

Parliamentary Business

Committee be instructed to raise a discussion in Parliament with a view to further the object.

Mr. Allen (Sheffield) seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Odger, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Green (London) moved—

"That in the opinion of this Congress, the manufacture of goods by prisoners in the goals of this country, for sale in the public market, as illustrated in the case of the mat and matting trade, is a violation of the laws of justice and social life and tends to the pauperization and starvation of the honest and free workman, and demands the immediate attention of the State; that it be an instruction to the Parliamentary Committee to assist in the carrying out of this resolution."

Mr. Graham (Newcastle) seconded the motion which was amended to read, after "public market," as follows:—"Below the market value of goods produced by free labor, as illustrated in the case of the mat and matting, is a violation of the laws of justice, &c."

TRADES HALLS.

On the motion of Mr. Graham (Newcastle), seconded by Mr. Kane (Darlington), it was resolved—

"That in the opinion of this Congress trades unionists throughout the country should render every assistance in establishing trades halls in their various localities, as best calculated to promote the social and moral interests of workingmen."

ARBITRATION IN TRADE DISPUTES.

Mr. Fox (Sheffield) moved a resolution approving of the principle of arbitration in trade disputes, which was seconded by Mr. Higginbotham (Sheffield), and was carried unanimously.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Mr. Owen (Pauley) moved that the Congress believe that the time has come when the workingmen throughout the country should take up the question of technical education, with a view of improving their skill, and that schools for that purpose be established. This was unanimously carried.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Mr. Mottershead (London) proposed— "That this Congress rejoice at the progress which the principle of international arbitration is making, as evidenced by the growth and development of public opinion in its favor, the votes of the House of Commons in July last, and the recent unanimous acceptance of the principle by the Italian Parliament and Government; and this Congress further regrets that our Government has not taken active steps to give effect to the vote of the House of Commons."

Mr. Povey (Maidstone) seconded the motion, and it was adopted. After the usual votes of thanks, etc., the business of the Congress was brought to a conclusion.

WAGES IN AUSTRALIA.

From recent exchanges from Australia we learn that trade generally is good, and that the formation of trades unions are being vigorously proceeded with. The following statistics of wages for skilled laborers will prove of interest to our readers:

Building Trades.—Stonemasons, 11s per day; plasterers, bricklayers, slaters, 10s per do; carpenters, 10s to 11s per do; laborers, 6s to 7s per do.; pick and shovel men, 6s per do. The day's work is eight hours.

Bootmakers.—For rivoting children's boots the rate is 6d per pair; boys, 10d; women's 1s; and men's 1s 3d. The same rates are paid for finishing. In some of the best order shops the rates paid are:—Wellingtons, 10s; elastic, 7s; closing, 8s. Good hands for ladies' boots are scarce.

Bakers.—First-class workmen (foremen) average 3l. per week; second hands, 2l. to 2l. 3s. In inferior shops the rates are slightly lower.

Butchers.—Shopmen receive from 36s to 40s per week; boys 15s to 20s per week; slaughtermen receive from 40s to 50s per week; small goods men (pork butchers) receive 30s to 40s per week with rations; superior men receive more.

Brassfinishers and coppersmiths.—There is a full supply of labor in this trade. The average rate of wages is 10s per day, the payment being 15d per hour.

Cabinetmakers.—The average earning of good tradesmen is 9s per day, though some superior hands get higher wages. Second-class workmen earn from 35s to 40s per week. Upholsterers can earn from 2l 10s to 3l. per week.

Coppers.—Most of the work in this trade is done by the piece; the wages fixed by the trade are 10s per day of ten hours. Tallowcasks are made at 5s 6d for thirds, and 4s 10d for fourths, which latter are now most made.

Coachbuilders.—Smiths receive from 2l. 10s to 3l. per week. A few hands earn as high as 4l. per week. Bodymakers.—Most of this work is done by the piece. The average earnings of good hands are from 2l. 10s to as high as 4l. per week. Wheelers.—Most of this work is done by the piece; the wages made are from 2l. 10s to 3l. 10s per week.

Plumbers and gasfitters receive 3l. per week of eight hours per day.

Printers, etc.

The rate paid in this trade is 1s. per 1,000 copies. In manufacturing stations establishments lithographers are paid 2l. 10s to 3l. 16s per week; paper rulers 3l. to 3l. 10s per week; binders 2l. to 3l. per week. The demand for labor in these trades is limited, and is at present fully supplied.

Tailors.—In first-class establishments the rate paid is 1s per hour. In second-class shops the earnings are from 2l. 10s to 3l. per week. In factories the rates vary, the men being often paid by the piece. Where wages are paid, the rate is 40s per week in factory hours.

Tinsmiths.—Owing to the meat preserving companies not being fully employed, a good many men in this trade are out of work at present. In the trade the rate is from 2l. 10s to 3l. per week of ten hours per day.

Watchmakers.—The general rate of wages in this trade is 4l. per week, though some of the superior workmen get as high as 6l.

CARLYLE ON MODERN WORK.

The following unpublished letter from Mr. Thomas Carlyle to Sir James Whitworth, regarding the announcement, made some months ago, of the latter's intention to supplement the savings of his workpeople by a bonus, was read recently by the Hon. W. B. Lytton at a meeting of the Stourbridge School of Art:—"I have heard your offer on behalf of the thrifty workpeople of Darley, and of the thankful acceptance of it by the district authorities of the place. I cannot resist the highly unwonted desire that has risen in me to say that I highly approve and applaud the ideas you have on the subject, and to declare in words that, in my opinion, nothing wiser, more beneficent, or more worthy of your distinguished place as a master of workers has come before this many a year. Would to Heaven that all or many of the captains of industry in England had a soul in them such as yours, and could do as you have done, or could still further co-operate with you in works and plans to the like effect! The look of England is to me at this moment abundantly ominous, the question of capital and labour growing ever more anarchic, insoluble altogether by the notions hitherto applied to it—pretty sure to issue in petroloum one day, unless some other gospel than that of the 'Dis-mal Science' come to illuminate it. Two things are pretty sure to me. The first is that capital and labour never can or will agree together till they both first of all decide on doing their work faithfully throughout, and like men of conscience and honour, whose highest aim is to behave like faithful citizens to this universe, and obey the eternal commandments of Almighty God, who made them. The second thing is that a sadder object than even that of the coal strike, or any other conceivable strike, is the fact that—loosely speaking—we may say all England has decided that the profitablest way is to do its work ill, slurrily, swiftly, and mendaciously. What a contrast between now and say only a hundred years! At the latter date, or, still more conspicuously, for ages before that, all England awoke to its work—to an invocation to the Eternal Maker to bless them in their day's labour, and help to do it well. Now, all England—shopkeepers, workmen, all manner of competing labourers—awaken as if with an unspoken but heartfelt prayer to Beelzebub:—'Oh, help us, thou great Lord of Shoddy, Adulteration, Malfeasance, to do our work with the maximum of the slurriness, swiftness, profit, and mendacity, for the Devil's sake. Amen.'"

WORKING MEN AND CO-OPERATION.

Returns were received in 1871 from 146 co-operative societies, the members of which numbered 207,964. Their share capital at the end of 1871 was £2,305,951; loan capital, £215,538; capital invested in other societies, etc., £145,346; reserve fund, £67,722; value of buildings, fixtures, land, etc., £923,194; liabilities, £2,865,318; assets, £3,021,567; cash received for goods sold during the year, £9,439,471. The total number of co-operative societies in the United Kingdom is about 1,300, and their membership must be considerably above 400,000. If these co-operative societies which have sent in no returns are doing as much business proportionately as the above 746 societies, the value of goods sold by co-operation annually must be from £16,000,000 to £17,000,000. Nearly all the members of co-operative societies are working men.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

A meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of Chicago, was held recently, for the purpose of organizing a co-operative building association. If such an organization should be deemed feasible after a discussion of the question. Mr. Dunn occupied the chair. He explained the object of the meeting, and said that such a society as the one proposed would benefit the carpenters and joiners who became identified with it. The Secretary, Mr. Lynn, favored the starting of a co-operative shop, and, if assistance was required, he thought other associations ought to help along in a pecuniary way, provided they

Miscellaneous.

Under the present system, carpenters could not earn decent wages, but if the co-operative system was adopted they would be provided with work (that is, those of them who wanted to identify themselves with that system), and receive reasonable wages. Mr. Sherman said he had been a member of such Society for years, and it had always been successful. Mr. Hudson favored experimenting with the co-operative plan, and moved that a co-operative association be formed, and be confined to members of the Carpenters and Joiners Society. Mr. Trigg suggested that other branches of mechanical trades should be admitted, such as bricklaying, stonecutting, painting, &c. This proposition was discussed at some length, but it was finally discountenanced, and it was resolved to open a list of co-operative membership. Eighteen members signed it.

Miscellaneous.

Use David's Cough Balsam. For Coughs, Colds, Tickling in the Throat, &c., acknowledged by all to be the best preparation in the market. PRICE 25c PER BOTTLE. Prepared only by J. DAVIDS & CO., Chemists, 171 King Street East, Toronto.

Advertisement for David's Cough Balsam, including price and contact information for J. Davids & Co.

Miscellaneous.

Advertisement for The Russell Watch, featuring a detailed illustration of the watch and text describing its quality and price.

Advertisement for W.E. Cornell, Watch Importer, located at 43 King Street East, Toronto, Ont.

Advertisement for H. Stone, Undertaker, located at 371 Yonge Street, Toronto. Includes an illustration of a hearse.

Advertisement for Charles Toye, Merchant Tailor and Clothier, located at 72 Queen Street West. Includes an illustration of a suit.

Advertisement for James Banks, Auctioneer and Appraiser, located at 45 Jarvis, Corner of King Street East.

Advertisement for Dr. Wood, Proprietor of the Ottawa Cancer Cure, located at Sparks St. and Maria St., Ottawa, Ont.

Advertisement for Mat's, Mat's, Mat's, for choice drinks, located at 45 and 46 Jarvis, Corner of King St. East.

Advertisement for E. Westman, Dealer in all kinds of butchers' tool saws of all descriptions, located at 177 King Street East.

Advertisement for John Lovell, Publisher, located at Montreal, 26th August, 1873.

Miscellaneous.

Advertisement for L. Sievert, Importer and Dealer in Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff, located at 70 Queen Street West, Toronto.

Advertisement for William Coulter, Balls and Suppers Attended To, located at 171 King Street East, Toronto.

Advertisement for D. Hewitt's West End Hardware Establishment, located at 365 Queen St. West, Toronto.

Advertisement for Peter West, Gold and Silver Plater, located at Post Office Lane, Toronto Street.

Advertisement for W. Millichamp, Gold and Silver Plater in all its branches, located at 14 King Street East, Toronto.

Advertisement for J. Young, Undertaker, located at 361 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Advertisement for H. Stone, Undertaker, located at 371 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Advertisement for Mat's, Mat's, Mat's, for choice drinks, located at 45 and 46 Jarvis, Corner of King St. East.

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