NOTICE.

We shall be pleased to receive items of interested ining to Trade Societies from all parts of the Dominion r publication. Officers of Trades Unions, Secretaries Leagues, etc., are invited to send us news relating o their organizations, condition of trade, etc.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.)

Per Annum	$2 00
Six Months	1 00
Single copies	5c

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Each insertion, ten cents per line.

Contract Advertisements at the following rates

One column, for one year	$150 00
Half " "	85 00
Quarter " "	50 00
" "	35 00
" "	25 00
column, for 6 months	80 00
Half "	45 00
Quarter "	25 00
"	15 00
One column, for 3 months	50 00
Half " "	30 00
Quarter " "	17 00
" "	10 00

☞ All communications should be addressed to the Office, 124 Bay Street, or to Post Office Box 1025.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

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 aith.

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN,
124 BAY STREET.

Meetings of Unions.

TORONTO.

Meetings are held in the Trades' Assembly Hall, King street west, in the following order:—

Machinists and Blacksmiths, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
Painters, 1st and 3rd Monday.
Tailors, 2nd and 4th Monday.
Crispins, (159), every Tuesday.
Amalgamated Carpenters, 2nd and 4th Wedn'y.
Laborers, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
Iron Moulders, every Thursday.
Trades' Assembly, 1st and 3rd Friday.
Bricklayers and Masons, 1st and 3rd Friday.
Coopers, 2nd and 4th Friday.
Printers, 1st Saturday.
Bakers, every 2nd Saturday.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, &c., meets in Foy's Hall, corner of York and Richmond sts., on the 2nd and 4th Friday.
The Friendly Society of Carpenters and Joiners meets in the Temperance Hall, Temperance street, on the 1st Friday.
K. O. S. C., No. 315, meets in the Temperance Hall every alternate Tuesday.

OTTAWA.

Meetings are held in the Mechanics' Hall, (Rowe's Block,) Rideau street, in the following order:—

Free-stone Cutters, 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Lime-stone Cutters, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
Masons and Bricklayers, 1st and 3rd Thursday.
Trades' Council, 1st Friday.
Printers, 1st Saturday.
Tailors, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
Harnessmakers, 4th Monday.

ST. CATHARINES.

Meetings are Held in the Temperance Hall, in the following order:—

K. O. S. C., 1st Monday.
Tailors, 2nd Monday.
Coopers, 4rd Tuesday.

Messrs. LANCEFIELD BROTHERS, Newsdealers, No. 6 Market square, Hamilton, are agents for the WORKMAN in that vicinity.

Mr. D. W. TERNENT, Niagara Street, St. Catharines, will receive subscriptions and give receipts for the WORKMAN. Parties calling on Mr. Ternant will please state if they wish the paper continued.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

City subscribers not receiving their papers regularly, will oblige the proprietors by giving notice of such irregularity at the Office, 124 Bay street.

The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCT. 30, 1873.

TO OUR READERS.

We would again remind our readers at a distance, who have failed to comply with the request we made week before last, to forward their subscriptions at once. We desire to thank those who have done so, but we must hear from *all* our subscribers, and we hope this "gentle reminder" will be sufficient. Our city accounts will be furnished next week, and we would ask our readers to be in readiness to pay the carriers when they then go their rounds.

☞ 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.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

We have received from our friend Warner, of St. Thomas, just such a letter as we would like to get from each of our subscribers. To point our remarks, we take the liberty of making the following extract from his letter:—"Enclose please find subscription for *Workman*. I shall try to get up a CLUB for New Years. Several parties have promised to subscribe, and I shall do the best I can to make the number as large as possible." We believe there are but few of our readers who could not, at very little sacrifice of time, secure at least one additional subscriber, and we earnestly ask those who are interested in the cause we are advocating, to "go and do likewise." We would remark, however, that it is not necessary to wait for New Years, as subscriptions can commence at any number.

AN OMINOUS OUT-LOOK.

The discussions which from time to time are taking place, in the old world and the new, and the inference which may be drawn from those discussions, point out, in an unmistakeable manner, that the question as to the relations between Capital and Labor, and the rights of both, continues to agitate the minds of those more directly interested in it, with increasing intensity. And if no practical results, looking towards a settlement, have yet been attained, or are even distinctly foreshadowed as coming out of this long continued agitation, it certainly is not from any failure of interest in the subject, but from the want of anything like an understanding between the two great divisions of parties, and beyond that, from a regrettable want of knowledge as to the facts and principles which should bear upon the case. At the same time, the importance of the question is not to be overlooked, and cannot be overrated. It is not only the question of to-day, but of the far distant future,—in short, it is a question which concerns the development and well-being of our fellow-creatures the world over, and in it is wrapped up the happiness, progress and prosperity of humanity.

Notwithstanding all that has been written, and the agitations that have been had, upon this subject, it would seem as if a satisfactory solution was as far, if not further, removed as ever, and from the movements which are now taking place in England, it would appear as though the question were becoming even more and more involved and complicated, and in place of calm and pacific measures, and an honest setting down of both parties to acquire a better understanding and a juster comprehension of the interests of both; there seems to be evinced a purpose to declare avowed and uncompromising hostility. The gage of battle has been thrown down, and nothing less than a declaration of war for supremacy been made by the Capitalists, and this was done by a Mr. Morris at the meeting of the British Association at Bradford, in those portentous words:—"The only real remedy which appeared equal to arrest the social and national evils that would arise from the present gigantic proportions of the combination of Labor, was a counter organisation of Capital equally extensive and elaborately organised, *with the superior power of Capital.*"

We have here a programme shadowed forth which, to say nothing of the motives which dictated it, if carried out, cannot but painfully and disastrously aggravate the existing differences between the two great forces, whilst, as an English paper puts it, "it would place capital, with its pretensions, in a still more invidious light than it occupies at present." And as an evidence that the words of Mr. Morris were no idle sounds, but were the enunciation of an actual and settled policy it was intended to pursue, we find that already the Welsh coal and iron masters have established an association, the objects of which are described to be "for the mutual protection and indemnification of each member from loss, occasioned by the stoppage of his colliery, or by any difference with the workmen in his employment, and the rendering of mutual assistance by the members of the association in the conduct and working of their collieries, and the making of regulations and the adoption of means for the general protection of the trade and business of the members as owners of collieries."

At the first meeting of this body, which took place under the presidency of the noted Fothergill, an "insurance fund" of £50,000 and a "strike fund" of £300,000 were formed; and it is expected that, by similar combinations by leading capitalists in other industries, an aggregate fund of not less than £300,000,000 will be brought together to enable "the superior power of capital" to coerce the workingmen "and to ensure the general protection of the trade to the sore detriment of the consuming community."

Of course it may be expected that the men against whom this combination is made are alive to the importance and gravity of the case; and should the issue come, will use every power to maintain and strengthen their position.

TAILORS' STRIKE IN HAMILTON

We learn that on Saturday the Operative Tailors of Hamilton struck work. We have heard many versions of the cause, but have received nothing directly from the society in question. From what we can learn there does not appear to be any likelihood of an early settlement, and the men are making arrangements to open a co-operative shop.

A SUGGESTION.

Some week or two ago, our St. Catharines correspondent alluded to some questions that he considered had been "overlooked" among the subjects discussed at the Labor Congress, and notably mentioned the subject of Co-operation. This is a question of great importance to the operatives of this country, and one it will repay them earnestly to consider; and we would ask our readers to ventilate their views in regard to it. Let our columns be made the medium of an interchange of thought upon such matters, and the result cannot fail to be of benefit to all.

PARLIAMENT.

On Thursday last the House met and the Governor-General opened the second session of the second Parliament of the Dominion of Canada in the usual form. The speech from the throne touched upon various matters of interest and importance. After the reading of the speech, a number of new members were introduced. Papers were received from His Excellency relating to the Act 36 Vic. cap. , providing for the examination of witnesses under oath in certain cases; papers relative to the prorogation of Parliament on the 13th of August last; papers relative to the issuance of the Royal Commission. An important despatch from Earl Kimberly was presented, which contained matters of the greatest interest, and in the opinion of the Government it would be impossible to discuss some of the topics touched upon in the address until hon. members had had an opportunity of reading them. On motion, therefore, the House adjourned till Monday. On that day, after routine business, Mr. Witton, M.P. for Hamilton, moved the address in reply to the speech from the Throne in an able and telling speech. It is exceedingly gratifying to find that the member who was elected as a representative workman is so rapidly coming to the front, and we have every confidence in believing that the talents evinced by Mr. Witton will enable him to do service not only for the men of Hamilton, but for the workingmen of the Dominion. Mr. Baby seconded the address. The motion for the consideration of the address having carried, the address was taken up clause by clause, and debated by Messrs. Mackenzie and Tupper. A number of notices of motions were given, and the House adjourned.

The debate on the address was continued on Tuesday night, Messrs. F. Hincks, Jas. McDonald and others taking part.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

In our larger centres of population one of the most useful and instructive societies of the day may be found in the Young Men's Christian Association. It is essentially useful in the powerful influence for good it is calculated to exert not only upon the young men resident in the city or locality in which it may exist, but upon those who may come from other and distant parts of the country, and especially those who are "strangers in a strange land." To every city there is added almost daily numbers of the two latter classes mentioned,—and we know in how many instances the "reception committees" in connection with the associations have extended the welcoming hand, and by kindly offices have assisted in finding suitable boarding houses and employment, and in many ways have evinced their desire to interest and aid. But the benefits arising from these associations do not end here. They not only seek to promote the temporal welfare of our young men, but also their social and intellectual good, by providing, for their social good, cheerful and comfortable rooms and surroundings, where, with pleasant associates, they may spend their evenings, instead of being compelled to seek those companionships and influences that tend to drag down to ruin, or of spending their time alone in their own solitary rooms; whilst, for their intellectual good, libraries, papers, magazines, lectures on interesting subjects, and classes for instruction are provided. Every available opportunity to improve their social and intellectual condition is utilized, as has been so well illustrated by the past and present unflagging efforts of the officers of the Y. M. C. A. of this city. Nor do the benefits rest here; for while endeavoring to shield them from influences that tend to degrade, they at the same time seek to inculcate those higher truths that satisfy the cravings of man's spiritual nature and makes him "wise unto salvation," and, we trust that not only the one in Toronto, but that every similar association, may long continue to exert an ever widening influence for good.

THE LAW OF SOCIAL REFORM.

In order to understand, to direct and to shape rightly the present efforts of labor for organizing itself the leading power of Society and State, it is necessary to consult history, social science and philosophy. The laboring masses of this country then will learn the true meaning of their yearnings and see the way clear to their fulfilment. The relations of capital to labor are the same everywhere, and its harshness is only mitigated by incidental and transient advantages of the position of laborers, as, for instance, these last few years in the United States. The history of social reform movements in Europe is therefore of the highest meaning and importance to the laborers everywhere. It is instructive for us to see the weapons the English, French and German laborers used in their struggle against capital, and we may profit as well by their failures as by their victories.

There is one feature in the struggle of European workmen for emancipation which distinguishes them from the Trades' Union and Trades' Assembly movement in this country. We shall, in a later article, try to give the reasons for that difference. It is this: While in this country the workingmen believed at the start that they could accomplish their emancipation by the means of mere private associations, without the aid of Government, and, as it were outside of the State, the laborers in the old country all started out with the belief that it was only by the State power that they could be successful. The aim, therefore, has been all the time to become rulers of the State, and thereby rulers of Society. Nor was this doctrine without foundation in the preceding march of social development. It has been customary to consider civilized society as essentially consisting of four different classes, estates or interests. History, indeed, for the past eighty years has been nothing but the story of the conflict, alternate victories and defeats of these antagonistic class interests. The great want of the present time is a history of the last thirty years, written from the standpoint of the working classes. The French revolution of 1789 was the battle of the third estate, or the middle classes against royalty, seconded partly by church and nobles. But it was not before 1830 that the victory of the middle class became a complete one. Then the new aristocracy of money takes the place of the old nobles, and the industrial barons, or princes of industry, the representatives of the great manufacturing interests, occupied the seats vacated by the descendants of the old barons of the middle ages.

The year 1848 marks the beginning of a new era. The people—the workingmen—found that they had been cheated out of the fruits of the different revolutions, and the battle of the fourth estate commenced. Workingmen and the friends of the workingmen were at once placed at the head of the provisional government that followed the revolution of the 24th of February, 1848. The laborers looked to that government for guidance and support. They hoped to be able to shape the laws of France in the interest of labor, by mens of universal suffrage, by which they hoped to hold the whole power of the State in their hands forever.

Louis Napoleon, with the help of an ignorant peasantry, pushed the pioneer of a new era of mankind, the laborer, from the stage. Still even he had to bow to the new current; to conciliate the power which now and then, under his despotic reign, knew how to make itself felt. Napoleon taxed the rich and increased the national debt, in order to give the laboring masses of his capital good wages and steady employment. But he did not succeed in stifling their sentiments; the workingmen of the Faubourgs of Paris sent as their representatives to the legislative chambers men opposed to the corruption and despotism of the imperial regime; men prepared to fight the battles of freedom first, against the Emperor in order to pave the way to the greater battle that has for its aim the organization and supreme rule of labor in Society and State, and who, despite the brutality and reverses to which they have subsequently been subjected—even under a so-called republican regime—they are under other auspices doubtless destined to win.

In this struggle of the laboring masses of France an unhealthy tendency is patent. There is too much reliance placed upon the brutal power of the State. It has been looked upon as a grand machine by which steady employment, good wages, cheap wine and low taxes ought to be guaranted to every workman, without his co-operation and individual effort. Society as it appears in all the dreams of communism, is nothing but an immense barrack, wiping out individuality and distributing labor and enjoyment with a terrible and impossible partiality. But it is not in the destruction of property that the salvation of the laborer can be found. Property and capital must be secondary to labor; must be its greatest helpmate and handmaid, and Proudhon, no doubt said a great truth when he declared "between communism and property the foundation of a new world has been laid."

It is only by the combination of State and individuals that the great social problem of the future can be solved. France tried to solve it by the State organization alone, and failed. Germany took the other course since the defeat of 1849. In a future article we shall see how far the efforts of workingmen's associations and co-operative states have been successful in Germany.—*Workingman's Advocate.*

A Proclamation has been issued from the Local Government, appointing Thursday the 6th of November, as a Public Holiday, in order that this day may be observed as a day of General Thanksgiving to Almighty God for all His Mercies.