged at finding themselves inferior in political power and influence to the blacks, are growing hopeless and despondent.

SELF-DEVOTION.—By the Australian mail it is stated that the lamentable disaster at the Heads to the pilot schooner Rip, has excited the sympathy of the community in a marked degree, and liberal contributions have been for the relief of the families of Pilot Mackenzie, and Wells, the steward. An inquiry which was held by the Pilot Board showed that the catastrophe had not happened from the carelessness or inefficiency of the pilots or crew, but that all on board had behaved with admirable coolness and intrepidity. The seaman, James Marr or Maher, who was the first washed over board, gave up his only chance of life with a devotion and self-sacrifice that did honor to his calling. He was clinging to the mainmast, which was carried away by the same sea which swept him out of the schooner; but when he saw that the wreck hampered the vessel he motioned to his mates to cut the mast adrift. His comrades bade him good-bye, he nodded his farewell, and the wreck having been cut away, he was seen no more. A memorial stone is to be placed in the Melbourne Sailors' Home in commemoration of the death of this gallant fellow.

The report of the Royal Commissioner is short. It merely submits the evidence taken, and states the bald fact with which the public is already familiar. No opinion is expressed, and the Commissioners say that while they had intended from the first not to give any opinion they were confirmed in that course by the advice of His Excellency, the Governor-General.

DEATH.

In this city, at 9 Power Street, on Tuesday, 28th inst., Eva, daughter of John E. Winnett, coachmaker, aged 2 months and 15 days.

New Advertisements.

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.

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.

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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.

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Furniture Bought, Sold, or Exchanged. 58-10

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SHAWLS.

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

COME AND SEE THEM TO-DAY.

CORNER YONGE & QUEEN STREETS, 55-10

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. MAIR, Secretary, No. 8 Bond Street, Toronto, Sept. 29, 1873. 77-11



RED RIVER ROUTE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Department of Public Works will cease to forward Passengers and Freight over this Route from and after the 16th October next.

By order,

F. BRAUN, Secretary

Department Public Works, Ottawa, 14th September, 1873. 77-6



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED to construct the Intercolonial Railway give Public Notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders for the construction of a "Deep Water Terminus" at Father Point.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Engineer's Office in Ottawa and Rimouski, on and after the 20th day of November next.

Tenders marked "Tender for Harbor and Branch line," will be received at the Commissioners' Office, Ottawa, up to six o'clock, p.m., of the 20th day of December next.

A. WALSH, ED. B. CHANDLER, C. J. BRYDGES, A. W. MCLELAN, Commissioners.

Commissioners' Office, Ottawa, October 17, 1873. 80-w

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MAT'S,

MAT'S.

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