

THE

ONTARIO WORKMAN.

THE EQUALIZATION OF ALL ELEMENTS OF SOCIETY IN THE SOCIAL SCALE SHOULD BE THE TRUE AIM OF CIVILIZATION.

VOL. I.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1872.

NO. 1.

THE NINE-HOURS MOVEMENT.

Grand Demonstration on Monday.

GREAT PROCESSION OF WORKMEN.

Addresses in the Queen's Park.

OVER 10,000 PERSONS PRESENT!

On Monday last a grand mass meeting demonstration of the workmen of this city, called at the instance of the Toronto Trades' Assembly, was held, as an expression of sympathy for the printers and bookbinders, and in support of the Nine-hour Movement. Soon after twelve o'clock, the space in front of the Assembly Hall was densely crowded, and about one o'clock the work of forming the procession began, which was completed in the following order:—

Band of the 10th Royals,
The British Ensign,
Iron Moulders' Union,
Bricklayers' and Masons' Union,
Workingmen of no organization,
Band of Christian Brothers' Academy,
Cigar Makers' Union,
Coopers' Union,
Coach Makers' Union,
Blacksmiths' and Machinists' Union,
R. Hay & Co.'s Employees,
Bakers' Union,
Queen's Own Band,
Varnishers' and Polishers' Union,
Knights of St. Crispin,
Amalgamated Engineers' Union,
Young Irishmen's Band,
The Union Jack and Stars and Stripes entwined,
Typographical Union,
Bookbinders' Union,
Toronto Trades' Assembly.

The men marched four abreast, and the procession proved perhaps the largest ever held by the workmen of this city—it being estimated that it was composed of upwards of two thousand persons. The bands struck up their stirring strains, and the procession moved off along the following route:—Starting from the Trades' Assembly Hall on King street, it proceeded west to Brock street, thence to Queen street, along Queen street east to George street, from George street to King street as far as Yonge street, up Yonge street to the College Avenue to the Queen's Park.

All along the route thousands of spectators thronged the sidewalk, and the windows of the houses were also filled with ladies, who cheered the procession as it passed in a manner which evidently showed that their sympathies were with the workmen in their endeavour to obtain the object for which they were striving.

The processionists on passing THE LEADER Office cheered lustily, but on passing THE GLOBE Office a contemptuous silence was observed, with the exception of a few who could not refrain from giving vent to a groan.

On reaching the Queen's Park the procession was opened out into two lines, leaving an avenue up the centre, through which the Typographical and Bookbinders' Unions marched, headed by the band, and passing under the Union Jack and the American Stars and Stripes to the large platform which is erected there for the purpose of holding public meetings. This honour was given to the Typographical and Bookbinders' Unions on account of their being the leaders in the nine-hours movement. As the two Unions passed between the lines they were loudly cheered by their brother workmen.

As the procession neared the Park, a heavy snow storm came on, which had not, however, the least effect in dampening the ardour of the processionists, and on reaching the platform from which the speaking was to take place, there could not have been less than ten thousand persons massed on all sides of the platform. As the members of the Trades' Assembly—who escorted the procession on the occasion—ascended the platform, cheers long, loud, and hearty,

went up from the assembled thousands. So soon as silence could be obtained, Mr. Williams, President of the Trades' Assembly, addressed the audience in a few brief words, remarking that on account of the somewhat unpleasant state of the weather, and the number of gentlemen who were present for the purpose of addressing them, it was not his intention to detain them with any observations of his own, and asking a patient hearing for the speakers, introduced to the audience

Dr. Hall, who said that when the agitation of the nine hours system was commenced, his sympathies were not so much for the man who did the work as for those outside; but now he knew by the world's history that where the advancement of learning had been favoured, there also had the world's advancement been made. He contended that it was necessary for the working class to have a certain amount of time to devote to study, to instruct their families in the general ways of sobriety and order. It had been observed that the men who worked the hardest were the men who were best in preserving order. It had been written in the Scriptures that man should earn his bread by the sweat of his brow; that had been carried out to the letter. The workmen were the most useful and beneficial men to society. The great principle which induced him to say anything on the movement was the principle of Sabbath observance. A man working all the week from morning till night had no opportunity of putting on his best clothes and going out with his family, except on Sundays, on which day he (the workingman) did so, instead of going to church. If a man had a little more time for study or recreation on week days there would be no excuse for their non-observance of the Sabbath in a proper manner. Whether they set aside the question or not, it was well known that the workingman must have a certain amount of freedom and time for recreation, otherwise they would be mere machines, as though worked by a lever. He referred to the large amount of labour-saving machinery in use, and asked who was to be benefitted by it? Were the men to be benefitted or were the masters? The machines were invented by the workingmen, and were they not to receive some of the benefits arising therefrom? The question to be discussed was, whether they were to be an intelligent class of men, or were they to be merely machines to be worked at the will and pleasure of their employers. He could not say whether the men were receiving a proportionate amount of pay for their work; he could only speak of the movement in furtherance of civilization? He hoped when this great question was over that the working class would show that they recognised the God in heaven, and not give their enemies a chance of slandering them, but conduct themselves as a christian community would wish them to. (Cheers.)

Mr. E. K. Dodds said that never in the history of Toronto had a larger meeting of the citizens assembled than on that occasion. It was only the agitation of a great social question that could bring together 10,000 of the workmen of the city of Toronto. (Cheers.) He thought the hand-writing on the wall was plain. This was the commencement of an era, the precursor of a great and peaceful revolution. That revolution must be worked out on a broad basis. The champions of this nine hours movement had come forward in the light of day, and had said, "We are not ashamed; we are fighting for a principle which can bear the light; they may double our police force, and watch us upon the streets, but, as honest citizens, as true and honourable men, we care not for being watched, because our movements will stand inspection!" (Loud cheers.) This was no local cry, no sectional question, but the workingmen of Toronto were merely echoing the sentiments of the workmen of the whole universe over. They struck the key note in England, which was re-echoed in the United States, and this was not a mere American device or dodge, but the outspoken expression of the true working Canadians of this country. He found in one of the city newspapers that morning, an appeal strong and forcible in favour of the movement for an increase of wages among the workmen of Warwickshire in England. What did he find the mighty GLOBE saying? That the workingmen in Warwickshire had long been down-trodden, that they had not received the due reward of their labour, that granting them the increase demanded would better their condition and enable them to afford the money requisite to bring them out to this country. The same organ came out the open opponent of the nine hours system, "Stamp it out! Put it down! because it does not agree with our principles." The GLOBE said they hoped in the coming year there would be an influx of immigrants, that by coming to this country they would better their condition, and make for themselves comfortable homes, because labour here was

free, because here the workingman was respected, and was paid the value of his labour. But in the next column they found 160 names of the manufacturers of Toronto, men who had been pushed, induced, almost forced into giving their aid to crush the workingmen of this city. (Cheers.) They had not the throne here, but they had the people, and the people had the power. (Renewed cheering.) The wealth of this country had been increased by the energy, the perseverance, the united toil of the workmen of this country. They had no aristocracy here, but the aristocracy of labour, and the man who by the sweat of his brow made himself a position, stood the equal of any man in this country. This agitation had been conducted in a proper and Christian-like spirit, not pushed forward by the aid of brute force, but as a strong appeal to the reasoning powers of the people of this country. The workmen of Toronto said 54 hours a week was enough for any man to work. He asked those present, he asked every workingman of the city of Toronto, he went further, he asked the masters themselves if they could place their finger upon one solitary act whereby the men of this city had endeavoured to coerce the masters into any measure whatever. The workmen said—"You own the capital, and we own the capital too; our labour is our capital, and we say that 54 hours' capital is enough in a week." The masters would not give in, these men would go elsewhere, where not only muscle was valued, but intellectual capacity also. (Cheers.) There was no question which had so occupied the attention of workmen, and of the masses of the people, as this which they were now agitating. It had been agitated strongly but calmly, and recognizing the truth of the motto of the societies that "Union is Strength," it was only necessary for the workmen to back up the movement in order to insure success. He did not believe that political matters should be brought into this question, but he asked them, the workmen, representing the power of the country, why it was, when men came forward to represent their interests, that they did not select those who would go and fight the battle of the workmen in Parliament? They had the power; let them see that they used it. Let them take no uncertain reply from a candidate, but make him say, "I will advocate those principles in favour of the workmen of this country, because they are founded on justice and truth. They had a free country; they wanted laws broad and even, distributed justly over all sections of the people. The G. W. Railway Company at Hamilton had granted the nine hours principle. (Cheers.) That was a happy omen of their success, and showed an appreciation of the wants of his fellow-men on the part of the Managing Director of that Railway. The GLOBE stated, day after day, that trades' unions were detrimental to capitalists. He alleged that trades' union movements had been for the elevation and improvement of mankind in general. Workmen desired to give an honest return for the wages they received, but, when once they put down their foot on a principle, they would not swerve from it. Notwithstanding all the combinations of master printers, the power of the people must conquer, and that monster gathering was the precursor of the nine-hours movement. Mr. Dodds retired amidst prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.

D. Riddell said he wished it to be understood that he was there at the invitation of the Trades Assembly, from a call of duty, not as a factionist or conspirator, not as an advocate of class against class, but as an advocate of truth. He would tell his hearers that there was no idea prevailing and one which would prevail. He had no time to look at a paper for the past ten days, and had had no time to prepare his address. He had, indeed, just come from the small-pox hospital, and had only thought out a few remarks. He was a workingman himself and his heart was with workingmen. It was unfortunate that at the present time newspapers were directed by interested parties. There was at all times too much faith on newspapers, and it was a prevailing vice for people to run to look at the editorial in a paper, for truth. Editorials gave very little truth—more often untruth. They were only the exponent of the ideas of the readers, and not the father of thought but the child of the thought of others, and very often an illegitimate one. When the masses were struggling to obtain an object, then they were not supported by the papers; but, when there is a chance of success, then they congratulate them on their perseverance. Many papers, too, were behind the times; they supported tyranny and the doctrines of the sixteenth century, instead of those of the decadence of the nineteenth. He hoped his hearers would act upon the precept, "Forgive your enemies," and not act as conspirators or ruffians or bullies; but would go to their masters and state their cases impassionately, and they would not doubt be heard. He wished they would not strike as long as they could do otherwise. If they perse-

vered in this course they would certainly succeed. (Applause.)

Mr. Beaty, M.P., who on coming forward was received with loud and prolonged cheering, returned his sincere thanks to those who had invited him to the present meeting. He would say that he did not come prepared with notes, but simply to declare his true sentiments and without guarding his expressions. Before speaking upon the subject of the meeting, he would refer to the occasion which enabled the meeting to be held, viz: the recovery of the Prince of Wales. He knew the sympathy that had been felt through the country and British Dominion by every Christian, not only for the Prince but for his widowed mother during the illness of the Prince. No doubt every one of his hearers had offered up prayers for the Prince, and God had heard and answered them. They had no doubt not waited for the present occasion to offer up their thanks. With regard to the subject of the meeting, it was not a local one, but a question of humanity—one that all men were interested in—the question of labour interesting and influencing every one. (Hear, hear.) Much is said about the labouring man, but who is it that supports the do-nothing? The labourer; and it was absurd to suppose that he had no right to ask what he chose for his own. If he had 50 yards of cloth, who had a right to say that he should not demand what he chose for it—no one was obliged to take it if he did not choose. The labourer in this country did not stand in the same position as the European labourer. Here he was not a drug in the market, and therefore he ought to get the best price for his labour. As their representative in Parliament, his business would be to see that no statute, were passed in the behalf of the minority. He must say that all humanity owes a debt of gratitude to the printers. The mechanics owe it to them, that the movement is succeeding. They would certainly succeed if they tried. There was no occasion to be ashamed of labour. History had demonstrated that God sent man to labour, even before his fall. Labour is not the result of sin. He sympathized with the movement. He regretted to see, however, men leaving the country because they could not get full price for their labour here; but if men could get more money for their labour south of the line 45, it was only natural that they should go. The man who would attempt to drive the bone and sinew out, was a short-sighted one. He would say a word as to master printers. What were they? Many of them were men with whom his hearers would not trust a dollar. (Hear, hear.) It often happens that when a man made a few dollars more than his fellow workmen, he became one of the most tyrannical of his class. The labourer's is an honourable task, and the men who laboured with their own hands were the best of labourers. Christ laboured and so did his Apostles. Labour makes nature wealthy, and raised great men to their high positions. He saw before him men of intelligence, who were able to discriminate between right and wrong. (Cheers.) He was glad to see that the printers had decided to start an organ of their own. As a newspaper proprietor he was in no degree jealous, but as such he would do all he could to help it. All was not gospel in newspapers, but still they were not to be despised, and had done much for the public. This paper, for a small sum, would give fifty-two columns of contents, instructive and useful. People would at times say that union is injurious to humanity, but the man who says that forgets the example shown by the unity of former days—the union which brings us to love each other. He wished those men who talked so flippantly of unions to bear this in mind—that nothing could be done without union. Union would propagate the teaching of the Christian religion. Union was indeed strength. He hoped they would continue to be united, and would let neither nationality nor any other consideration divide them, but would show that their intelligence was equal to their cause, and they were determined to get what they desired in a legitimate manner. Doubtless the opposition would be most pleased to be able to record that this meeting broke up with a disturbance. It was no doubt true that all unions could not be looked upon as saints. There were some who would go wrong, but as a whole in our cause the unions were law-abiding. If they departed from that rule, or attempted, in consequence of their numbers, to accomplish what they ought not they would fail. They would show the country that their demands and their means of obtaining those demands were just. He could assure them that he should have the utmost pleasure in performing his duties in the Dominion House of Commons in sympathy with the wishes of the people. His power was delegated; and it would be dishonourable to use that delegated power to his own interests. They would do well to watch their representative as well as their newspapers and to ascertain their antecedents. We have a constitution emanating from the people, but we have come to be deeply thankful to Her Majesty for giving us the power of legislating. The charter, given by the Queen was untouched in a letter, and we had the power of sending men to make our laws for us. We heard at times much said about the withdrawal of troops; but we must not be ungrateful. England would, as she has over done, protect her subjects, if necessary. It would now, however, be degrading to us to make a cry that the people of England did not maintain an army to protect the laws of Canada. An example might be drawn from the Corporation of Toronto. That Corporation made city laws, but England did not send policemen to patrol the streets. And so, when the Dominion makes laws she supports

them herself. Nor did he complain of the centralization of the troops either from military or economic views. If invaded, she could send a fleet that could blockade every port in the United States. She could also concentrate her troops quicker than the United States even could. England never abandoned her subjects. England asked nothing from us and let us not be ungrateful. England's sons permitted themselves to be taxed formerly to maintain an army to protect Canada for those yet to come. Let us not, therefore, be unjust to the memory of our forefathers. Now, in consequence, we had this great country with plenty of land for all. Let them persevere and they would get what they wanted, viz., a good day's pay for a fair day's labour. They had a right to ask what they chose for their labour. (Cheers.) A case in point was that of the brickmakers. Some years ago bricks were \$4 a thousand, now they were \$5 to \$10. Yet there was no cry against the brickmakers. It is a matter in their own hands, and the master printers had no more right to refuse than the master brickmakers. If their labour is wanted the article will sell as in the case of bricks. He would tell his hearers that long before ever a man asked him for the advance he had determined to give it. He was sure there would be no bitterness between the masters and men. If the employers don't want the labour they need not have it; but he trusted that his hearers would not, by any action, bring reproach upon themselves. He was, as he always had been, a friend of order. He concluded by impressing upon his hearers the divine doctrine to "do to others as they would be done by." (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

SECOND SET OF SPEECHES.

Soon after the speaking began, it being quite evident that in consequence of the immense concourse of people, and the utter impossibility of the speakers being heard by all present, it was deemed necessary to organize another meeting at the opposite side of the platform from which addresses were then being delivered. At the request of the President of the Assembly, Mr. Hewitt, Cor. Sec. of that body, with the assistance of several gentlemen undertook the conducting of such meeting, which was accordingly held. We regret we are unable to present the stirring speeches delivered to the length we should have wished, and we can only furnish the following synopsis:—

Mr. Hewitt, expressed his pleasure at the presence of so vast a crowd of tradesmen on that occasion, and stated that he felt certain of victory. He urged upon the various unions to be firm and respectful, to stand shoulder to shoulder, and if they did so, he felt satisfied that victory would crown their efforts. He considered it necessary to have the hours of labour shortened, in order that the workingmen might have an opportunity to improve themselves intellectually and physically; and he hoped, the good work already so auspiciously inaugurated would be carried on until the working men were entirely successful. He would not detain his audience upon this occasion as there were several gentlemen to follow him. He then introduced

Mr. Grant, a stonecutter, who, upon coming forward, was warmly received. He spoke of the good effects of the short-hour system in England, and urged upon his fellow-workmen of Toronto to be firm and firm in their demands, in order that if they could not have them acquiesced in they would be enabled to go elsewhere. He regretted that one of his own trade had gone home from this country, and misrepresented Canada. He referred to the statement made by the Hon. Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the workingmen could not be entrusted with the franchise; but he was made to change his opinion when he saw 50,000 respectable men marching in procession in London. He was particularly severe upon the various masters in the city who had formed a union for the purpose of opposing the object which the workingmen had at heart; and maintained that it would be impossible to stem the tide of popular opinion in favour of the nine hours movement.

Mr. Andrew Scott next addressed the meeting, as follows:—

Fellow-workmen—Notwithstanding the cooling element that is now pouring down from the heavens above us, there is a beam of cheerfulness shining over the scene, and a manifesting of warmth and enthusiasm within, depicted on every countenance before me. The opportunity unexpectedly given to lift up my voice on this truly auspicious occasion is to me a source of very great pleasure. (Applause.) The demonstration we are now witnessing tells in unmistakable language that the workmen of Toronto have the nine hours movement at heart. (Cheers.) There cannot be many here who have not sympathy with the leaders of this great social reform. (Applause.) And we ought to feel proud of the fact that such a congregation of workmen should assemble together and conduct themselves throughout in such an orderly and praiseworthy manner to promote such a noble cause. (Cheers.) Many and varied have been the means adopted by those who are opposing this movement to prevent its growth and success; but all to little or no purpose; and the present occasion undoubtedly speaks volumes in favour of the movement. (Cheers.) Let us hope that this mass demonstration will soon be followed by many more of a similar character, and thus

[CONCLUDED ON P. 2]

Poetry.

LABOR IS HONOR.

Labor is honor! God's spirit hath spoken: This is the song that His universe sings; Through the vast fields of creation unbroken...

All the grand deeds that are grandest in story, Living through centuries treasured and bright; All the great lives that are dearest to glory...

Not to the eye that glanceth there lightly Both the bright look of the heaven unfold; Not to the spirit that tremeth there rightly...

Not on her brow doth the earth bear all brightness, Deep in her breast do the rich diamonds shine; Down in the wave is the pearl's soft whiteness...

Light to the mind that in darkness was clouded, Strength to the spirit that weakness had touched; Joy to the soul that in sorrow was shrouded...

Tales and Sketches.

DERRICK HALSEY.

"Life has been a rare gift—a rich gift to me. So dear to me, in fact, that I care very little when or how I lose it. It's a play not worth the candle." And Derrick Halsey, as he spoke, lifted a pained, almost defiant face to the skies above him.

to make hay while the sun shines. And how is Rene? "Well for him, and preaching me a sermon of content daily!" "You are a good sister to that boy, Hetty."

mended matters not one whit—rather precipitated affairs. So Susie was taken to Boston, and placed under the supervision of a long-headed, scheming woman—hustled in with a crowd of apprentices, some of them wild, rude girls, unfit companions for my lily-bud.

presence might be near. Her third child lay dead in the room, a little mite of a creature with a ghastly, pinched face. She pointed to it daily—no tears, no complainings.

God and his own soul only know how that man had suffered. As he had despairingly told Trell, "He had had a tough job of it all his life." Poor fellow! underneath his constrained, un-democratic exterior he was tender and sensitive as any woman; craving love and sympathy, wanting to feel himself linked to the great human family by an indissoluble chain.

Tyrannical Arrest of Citizens.

INDIGNATION MASS MEETING.

4,000 Persons Present.

One of those sudden expressions of popular feeling was called forth in the city on Tuesday night, by the extraordinary arrests which were made that morning in connection with the printers' strike. As is well known, when the fact that twenty-four warrants had been issued for the arrest of the whole of the Committee of the Typographical Union, the excitement in town, especially among the workmen, ran high, and it was resolved by those having the management of these things, to hold a mass meeting on the market square in the evening. Accordingly, a large procession, accompanied by a band of music, marched from the Trades Assembly Hall, King street west, to the Square, where they arrived about half-past seven. Between that time and eight o'clock, the concourse there swelled to enormous proportions, and the immense space became packed with human beings. Standing on the steps which led up to the Council Chamber, the sea of uplifted faces all turned to that direction was a sight to be remembered.

Mr. John Hewitt presided. Mr. Caprol was the first to address the multitude, which he did in a most energetic manner, eliciting cheers at every popular allusion. After he had finished, there were loud cries for Mr. E. K. Dadds, who, in a clear, ringing voice, made a telling speech. He said that if they had been the lawless mob which these arrests would make it appear, he for one would not be found there; but he knew that it was quite the contrary. He advised them to continue as they had begun, to pursue their aim in the same lawful, orderly fashion, and they were sure to gain it. He spoke of the necessity of having the laws altered with regard to Trades' Unions, and reminded them that they had the remedy in their own hands. It was for them to return the proper men to Parliament—men who would see that their interests were guarded, and that there should not be one law for the master and another for the workman. His address was frequently interrupted by immense applause, and on concluding was cheered to the echo.

Mr. Andrew Scott, in moving the resolution: "That this meeting views with indignation the outrage that has this day been committed upon a peaceful community, by the arrest of twenty-four highly respected workmen, and pledges its determination to support them under all circumstances; and further resolves to use all available means for the repeal of any law that might exist to warrant such an unjustifiable interference with the rights of the people," spoke to the following effect:—"Frequently have I had the opportunity of addressing meetings of my fellow-workmen, not only in Toronto, but in different towns in the Dominion, upon the great question which is now agitating the public; but never before did it fall to my lot to address such a vast concourse of people under such extraordinary circumstances as have called us together to-night. Throughout the whole history of the present agitation, sound judgment, good sense, and exemplary conduct have been the distinguished characteristics of the promoters of this movement, while the means that have been adopted by its opponents are at once dishonourable, unchristian, and unmanly. (Cheers.) It would be difficult to find, in the history of any country, an instance that could, for one moment, be compared to the diabolical outrage that has this day been perpetrated by the members of that "Unholy Alliance" upon the most intelligent and respectable citizens of Toronto. (Cheers.) It is a transaction that shall be recorded on the pages of Canadian history, and generations yet unborn shall rise up in condemnation of such an ignoble action. (Applause.) Men of Toronto, it is highly expedient that you continue to manifest that spirit of patient forbearance that you have hitherto done. (Applause.) The eyes of the toiling millions throughout the world are witnessing your conduct, and especially the working men of this extensive country are regarding you as the pioneers of this great reform, and feel that while you are fighting the battle for yourselves you are also fighting for them. (Cheers.) Continue in the grand and dignified march of progress that we have commenced in the inauguration of this movement, submit calmly to the indignities that the employers are stooping to, resting assured that there are better times coming. Soon shall the battle be over and the victory won, and peace and felicity reign supreme throughout the length and breadth of the land. (Great applause.) With these rambling remarks I beg to move the resolution which I have just read. (Cheers.)

Cries were raised in the crowd for A. W. Lauder, M. P. P., who was standing on the City Hall steps. Mr. Hewitt called on Mr. Lauder to address the meeting, and on his taking the stand set apart for the speakers, was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers. He (Mr. Lauder) said he had come to this meeting not expecting to be called upon to speak, but merely to hear for himself what charge had been made against the workmen of Toronto, but as he had been asked to address them he was not afraid nor unwilling to state what he thought of the circumstances connected with the movement of the Master Printers which had called together this immense gathering of his fellow citizens. He would assure the workmen that there were many in Toronto who sympathized with them who did not think it prudent perhaps to speak out. He had little sympathy with those who held back to see who should finally have to give way. Right is right no matter if it is the poor man or the labourer contending against the rich or the masters and owners of parks or palaces. (Loud cheers, and cries of down with Brown, the Globe, and the Bowpark bulls.) Since this movement commenced, he (Mr. L.) had always said that nine hours should have been accepted by the Master Printers as a good day's work, and was as long as any man should be asked to toil, especially in a climate like ours. (Cheers.) He said the meeting was called, as he understood, not so much to discuss the movement as to express their views as to the conduct of certain persons calling themselves the Master Printers Association, in causing the arrest of a number of leading members of the Typo-

graphical Union. No one was more surprised than he (Mr. L.) was on reading the opinion of Mr. Harrison, as published in the *Globe*, regarding the legality of combinations of workmen. Mr. Harrison states that modern legislation in England has legalized combinations of workmen for the purpose of regulating wages, but he could find no such legislation in this country. Now, these Master Printers having taken advantage of this absence of legislation in Canada, and having caused the arrest of peaceable citizens, he considered their conduct disgraceful, and utterly at variance with the spirit of freedom and equality which prevailed in this the finest, and he might say the nearest independent of our Colonial possessions of our beloved Sovereign. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) The old Common Law of England was in many respects good, but in others oppressive and harsh; and because it was found to be against unions, you peaceful unions of workmen, such as the Typographical Union, these Masters take advantage of it, and have caused the arrest of some 24 of your fellow-workmen. Gentlemen, some of the tyrants will hear of this again. Some of them call themselves Reformers—they must belong to that class who lived before the Habeas Corpus Act. They would wish us back under the old Common Law of England, before any Magna Charter and the hundreds of the grand and humane Acts were wrung from tyrants for the protection of the liberties of the people, and the granting of equal rights to all, rich and poor, capitalist and labourer. (Great Cheering.) If the law is found to be as Mr. Harrison has advised these men, then the sooner it is changed the better. (Cheers.) Shall we be behind the old land where the distinction of class is so patent to even the casual visitor, in granting to workmen the privilege of meeting and organizing and declaring in a peaceable way how long they shall work, for whom they shall work, and when they shall work? (Cries of "No! no! we will have it.") Certainly not, and workmen to a very large extent, have the matter in their own hands. Gentlemen, you nearly all have votes—you appoint the men to frame your laws—see that at the first opportunity an Act is introduced by the men appointed to represent you granting what your fellow-workmen in England enjoys. He (Mr. L.) was pleased to see that the working men of Toronto had friends in the Legislature, and no doubt their rights would be protected; and if a law similar to the one in force in England was introduced into a Canadian Legislature, he would like to see the man who would vote against it. It would certainly not be the members for Toronto, who were the representatives of working men. But, gentlemen, you need no advocates outside of your own ranks. From what I have heard here to-night, I am satisfied you have amongst you men well able to advocate your views, and to assert your rights anywhere—yes, even in the halls of the Legislature. (Cheers.) There are men lending this determined resistance to your reasonable demands, and who have been most active in dogging the footsteps of your active men, who call themselves Liberals and Reformers, and who have shouted equal rights to all and no class legislation, in days gone by, until they were hoarse. You can now see what it all amounts to—their pockets. (Shouts, "Brown, down with the tyrant!") What do they care for you or your families, when their pockets are touched. They would take the very bread out of the mouths of your wives and children, (as they have many a time done before in another way,) if their not doing so would decrease the revenue from the sale of their wares. (The *Globe*; we'll fix Brown.) Yes, you may well cry "Brown, Brown." If we were met under other circumstances I should have something to say about him and his slanderous publications and tyrannical treatment of printers; but a good opportunity will come some of these days. Men of different political views are here to-night, and you are not met to discuss politics, but to exchange views on a great social question—(Cries of "Give it to him.")—a question affecting every working man in Canada who is a member of any trades organization whatever. Remember as the law now stands you cannot form any combination to fix the rate of wages, even according to Mr. Harrison's advice to these "masters"—and they seem to have regarded his opinion as a sound one, by acting on the law as it stands. It is a common remark on the streets that amidst all the excitement the workmen of Toronto have conducted themselves peaceably, and with honor to themselves. Avoid anything like a breach of the peace, gentlemen. They would be very glad if you would commit acts of rowdiness. Your conduct is now praised in this respect; let it continue to be so. Remember your families. Remember the dear ones many of you have depending on you. With dignity and in a manly way continue the assertion of what you believe to be right; and agitate for the modification of the harsh and effete law which has been put in force to deprive some of you of your liberty. (Cheers, and cries of "Who will.") What man is there among you who thinks less of your friends who have been today arrested, and, but for friendly services, would have been incarcerated with the common felons on the banks of the Don? Not one! ("No, no," and cheers.) You must stand by these men; and he (Mr. L.) knew they would. Again, gentlemen, let me urge you to avoid anything unbecoming respectable men and good citizens; and remember many sympathize with you, although they have not an opportunity as he (Mr. L.) had had to-night to give expression to it. Mr. Lauder, in conclusion, said he had much pleasure in seconding the resolution. (Loud and long continued cheers.)

Mr. Rodon, of THE LEADER, was then called upon, and spoke at some length in defence of the rights of those who had been arrested. He maintained that it appeared as if this attempt to interfere with the liberty of the Printers and Bookbinders Unions had been made for the purpose of provoking a breach of the peace; but he trusted that law and order would be upheld at all hazards, in order that the strike would be continued to the close in a gentlemanly and respectable manner. He assured the meeting that the workmen might depend upon the hearty support and co-operation of the LEADER.

Mr. Williams, President of the Trades' Assembly, one of the persons against whom a warrant had been issued, and one who, with the others arrested were out on bail pending their trial next Thursday, was then called upon, and in a speech of some length and much merit, counselled his fellow-workmen not to commit themselves, but to continue to show that they could conduct their own affairs in a manner creditable to them as law-abiding citizens. He said that he stood there as one of the martyrs—if they so chose to term those who had been arrested—and he must say that, although it was the first time he had ever appeared at the bar of even a police court, he knew he was

suffering for a right principle, and was therefore ready so to suffer. He said that if they were not to have the liberty which they required, the consequence would be that they would be driven to seek it elsewhere, but he did not think that things were so bad as that, for if they continue united, it was a moral impossibility but that they would gain their point. This speaker was warmly applauded by the assembly, and on concluding received quite an ovation.

Mr. John Hewitt, Chairman, then came forward, and said that before concluding the meeting he would congratulate the workmen of the city of Toronto for the lively interest they manifested in the welfare and liberty of their fellow-men who have been the subjects of an uncalled-for outrage this day under the name of law, and I further feel that it would be ungrateful on my part, as presiding officer of this vast assembly, if I should allow you to separate without returning you my hearty thanks for the gentlemanly and orderly manner in which you have conducted yourselves this evening, under such trying circumstances. I believe one of the objects of the opposition throughout the present agitation has been to irritate you the workmen to commit some overt act, but in this they will miserably fail. The good sense and judgment of the workmen of Toronto will prevent them from doing anything that would lower them in the estimation of their friends either in this city or the surrounding country, and again thanking you on the part of the Trades Assembly, I feel confident that the good conduct that has characterized you and gained the respect of all impartial people for you, will continue until success shall crown your efforts.

Mr. Nye, Sec. of Hay & Co's Cabinet Factory, Mr. Grant, of the Stone-cutters' Union, and Mr. Dowdy, of the Bookbinders' Union, also made telling speeches, but we regret we have been unable to procure a synopsis of them.

A somewhat ludicrous incident occurred early in the evening, which shows how the fiscal imagination is somewhat excited. Before the arrival of the main body of the Trade Unionists, a small crowd had gathered in the Market Square. One solitary policeman, evidently a new hand at his business, was perambulating about, requesting the people to move on. He was subjected to a considerable amount of chaffing, of course, and finally moved off slowly. Glancing over his shoulder he perceived that the crowd were moving in his direction, and no doubt thinking that the Philistines were upon him, took to his heels and ran for refuge into No. 1 Station House, where he reported that there was going to be a riot and that he had to run for his life! This was the only alarming episode of the evening.

THE ARREST.

The case of the members of the Strike Committee arrested on a charge of conspiracy, was heard before Mr. MacNabb, P. M., this morning. Mr. Mackenzie appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. A. W. Lauder and Mr. McMichael for the defence. The prosecution brought forward four witnesses, Parkes, Hawkins and Doudie, ex-members of the Union—and Detective O'Neil. But very little of importance was elicited, and at 4 p.m. the case was postponed till the 6th of May next.

We regret, in consequence of this unrighteous persecution, that we have been somewhat delayed in issuing our paper, as three of the staff were among those arrested.

It is something rather strange, that members of the Government secret service are allowed to work up private interests at the people's expense, as in the case of Mr. O'Neil, a Government officer, whom Mr. Brown of the *Globe* has secured to procure him help. Do we pay those men for this purpose. How is it?

NOTICE.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Toronto Co-operative Printing Association will be held in the Assembly Hall, on Saturday evening next, at half past-seven o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as matters of importance will be transacted.

THE TRADES' ASSEMBLY.

We have been requested to notify the delegates to the Trades' Assembly, that a meeting of that body will be held in the Assembly Hall, on Friday evening, 19th inst., at half-past seven o'clock. As business of considerable importance will be transacted, it is important that all delegates should be present.

THE "UNHOLY ALLIANCE."

We commend the following letter to our readers. Messrs. McLeish & Co. have been amongst the most faithful of the members of the master printers' "union," but the utter intolerance and high-handed proceedings of the "masters" have at length compelled them to withdraw from that body.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LEADER.

Sir,—At a meeting of the Master Printers' Association to-day, we learn that that society is responsible for the action taken yesterday in reference to the arrest of certain printers of Toronto, for the alleged crime of conspiracy.

Our views on this subject are entirely different to those held by the above Association.

Our strong conviction is, that the employes have the same right to conspire, combine or unite as the employers, and indeed both have done so. Cases of intimidation may have occurred by individual members of the Typo-

graphical Society. That ought to be put an end to; but to arrest for combination or conspiracy, we think is very wrong.

We, therefore, very much regret that the Master Printers' Association should have been so ill-advised, for we do not believe they are true to themselves in taking such a step. We believe it to be unjust; and we think few intelligent men will venture to contradict us when we assert that it is highly impolitic.

Indeed, so improper and unjust does this action seem to us, that we have given notice to the Master Printers' Association that not only will we discountenance such unprecedented and preposterous proceedings, but shall withdraw from a society which has adopted and is determined to pursue such extreme and suicidal measures.

We are, &c.,

McLEISH & CO.

Toronto, April 17.

The above is copied from the *Leader* of this morning.

Communication.

THE MASTER CARRIAGE MAKERS.

To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.

Sir,—In looking over the list of names in the Manifesto that emanated from that Great Mogul—the *GLOBE*, I was highly amused to see among them the names of men that called themselves Master Carriage Makers. What a dignified title. Men that could not make a decent wheelbarrow. Carriage makers, forsooth! Wood butchers would be more appropriate—for butchers I know them to be. Men that a year or two ago could not hold a job in any carriage factory in the city, except to work on repairing, or grease and dust carriages. Among those distinguished names are the firm of Hasson & Guy. Mr. Guy is neither wood worker, blacksmith, painter or trimmer. Query—On what does he base his right to style himself Master Carriage Maker. His partner, Mr. Hasson, a man that, while working at the forge, could not do as much work in fourteen hours as nor half as well. Another distinguished Master is Mr. Killfeder, a man that never employs any but boys in his Mammoth establishment, and won't employ them unless they consent to board at his Restaurant. There is political economy for you. The other Masters might take profitable lessons from that mighty autocrat of the wheelbarrow business. He threatens that in the event of a strike, before he will consent to the nine hour movement, he will close his extensive establishment. That threat, no doubt, will strike terror to the hearts of all the nine hour movement men in Toronto. What a hard-hearted Master Carriage Maker he must be, for what will the unfortunate slop merchants do that depend entirely on Mr. Killfeder's carriage factory to keep their mill carriages in repair. It is such men as those, Mr. Editor, that are not mechanics themselves, nor have they brains enough to become even a passible one, that cry out the loudest against the benefitting of men that are skilled workmen. Let the mechanics of Ontario be true to each other, and we will teach those brainless, self-styled Masters, that the workmen of Ontario know their power, and are determined to use it as they have a right to use it for to benefit their condition. Let them use for their motto that old and truthful one—*Labor omnia vincit.*

WOOD WORKER.

Toronto, April 12, 1872.

At the news depot of Mr. R. S. Thompson, King street west, may be found not only all the leading English, American and Canadian journals and magazines, but also an extensive stock of books, fancy goods, etc., etc. Drop in and see him.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PICTON, ONT.

PICTON, Ont., April 13.—The most destructive fire that ever occurred in this place, commenced this morning in a large frame building on the south side of Main street, owned by E. Sills. It is impossible to give individual losses now. The following are the sufferers: E. Sills, dry goods store; Dingman & Bros., photographers; John Frederick Huff & Ring, harness makers; Samuel Stakney, jeweller; John Richards, tin and hardware; A. Bristol, dry goods; W. T. Yarwood & Co., clothing store; J. S. Bowerman, dentist, and agent for musical instruments; Curry & Reynolds, dry goods; F. Meyer, barber shop; Mrs. R. A. Norman, millinery; W. E. Seph, barber shop; W. E. Norman, grocery; W. Ross & Co., dry goods and groceries; W. Ross, Jr., private residence; also the fine private residence of the late Judge Fairfield, occupied by D. J. Pringer, Esq. This building was nearly half a mile from the fire, but the strong westerly wind prevailing at the time, carried the cinders to a great distance, some of them lodging in the cornice caused the roof to catch and in a few minutes was too far gone to save. The loss is roughly estimated at \$150,000. The following are the Insurance Companies that will suffer most: British American, London, Liverpool and Globe, Western, North British, Imperial and Phoenix. The loss to each Company cannot be ascertained. The origin of the fire is unknown.

In the United States Congress on Wednesday, Mr. Cameron introduced a joint resolution which was referred to the committee on foreign relations, permitting certain diplomatic and consular officers of the United States in France to accept testimonials from the Emperor of Germany for their services to Germans in France during the war between France and Germany.

It is vain to stick your finger in the water, and pulling it out, look for a hole; and it is equally vain to suppose that, however large a space you occupy, the world will greatly miss you when you die.

NEWS ITEMS.

Buffalo is again considering a tunnel under the Niagara river.

The Straits of Mackinac will be open by May 10, it is thought.

Harriet Beecher Stowe makes \$15,000 a year from her Florida farm.

An Ohio mayor has been arrested for carrying a concealed slung shot.

Tammany was on Thursday reconstructed by the election of Anti-Tweed candidates.

E. D. Marshall was cut completely in two on Tuesday by a saw at West Paris, Maine.

The house of Mrs. James Fisk, Jr., was robbed on Tuesday of \$1,000 worth of valuables.

A Rochester lawyer named Cogswell was shot and badly wounded by a burglar on Wednesday night. The fellow escaped.

The late James Fisk, Jr., is now said to have paid all the current expenses of a coloured church in New York.

The Iowa House of Representatives has passed a bill totally abolishing the death penalty, by the decisive vote of 66 yeas to 22 nays.

Senators Chandler and Trumbull will not speak to each other since a late debate. A proposed duel has been rumoured, but that's a mistake.

A Port-au-Prince paper says that the American Consul there was arrested for sheltering a Haytian general, but was subsequently released.

Dr. Wooster, surgeon of the U. S. Marine Hospital at San Francisco, has been sued for alleged malpractice by a patient. Damage, \$30,000.

A New York rag picker has just died, leaving \$4,700, which he had saved from the proceeds of rags gathered in the streets, besides at the same time supporting herself.

Two hundred Baltimore boys engaged in a battle with stones, brick-bats, broken bottles, &c., on Sunday, and on Monday fifty paid small fines in the Police Court to atone for their part in it.

Cornell University proposes to have a female department. The necessary buildings will be commenced during the summer, \$75,000 having already been paid by Mr. Sage, of Buffalo, for that purpose.

Alva C. Stone, of Montague, was run over and killed by the cars, near Greenfield, Mass., on Tuesday night. His head was completely severed from his body, and probably rolled into the Deerfield River, as it has not been found.

Mullin, Parker & Co's paper-mill at Carlisle, Pa., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday. The fire was accidental. The loss is estimated at \$45,000; insurance, \$30,000. A large brick barn belonging to Mr. Ritner, near the mill, was also burned.

A Convention of persons interested in the establishment of narrow-gauge railroads will be held in St. Louis, June 19. An excursion to Denver City, to see the working of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, will be a feature of the gathering.

A special from Westminster, Carroll County, Md., says a terrible murder has been committed in that county. Abraham Lynn, a married man, aged twenty-seven was murdered at Stoner's Mill, and his body robbed of \$800. Lynn was running the mill, and the body was found in the sink of the mill, with the skull frightfully fractured with a crow-bar. A coroner's jury is now investigating the matter.

The Grass Valley (Cal.) Union gives obituary notice of a Chinaman called an "Crazy Dick," who lost at gambling, in that town, almost all his money. With what he had left he bought a large dose of opium, then went to the Chinese graveyard, swallowed his consolation, and died surrounded by a great number of his countrymen, who in vain sought to save his life by pouring down his throat sweet and warm chicken's blood.

The Pittsburg Commercial has the following:—"The Pennsylvania Railroad, near Hutton's Station was the scene of an accident of a rather peculiar nature on last Friday. What in railroad parlance is termed 'an oil wreck,' occurred near the point named, by which an entire oil train was more or less damaged. Mr. Robert Liggett, the conductor of the train, fearing the oil which was leaking upon the track might be set on fire by some passing train, righted nine cars on the rails and proceeded with them in the direction of Ice Mountain siding. He had gone but a short distance when he discovered that the third car from the engine was on fire. At great personal risk Mr. Liggett made his way, almost through the burning oil, to the coupling and there took out the pin and, leaving the other seven cars on the track, made quick time with the burning cars as far as the siding, three miles distant, where he left them, thus saving the main track from catching fire. The run to the point is spoken of by railroad men as something in the heroic line not often attempted. The flames from the burning car, we are informed, rolled up far above the tree tops, and when an oil barrel would explode, the burning contents shot in all directions, the cab of the engine not being allowed to escape the dangerous element. When the siding was reached and an attempt was made to back the cars upon it the engine had to burn over the burning oil which was on the track. The siding was down a steep grade, in the direction of the large lumber manufactory of Mr. R. H. Brown. Mr. Liggett, knowing what a terrible loss would ensue were the burning cars allowed to descend the grade with the brakes off, bravely determined to board the car and use his best endeavours to check up. This he did, and amid the smoke and flame he stood at the brake, until the great heat caused the brake rod to snap asunder. Fortunately Mr. Liggett, anticipating such an event, had despatched one of the train men ahead of the burning cars with instructions to place a heavy log upon the track. This was accomplished just in time to prevent a great loss of property. Mr. Liggett is deserving of all credit for his heroism on the occasion, which certainly was of an unusual order of merit.

We understand that the Government are being pressed to introduce a bill to subsidize, by means of a land grant, a line of railway between Chatham and Fredericton. Such a line, if built, would be a great boon to the places.

Laborometer.

THE GLORY OF LABOR.

The brow of labor wears a wreath
Of honor, wrought by hands of love,
Where flowers shall triumph over death,

When Toil makes Virtue's self his bride,
And walks the path where angels might
Together walk, all purified,

The lowest creature of His hand
May work great ends; toil not in vain,
For every humble act is grand

Riches and high degree and power
Stamp not the value of the man,
They may but live a short, weak hour:

SHORTENING THE HOURS OF LABOR.

HON. GEO. BROWN'S CONSISTENCY.

We cannot refrain from re-producing in
our columns an editorial which appeared in
the GLOBE of September 20th, 1871, as we
consider it places in a very fair light the
question now being discussed from one end
of the Dominion to the other.

"Everything goes to show that a question
to be discussed and re-discussed till settled in
a satisfactory manner is that of the hours of
labor and the relationship subsisting between
the employed and the employers.

"In England, on the European continent, and
here in America, the agitation ever growing
in extent and significance. Men may seek to
understate its importance, and to scorn its
power and claims, but that is merely a proof
of their ignorance or their thoughtlessness.

"On this side of the Atlantic the agitation
for the 'eight hours' day, as exemplified in the
procession and meeting last Wednesday in New
York, tells very significantly how things are
tending.

"Eight hours for labor; eight hours for sleep;
And eight for mental improvement."

"The procession was made up of workmen
of all nationalities and all colours, and the
greatest enthusiasm prevailed both during the
passing of the different trades and in the subsequent
mass meeting.

"All this must be taken as a sign of the
times. Long hours of labor do not give a corresponding
amount of production, and the time now generally
required might be safely lessened to the advantage of
all concerned.

MEMORIAL TO EMPLOYERS.

THE following memorial has been addressed
by the members of the iron trades of this city to
their employers, and we hope, for the credit of all
concerned, that it will not receive the same discourteous
reception that a similar request presented by the
Typographical Union received at the hands of the
'master printers'; but that the employers to whom
the memorial may be sent will give it that serious
consideration and attention which it merits.

TORONTO, April 12th, 1872.

SIR,—

We, your employees in..... shop, acting in accordance with the
resolution unanimously adopted at a Mass Meeting,—lately held in the Music Hall,
recommending the adoption of the NINE
Hours system of Labour, to commence on the
first Monday of June, beg respectfully to
request that you will recognize the justice
of that recommendation, by establishing
Nine Hours as a day's work, (54 hours a
week,) in the above named shop; the same
to come into operation on the First
Week of June, 1872.

Considering the discussion that has taken
place upon the merits of the Nine Hours'
system, since it was agitated in this country,
and the great success which has invariably
attended its adoption in Britain, it would
be unwise to enter into details in this
note; suffice it to say, that all experience
goes to show that its general adoption
would prove beneficial to all concerned, and
that your cordial acquiescence to this request
would tend to advance your interests as
an employer, increase the comfort and
enjoyment of your employees, and promote
that harmony and good will which ought
to prevail in all sections of society.

Hoping you will give this your most serious
consideration, and intimate the result to
the undersigned not later than the First
of May,

On behalf of your employees,
Yours respectfully,
(Signed)

ON LABOR.

Painful as it must be to think of a number of
fellow-creatures toiling early and late, labor
has yet its own claims on our gratitude.

Labor seems to be man's appointed lot here,
and it is foolish to quarrel with it; still more
foolish to call it a curse; the thistles and the
thorns have been, and perhaps are, of more
benefit than all the flowers in the garden of
Eden. They have called forth man's energies
and developed his resources. All these chimneys
in our factory towns—are they not as
steeples, veritable churches and towers of the
great temple of Labor, pointing with no dumb
stone fingers up to Heaven, saying, by us, by
labor, is the road up there? Does not the flame
and smoke-wreath look as if it came from some
vast altar, the incense of sacrifices—yes, of noble,
human sacrifices, daily offered up; and do
not the clash and clang of a thousand hammers
and anvils sound sweet upon our ears, as the
music of bells calling us to our duty—trumpets
sounding us to the battle of life, that battle
against evil and wrong? So it must be; out
of darkness cometh light, and from the cold frosts
and bitter snows of winter, bloom all the beautiful
flowers of spring; and from all this grime,
and dirt, and sweat of labor, who shall prophesy
that there will not arise the giants in the
land; even now may we see cranks, and wheels,
and iron arms, tethered to their work instead
of men; even now do we hear the music of the
electric wires across the fields, telling us other
things than the mere messages they convey;
even now may the hum of the engine and the
breath of its iron lungs, be heard in our old
farm yards, and the reaping machines seen
cutting down the golden wheat, and the steam
plough furrowing up the fruitful earth, taking
away the heaviest burdens from the backs of
men.—Westminster Review.

SWISS LABOR.

Switzerland, according to a recent tourist, is
the Paradise of Labor. There the employers
and wealthier classes follow out that maxim of
"Live and let live," which is so often paraded
in England and other countries, but so seldom
practised. Almost all the inhabitants are engaged
in some species of industry or other, only
three per cent. of the population being unemployed.
The masters, or employers, content
themselves with a moderate return for their
capital, hence the journeymen are well paid,
and both politically and socially they are on
terms of equality. A Swiss journeyman almost
invariably has a small patch of land attached
to his cottage, and he cultivates it with the
most sedulous care. The agriculturist, on the
other hand, spends much of his winter and
spare time in watch-making, wood-carving
or some useful branch of industry. All are
opposed to that system of centralization which

finds so much favor with our authorities at
Washington, and, as for their President, they
not only select an honest man, but take care
that he shall keep so.

Disputes seldom occur betwixt Swiss operatives
and their employers, and when they do,
are almost invariably settled by arbitration;
the system of Concils de Prudhommes, or boards
of conciliation, being more in vogue amongst
them than even in France, where they took
their rise. The principle of co-operation is also
more general amongst them, and has flourished
better than in any other part of Europe. Their
common schools are excellent, and the children
of all classes meet in them on terms of absolute
equality. The only thing, in fact, which prevents
Switzerland from being a modern Utopia is
that its inhabitants are too content with a
low scale of living, and are too much addicted
to undercatering their neighbors. Their work
is thus apt to be superficial. A Swiss watch,
for instance, is neat, but far inferior to a Parisian
in point of elegance, while in reliability and
durability it is much surpassed by a Danish or
English. Still Switzerland, on the whole, is
one of the most interesting and happy of existing
countries, and it is no wonder that its
natives, in whatever quarter of the world they
may be, sigh to return to their original homes.
—N. Y. Weekly Star.

THE "GLOBE" ON CANADIAN EMPLOYERS.

RECENTLY, in an editorial article referring
to employers of labour, the Toronto GLOBE
uttered the following truths:—

"To an extent far greater than many suspect,
there is a feeling of bitter alienation from
Britain and Britain's ways on the part
of not a few of our well-to-do Canadians.
* * * Not from any abstract dislike to
British connexion or Monarchy, but simply
because their memories of Britain have been
embittered by long and thankless servitude,
during which they were not so much
thought of by their masters and mistresses
as the cows they milked or the horses they
drove. And there is more of the same
kind of treatment on this side the Atlantic
than many are willing to admit. A good
number have greatly improved in their outward
circumstances and are able to employ
servants now though they never were before.
These are not found to be the most considerate
and kindest of employers. The very
reverse. On the contrary, many of these
new and vulgar rich are intolerable in their
airs and requirements, while others try to
persuade themselves that they are still in the
old country, and what was thought good
enough for servants there is good enough
here.

Had the writer of the above intended the
latter sentences to apply especially to Mr.
George Brown, and many of the master
printers, and other employers, who are opposing
the Nine-hour movement, he could
not have chosen more fitting terms.

LABOR, THE CREATOR OF WEALTH, ENTITLED TO ALL IT CREATES.

(From the National Standard.)

The man who, with his hands, digs claims
out of the seashore, or, climbing a tree, gathers
apples, or one who fashions a hoc out of hard
wood, is a pure, simple laborer, and is entitled
to what he gets or makes. The man who makes
such a hoc one day, and working with it the
next day, digs twice as many claims as when
he used his hands alone, is capitalist and laborer
united. He works with a tool, which is
capital, the result of past labor. He, too,
is an honest laborer, and entitled to all he
gets. The man who works a week, and makes
ten such hoes; then joins nine less skilled
men with himself, and they, the ten, share
fairly the product of his hoes and their toil,
introduces co-operation and a just civilization;
a system which seems to hold within itself
every possible safeguard against misuse, and
to be full of the seeds of all good results. The
man who, having made such a hoe, lets it to
another less skilled man to dig claims, receiving
an equivalent for its use, is a capitalist. Such
a system has no inherent, essential injustice
in it, and, if it can be properly arranged and
guarded, serves civilization. The difficulty is
to guard it from degenerating into despotism
and fraud. The man who, getting possession
of a thousand such hoes, sits with idle hands,
and no mental effort but selfish cunning, and
arranges a cunning network of laws and corporations,
banks and currency, interest and
"corners," to get seven out of every ten claims
that are dug, is a drone. We mean by an
honest system to starve him out and compel
him to work. The man who sits in Wall
street, and by means of bank credit buys up
all last year's claims to raise the price—who,
taking fifty thousand honestly earned dollars,
makes a "Clam Digging Company"—bribes
newspapers to lie about it—creates ten banks
and locks up gold, or arranges a corner to
depress its stock,—then buys up every share
—makes ten more banks and floods the land
with paper and sells out; retiring after a week
of such labor with a fortune is a THIEF. Such
thieves of the past we propose to leave undisturbed.
Our plan is to make such thieves
impossible in the future.—WENDELL PHILLIPS.

THE FIRESIDE.

It is as the focus of home fellowship and
intercourse that we speak of the fireside—as the
spot consecrated to the freest action and utterance
of family sympathies and affections—where
conjugal, parental, fraternal, and filial
anxieties, hopes, fears, joys, sorrows, loves,
resentments, confessions, forgiveness, are wont
to be exchanged. There is no other place in
which can be realized more thoroughly the
weaving into one of several lives, each imparting
and each receiving something from the rest.
No other is so sacred to the memory of those
who have been summoned thence into the wide
world, who are, perhaps, afar off, or on the
sea, or doing their allotted work amongst
strangers, or removed to those more inaccessible
shores where "the wicked cease from troubling,
and the weary be at rest." Elsewhere the
absent may be forgotten, but seldom, for long
together, at the fireside. It is crowded
with associations which touch the heart at
some point or other of its surface, and make it
thrill with affectionate emotion, in which every
member of the family gathered round the hearth
can take an appropriate share. No lessons
leave a more abiding impression than those

which gently drop into the mind at the fire-
side. No fun is more tickling, or leaves behind
it less regret. No history is purer, as a whole,
than fireside history, and none lives longer or
more lovingly in remembrance. He who cannot
look forward with yearning desires to fire-
side enjoyments, as the staple enjoyment of
life, is greatly to be pitied, and, if the cause be
in himself, greatly to be blamed.

INVENTIONS MADE BY WORKMEN.—WHO OWNS THEM?

The rights of employer and employee, in respect
to ownership of inventions, developed during
the term of service of the workman, although
settled, years ago, by the United States Courts,
in various cases, has been lately revived in the
Supreme Court, in the case of Lawrence vs. Good.

The latter was a foreman in the rope factory
of the plaintiff, and, while so employed, made
an improvement and obtained a patent for converting
hemp into slivers. The patent was
said to be worth at least fifty thousand dollars.

The plaintiff alleged the existence of an
agreement, by which he was to furnish means
for introducing the invention, and, in consideration
thereof, was to be entitled to one-half
of the patent when issued. This suit was
brought to compel the defendant to assign the
above share of the patent; and the plaintiff
also contended that, even in the absence of an
agreement, he was entitled to the benefits of
the invention, the same having been made
while the defendant was in his employ as a
workman, the improvement being also in the
line of such employ.

The Court decided that, while the plaintiff
had a legal right to the services of the defendant
in the line of his employment, he had no
legal right to the results of defendant's intellectual
labors, outside his ordinary duties; and
that this invention was clearly outside of such
duties.

This decision is in accordance with the rulings
in previous cases, in which the following,
among other points, have been established:

- 1. The employer is entitled to the patent, if
he directs a workman, generally, what kind of
an improvement to make; and the employer
has the right to avail himself of the ingenuity
and mechanical skill of the workman to perfect
the invention or put it in practical form; and
the employer has also the right, under the
circumstances named, to include in his patent
such additions or improvements as the ingenuity
or skill of the workman may have developed
or suggested.
2. On the other hand, the employer has no
claim upon any independent invention made
by his workman, although such invention may
relate to the special business or trade in which
he is engaged; the sole right to the patent for
such independent invention belongs to the
workman.

Complaint is made by employers, that some
workmen are so mean as to make use of time,
materials, and shop conveniences, belonging
to the employer, for the purpose of testing inventions,
without so much as a thank-you for the
facilities thus surreptitiously obtained. This
is neither right nor honorable; but it is not any
meaner than for an employer to bring a suit,
as in the foregoing case, and attempt to deprive
a man of a patent simply because he is a
workman.

THE FUTURE OF LABOR.

Passing through Rhode Island last Tuesday,
we were made acquainted with facts which
seem worthy of general consideration.

The rock of this part of the Atlantic coast,
being mainly granite, affords fine quarries: one
of which, at Westerly, has been extensively
worked; the stone-cutters being paid \$4 per
day. They had a protective society, one of
whose regulations forbade the employment of
more than a very limited proportion of apprentices—six, we believe, to every 100 journeymen.
The employers were dissatisfied with this,
and, at length, in the dead of winter, disregarded it; whereupon the journeymen
"struck," as was probably foreseen: since the
employers collected such help as they could
find, and went on with their work as they best
could.

So far, we have the "old, old story"; but
the next step, we cast a new order of things.
Instead of idling for weeks or months, lounging
around grog-shops, and cursing the tyranny of
capital, the journeymen promptly formed a
co-operative stone-cutting association, subscribed
to its stock, elected officers, bought or
leased a quarry, and resumed work on their
own account; and we rode into Providence
in company with their agent or treasurer, a good
specimen of an intelligent, thrifty, wide-awake
American artisan, who was taking down specimens
of their workmanship, in the hope of obtaining
orders that would enable them to keep
their hammers going and their hearth-fires
burning. And now, if anyone happens to be
in want of granite, we venture to advise him
to run over to Westerly, and confer with the
proper officers of the Co-operative Stone-cutters'
Association.

We should be glad to chronicle a similar outcome
of any strike that may hereafter be resolved
on. We hate wars of any kind; and
strikes are simply declarations of industrial
war. When a body of American workmen
refuse the wages offered them and thereupon
sink into idleness or stolid waiting for the
bosses to give in, they seem to justify a low
estimate of their general capacity. But when
those who strike to-day contrive to set themselves
at work to-morrow—no matter though
they earn less than they were offered by their
late bosses—we regard them with lively hope.
Adam, expelled from Eden, did not sit down
and starve because there was no one ready to
hire him on his terms; on the contrary, he
went to work; and we commend his inspiring
example to all his descendants.—V. Y. Tribune.

THE WORKINGMEN'S VOICE ON THE NORMAL WORKING DAY.

To the EMPLOYER:—The article I sold you
—my own working power—differs from the
other crowd of goods by its use producing value,
and GREATER value than its own cost. For
this reason you bought it. What appears on
your side as a profitable investment of capital,
that is on my side a surplus expenditure of
working power. You and I, we both know in
the market but one law, that of exchange, and
the use (consumption) of the article does not
belong to the seller offering it, but to the purchaser
acquiring it. The use of my daily power
of work therefore belongs to you, but by means
of its daily selling price, I must be able to
reproduce it daily, and so to sell it anew. Without
regard to the natural process of working
out by age, &c., I must be able to work to-

morrow in the same normal state of strength,
health and freshness as to day. You constantly
hold forth to me the gospel of economy and
continence. Very well. Like a rational, prudent
husbandman, I shall economize my ONLY
WEALTH, my power of work; and I shall abstain
from foolishly wasting it. I shall turn to use,
put in motion, convert into labor only so much
of it daily, as is compatible with its normal
durability and healthy development. By an
excessive prolongation of the working-day, you
can consume a greater portion of my working-
power in one day than I can restore in three
days. Thus your gain in labor is my loss in
labor-substance. The use of my power of work
and robbing me of it are two entirely different
things. If the average period an average work-
ingman may live, with a rational limitation of
work, is 30 years, the value of my working
power, you may pay me from day-to-day is
1-30x30 or 1-10950 of its total value. But if
you consume it within 10 years, you pay me
only 1/3 of its value daily, and you defraud me
daily of 2/3 of its value. You pay me one day's
power of work, then and whilst using three
days' amount. That is against our agreement
and against the law of exchange. Therefore,
I demand a working day of normal length, and
I demand it without appealing to your feelings,
because money matters are not matters of
affection, and business is soulless. You may
be a model citizen, perhaps a member of the
society for the prevention of cruelty to animals,
you may even have the scent of sanctity and
piety, but no heart beats in the bosom of the
thing you represent toward me. What seems
to be pulsating therein is MY OWN HEART'S
BEAT. I demand the normal working day, because
I demand the value of my article like
every other dealer.—From the "Kapital," by
Karl Marx.

THE NINE-HOUR MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

The Nine-hour movement is making considerable
progress in the Canadian provinces, notwithstanding
the fact that it has met with the
most determined opposition from the conservative
element—the old fogey folk, who
would fain keep the workingman of to-day in
the same position which his great-grandfather
occupied years ago, ere steam and electricity
had leveled down and smoothed over the
mighty barriers that obstructed the onward
march of Progress. Throughout the principal
cities and towns of the Dominion the Nine-
hour movement is talked over and the prospects
canvassed wherever the workmen congregate,
and the question is discussed with a zeal
which must lead to beneficial results. Despite
the counter opposition on the part of the manufacturers,
builders, &c., of Hamilton, the
organized workmen of that city have achieved
an exemplary success, while Toronto is all
aglow with excitement as to the result of the
movement in that city. The "Toronto Iron
Short Time League" is the name of a powerful
combination organized during the past week,
for the same purpose. At a mass-meeting,
whereat the latter body was organized, the
Chairman, a Mr. James Gibson, of the Society
of Amalgamated Engineers, said in his opening
address that the Nine-hour system was generally
in force throughout England, and he saw
no reason why it should not be introduced
there; there was a Technological College in
process of organization in Toronto, and he felt
that unless the Nine-hour system prevailed,
that the mechanics of the city, for whose benefit
the College is about to be established, would
not be able to avail themselves of its advantages.
Mr. Gibson's logic is irrefutable on this point;
mechanics who have to work too many hours
per day, cannot possibly devote their evenings
to hard study with any degree of success, and
there is no doubt whatever but that the work-
ingmen, who are only expected to work eight
or nine hours at most, would avail themselves
of the opportunities which such colleges would
afford them for their own improvement and
intellectual advancement.

The Nine-hour movement, although it does
not quite come up to our ideas of reform—we
approve of the Eight-hour system—is still a
praiseworthy effort, decidedly "a step in the
right direction," and, as such, its supporters
and projectors have our warmest sympathies.
—N. Y. Weekly Star.

A THRILLING WAR SCENE.

Out in a certain western fort, some time ago,
the major conceived the idea that artillery
might be used effectively in fighting with the
Indians, by dispensing with gun-carriages and
fastening the cannon upon backs of mules. So
he explained his views to the commandant,
and it was determined to try the experiment.
A howitzer was selected and strapped upon an
ambulance-mule, with the muzzle pointing
towards the tail. When they had secured the
gun, and loaded it with ball-cartridge, they
felt that calm and steadfast mule out on the
bluff, and set up a target in the middle of the
river to practice at. The rear of the mule was
turned towards the target, and he was backed
gently up to the edge of the bluff. The officers
stood round in a semi-circle, while the major
inserted a time fuse in the touch-hole of the
howitzer. When the fuse was ready, the
major lit it and retired. In a moment or two
the hitherto untroubled mule heard the fizzing
back there on his neck, and it made him uneasy.
He reached his head round to ascertain
what was going on; and, as he did so, his
body turned, and the howitzer began to sweep
around the horizon. The mule at last became
excited, and his curiosity grew more and more
intense; and in a second or two he was standing
with his four legs in a bunch, making six
revolutions a minute, and the howitzer, understand,
threatening sudden death to every man
within half a mile. The commandant was
observed to climb suddenly up a tree; the
lieutenants were seen sliding over the bluff
into the river, as if they didn't care at all
about the high price of uniforms; the adjutant
made good time towards the fort; the sergeant
began to throw up breastworks with his
bayonet; and the major rolled over the ground
and groaned. In two or three minutes there
was a puff of smoke, a dull thud, and the mule
—oh! where was he? A solitary jackass might
have been seen turning successive back-somersaults
over the bluff, only to rest at anchor,
finally, with his howitzer, at the bottom of
the river; while the ball went off toward the
fort, hit the chimney in the major's quarters,
rattled the adobe bricks down into the park,
and frightened the major's wife into convulsions.
They do not allude to it now, and
report of the results of the experiment
ever sent to the war department.

LABOR creates; interest steals; capital
control and pocket. A few thrive; the
suffer.

Sawdust and Chips.

Why is a grain of sand in the eye like a schoolmaster's cane?—Because it hurts the pupil.

Some of the fair sex have hearts as brittle as glass. He that would make an impression must use diamonds.

"Skating," said a well-known clergyman in the South of England, floundering very unsteadily on his skates, and seeing several of his parishioners measuring their length on the ice, "is a much more practical sermon on fallen humanity than anything I could preach."

An American paper says:—"The Association for the Achievement of Science has decided that the homologues of the synomosal bone indicate the posterior half of the zygomatic arch," and adds:—"The ignorant creatures who have always contended that it was developed by the macerolathe oboe of the periphrastric javel must feel cheap enough."

Some young rascals were annoying an old gentleman by snow-balling his house. He rushed out and caught a youngster who was standing on one side and looking on, and thinking him to be one of the offenders, began to administer a flogging. But, to his surprise, the harder he whipped the more the boy laughed, until he stopped and sought an explanation. "Well," said the boy, "I'm laughing because you are awfully sold; I ain't the boy!"

NOT SO SHADY.—An old lady, whose son was about to proceed to the Black Sea, among other parting admonitions, gave him strict injunctions not to bathe in that sea, for she did not want to see him come home a "blackamore."

A FEW MORE CURIOSITIES DUG UP.—A pickle from the jar on which the door stood. The knife which the man cut sticks with when the constable was after him. Biography of the man who was killed by the fall of a shower. The crust of a magpie. A rafter from the roof of the mouth.

A NEGRO DIALOGUE.—"I say, Baz, where do dat comet rise at?" "It rises in the forty-six meridian ob de frigid zodiac, as laid down in 'de Comic Almanack.'" "Well, where does it set, Baz?" "Set, you black fool! It don't set nowhere. When it gets tired of shining it goes into its hole."

COOL.—*Juvenile*: "Mother says, will you give her small change for half-a-crown? She'll send the half-crown in to-morrow."

Sir George Warrender was once obliged to put off a dinner party in consequence of the death of a relative, and sat down to a haunch of venison by himself. After he had been eating some time he said to his butler, "John, this will make a capital hash to-morrow." "Yes, Sir George, if you leave off now!" He evidently thought the hash in danger.

"Do you cast things here?" enquired a chap the other day as he sauntered into a foundry and addressed the proprietor. "Yes, we do." "You cast all kinds of things in iron, eh?" was the next query. "Certainly; don't you see it is our business?" "Ah! well, cast a shadow, will you?" He was cast out.

The wife of a manufacturer in a provincial town, whose daughter was about to be married, sent notice to her friends, requesting that if they intended to make wedding presents of silver plate, they would send the money instead, as she was about to visit London, and would prefer to buy the articles herself, "for it would be so nice to have the things match, you know."

In Boston a poor man, who less than a year ago had only one suit of clothes, went into the newspaper business, and has now eight suits. Seven of them are for libel.

A perplexed German tailor, who had made a garment for a youth and found himself unable to dispose of the surplus fulness which appeared when trying it on, declared vociferously that "de coat is goot. Is no fault of de coat. De poy is too slim."

"Why am I intoxicated like a wash bowl?" asked Sambo. Case it am de-basin."

The following is said to have been a Yankee's reasoning on progress in transportation: "I can recollect ten or twelve years ago, that if I started from Boston on a Wednesday I cud git in Philadelphia on the next Saturday, makin' jist three days. Now I kin git from Boston to Philadelphia in one day; and I've been callin' that if the power of steam increases for the next ten years as it has been doin' for the last ten years, I'd be in Philadelphia jist two days before I started from Boston."

HAD FORGOTTEN SOMETHING.—"I say, cap'n," said a little-eyed man as he landed from the steamboat at Natchez—"I say, cap'n, this 'ere ain't all."—"That's all the baggage you brought on board, sir," replied the captain. "Well, see now, it's accordin' to list—four boxes, three chests, two ban' boxes, a portmanteau, two hams (one part cut), three ropes of myons, and a tea-kettle; but I'm dubersum. I feel there's something short, though I've counted 'em nine times, and never took my eyes ov 'em while on board; there's something not right somehow."—"Well, stranger, the time's up. There's all I know of; so bring up your wife and five children out of the cabin, and we're off."—"Them's um! darn it—them's um!" he exclaimed. "I knowed I'd forgot something."

The latest novelty in job printing has just been executed by a printer in the City, who had an order from a baker to print a number of bill-heads on three different colored papers, viz., red, green, and white. The object of this, we have been informed, was to avoid giving messages or instructions to the man who delivered the bread, flour, &c., to the customers. To prevent mistakes, when the bill is made out upon a red paper, it denoted "Danger," and he was not to leave the goods without the cash; if on a green, it denoted "Caution," as the customer was doubtful, and the man was to get the money if he could, but to intimate that no further credit could be given; if on a white, it was safe to leave any quantity.

An eastern editor writes thus about a display of the Aurora Borealis: "Last evening, as soon as Tithonus had retired for the night, and as enjoying his first snooze, his spouse, the as-y-fingered Aurora, daughter of the morning, watched the saffron-covered coverlet from his bed, and wrapping it about her, danced a jig the northern sky."

Why is the world like a piano?—'Cause it is full of sharps and flats.

A poor fellow who had pawned his watch he raised money with a lever.

Housewife's Recipes.

FROZEN CUSTARD.—Boil two quares of rich milk. Beat eight eggs and a teacupful of sugar together, and after the milk has boiled, pour it over the eggs and sugar, stirring all the while. Pour the whole mixture into your kettle, and let it come to a boil, stirring it constantly. Then take it off the fire, and let it become cold. Flavor it with whatever essence you prefer. Then freeze it.

CARRIAGE CUSTARD.—Procure an ounce of carrigan moss, and divide it into four parts; one part is sufficient for one mess. Put the moss into water, and let it remain until it swells; then drain it, and put it into two pints and a half of milk, and place it over the fire; let it boil twenty minutes, stirring it continually; then strain it, sweeten it with loaf sugar, put it into cups, and grate nutmegs over the tops of them.

WHIPPED CREAM.—Sweeten a pint of sweet cream, adding some essence of lemon. Then beat up the whites of four eggs very light, add them to the cream, and whip up both together; as the froth rises, skim it off, put it in glasses, and continue until they are filled.

FLOATING ISLAND.—Beat the white of five eggs to a stiff froth; then add a pint of currant jelly, and continue heating until it is as light as it can be made. If it does not rise well, add a little powdered sugar.

A CHEAP SUGAR CAKE.—Ingredients: Three eggs; quarter of a pound of butter; one pound of sugar; one teacupful of sour cream; and a teaspoonful of soda; use just enough flour to make the dough of a consistency to roll it out. Flavor with nutmeg.

CORN STARCH CAKE.—Take a quarter of a pound each of flour, corn-starch, and butter; the whites, well beaten, of eight eggs; half a pound of sugar; a teaspoonful of cream of tartar; half a teaspoonful of soda; and flavor with the extract of almonds. Add in, last of all, the whites of the eggs.

SARATOGA CAKE.—Take four cups of sugar and two cups of butter, and mix them well together. Take two cups of milk, in which dissolve two small teaspoonfuls of saleratus; beat well six eggs, which add alternately with the milk and eight cups of flour to the sugar and butter. Add mace and nutmeg to your taste, and also fruit. This will make two loaves of cake. It is very good when well made and baked.

TEA CAKES.—With a pound of flour rub a quarter of a pound of butter; add the beaten yolks of two, and the white of one egg, a quarter of a pound of pounded loaf-sugar, and a few caraway-seeds; mix it to a paste with a little warm milk, cover it with a cloth, and let it stand before the fire for nearly an hour; roll out the paste, and cut into round cakes with the top of a glass, and bake them upon floured tins.

CREAM PIE.—This is baked like a custard, but to be very nice, the edge of the plate should be laced with puff-paste; make a custard of thin cream instead of milk, and bake it as a custard. It must be eaten the same day it is baked.

LEMON PIE.—The proportions are two lemons, four eggs, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, ten tablespoonfuls of loaf-sugar. Grate the yellow rind of the lemon, beat together the rind, juice, sugar, and the yolks of the eggs until very light. Prepare a large tart pie, fill the pie with the mixture before baking the paste, and bake until the paste is done. Beat the whites stiff, and stir into them little by little one-fourth of a pound of sugar; spread it over the top, and bake a light brown.

BOSTON CAKE.—One pound of sugar, and half a pound of butter stirred together, three eggs; beat lightly, one glass of wine, half a pint of milk, mixed with the wine, and an even teaspoonful of soda sifted with a pound of flour; bake in a rather quick oven.

GERMAN LADIES' FINGERS.—Beat one hour the yolks of five eggs with half a pound of blanched almonds pounded fine, the yellow part of one lemon grated. Mix well, add half a pound of flour very gradually. Roll out the paste, and cut it in strips the length and size of the fore-finger; beat lightly the whites of two eggs and wet the fingers.

Grains of Gold.

A part of the perfection of this life is to believe ourselves far from perfection.

ADVANTAGES OF A PEACEABLE TEMPER.—How calm the mind, how composed the affections, how serene the countenance, how melodious the voice, how sweet the sleep, how contentful the whole life is of him that neither deviseth mischief against others, nor suspects any to be contrived against himself; and, contrariwise, how ungrateful and loathsome a thing it is to abide in a state of enmity, wrath, dissension, having the thoughts distracted with solicitous care, anxious suspicion, and envious regret.

Many people go through the world, hearing and seeing nothing. For all valuable purposes, their ears are as deaf as an ear of corn, and their eyes as blind as a potato.

ELEVATING SENTIMENT.—If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon our immortal minds—if we imbue them with principle, with the just fear of God and of our fellow-men—we engrave on these tablets something which will brighten to all eternity.

No man does his best except when he is cheerful. A light heart maketh nimble hands, and keeps the mind free and alert.

The saying that it is more pleasant to give than to receive, applies only to medicine and advice.

Fortune's hand, says a poverty stricken writing master, is remarkable for its heavy down strokes.

Ladies naturally prefer a marriage ring, but gentlemen prefer a nice business ring.

Policy often effects what force cannot.

Never assent merely to please.

Deride not the unfortunate.

Labor brings pleasure; idleness pain.

Our sins and our debts are often more than we think.

A father's blessing cannot be drowned in water, nor consumed by fire.

The man is indeed hard up who cannot get credit even for good intentions.

The Press.

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successful still. (Cries of "Down on Brown.") There are cries from the audience in regard to Brown. Personally I had no desire to make reference to that individual at all, as it is patent that his popularity is fast dying out, and must soon become a thing of the past. (Great cheering.) As a public man he is now passing through a very trying ordeal, and his name tastes bitter in the mouths of the workmen of Canada, and will soon sink into insignificance. We will let him suffer his just reward, and leave him to the scorn of all good men. (Cheering.) Our appearance is well calculated to contradict the oft-repeated statement that this movement is conducted by a few. This vast assembly shows that all the intelligent men in the city are supporting the movement, and if there are any who are unfortunate enough to shrink from helping it on, we can only say of them that they have not yet attained to their true manliness. (Cheers.) I cannot detain you with any lengthened speech, as the inclemency of the weather is unfavorable to open air speaking. Permit me to press upon you the urgent necessity of supporting the men whom we are this day giving tangible proof of our sincere sympathy with in their present conflict. Let us help them on in their noble struggle for the declaring of our freedom and personal liberties. There is a small but gallant detachment of our army engaged in this struggle, deserving the support of all who look favourably towards this movement. I refer to the young and heroic Union of Toronto Bookbinders. That Union has been subjected to the most contemptuous abuse, and they have submitted to it all with patience, self-sacrifice, and truly wonderful endurance. (Cheers.) They have requested the nine hours, with a corresponding reduction in the money. There is surely no unreasonableness in that! Yet they have been denied it! Gentlemen, rally round them; give them all that is needed to sustain the honorable position they have assumed, and success will soon be the result. (Cheers.) I will now give place to other able speakers. (Cheers.)

The Chairman said that while the proprietor of the Leader was speaking on the other side of the platform, he had no doubt they would be pleased to hear a member of the staff of that journal which had come to the aid of the workmen in their hour of need. He would therefore take the liberty of introducing to them Mr. E. P. Roden, for whom he claimed on that occasion an attentive hearing. (Applause.)

Mr. Roden said he was pleased to observe, that although the cold snow was then falling from the heavens, it was melting rapidly upon the friendly faces of those who had assembled in such large numbers to advocate a principle that was so warmly cherished by the independent and intelligent workmen of Canada. (Cheers.) No person had been better pleased than himself, when the proprietor of the Leader rightly appreciated the wishes of the skilled mechanics to have their hours of toil shortened, and opened the columns of his journal for the discussion of their cause. There were some parties in Toronto, however, who should be nameless on that occasion, that desired to put a sticking-plaster upon the mouths of the workmen, by refusing them the privilege of placing their views on the question of labour before the public; but, thanks to the foresight of one independent gentleman, there was one journal in the city whose columns were opened to the labouring classes. (Cheers.) The proprietor of the Leader promptly refused to enter the ring which had been formed by others for the purpose of ignoring the claims of the workmen; and with the aid of a long purse and an influential journal, he thought the rights of the honest toilers of Canada would be properly protected. (Cheers.) During the absence of the member for East Toronto, attending to his parliamentary duties at Ottawa, the hardy mechanics might depend upon receiving a cordial welcome at the Leader's office. They might come in without knocking and keep their hats on, just the same as if the establishment belonged to themselves. (Cheers and laughter.) It was Mr. Beatty's wish that they should be made to feel at home when they entered the Leader's building. (Applause.) It was his (the speaker's) good fortune during the present crisis to be thrown a good deal among the representatives of the trades unions who sought a place for the presentation of their cause in the columns of the paper upon which he was engaged, and all might feel assured that they would be welcomed as co-workers in the great movement which was at present on foot in Canada to clove the working classes by the shortening of their hours of toil. (Cheers.) He looked forward with a good deal of pleasure to the not very distant day when the banners of the workmen, then assembled, would float triumphantly in the breeze, and when the advocates of this movement should have reached the highest round of the ladder of victory. (Cheers.)

At the conclusion of the addresses, hearty and prolonged cheers for the Queen, the Nine Hour Movement, and the Leader, brought to termination a demonstration which, considering that but a very short notice was given of the intention of holding it, cannot fail to convince all interested that the present movement has taken so firm a hold upon the masses, that in their vocabulary no such word as "fail" can be found.

INOENDIARISM IN ST. CATHARINES.

The usual quiet of St. Catharines was disturbed last Friday night about eleven o'clock by an alarm of fire which was caused by the torch of the incendiary being applied to a barn on the premises occupied by Mr. Thomas, clerk for McKinley & Co., at the east end of Church street. The fire brigade turned out promptly, but their services were not required, as the fire had been subdued before much damage was done. The apparatus had scarcely been housed, however, before the alarm again pealed forth, caused by fire being discovered issuing from an unoccupied barn in rear of the premises occupied by Mr. F. A. B. Olmch, on Queenston street. The Steamer, Hook and Ladder and Hose companies were quickly on hand, but the building being a slight structure, was soon wrapped in flames, and was entirely consumed before any water was thrown on it. But the fire had to come out again for a fire in the manufactory of Messrs. Galt and Hartley, St. Paul street. The flames were speedily extinguished. The fire-drummen were returning home, when to their disgust they were again summoned to duty. The incendiaries this time had set fire to a small outbuilding in rear of the brick house owned by Mr. James Goslin, on St. Paul street, opposite the Custom House. Here the fire was confined to the building in which it broke out, the "Hook" again pulling down the frame, and the steamer watering out the ruins, thereby saving the residence of Mr. Arthur Carroll adjoining the place destroyed. The firemen were now just about "fagged out," having been on duty, running hither and thither for about four hours, the hose company displaying considerable alacrity and powers of endurance, while the Hook & Ladder boys as usual were to the front. The Journal advises the citizens of St. Catharines to keep a sharp lookout for the miscreants.

The following communication, addressed to the editor of the Leader, we have pleasure in re-producing, as evidencing the progress of the present grand Labour Reform movement.

THE DUNDAS NINE HOURS' LEAGUE.

Sir,—The weekly meeting of our branch of the Nine Hours League was held last night in the Elgin House. The spacious room in which our meetings are held was filled to overflowing, and it is a very pleasant fact to record that our League increases weekly in numbers and in earnestness. After the usual routine of business was attended to, our Chairman introduced Mr. James Ryan, Secretary of the 11 million Nine Hours League, to the meeting, as an old friend to them and their cause, and they would no doubt be very much pleased to hear any information he could give them respecting the progress of the agitation throughout the country, and he would then call upon Mr. Ryan to address the meeting. Mr. Ryan said he was not only very glad to meet them that night, but also doubly pleased to be the messenger of glad tidings to them, for he could assure them that the Great Western Railway Company had that day notified to the men in their employ that the nine hours system would be adopted on their premises on the 1st of May. (Loud applause.) He then exposed a few of the fallacies adopted by the Globe and its satellites against the movement, and showed how great a gulf lay between the promises and performances of the Hon. Geo. Brown. He showed how self-aggrandizement had always been characteristic of the man; how that to gull the working classes he generally favoured measures that were deemed chimerical, but when they became tangible and assumed a practical aspect, especially if in his opinion they would tend to lessen his influence, or touch his pocket, that he became their most inveterate foe. He gave a detailed account of the Printers' and Bookbinders' strike in Toronto, and elicited warm expressions of sympathy from the meeting on the men's behalf. He urged upon them the necessity of liberal subscriptions for their support, and showed how the generous feelings begotten now by mutual sympathy and help would prove invaluable in future years by inducing working men to look beyond the precincts of their localities and to see in the welfare of their fellows elsewhere the aids to their improvement at home. He showed that the Globe and its satellites opposed the movement more upon political than economic grounds, for they knew that with more leisure would come more mental power, more moral strength, and that if the minds of the public be improved that it will be impossible for the (celestial) ring to deceive them any longer with specious promises. It was, therefore, doubly urgent for the men to make strong efforts to free themselves from the tutelage their quondam friends would keep them in. He urged upon them unanimity, persistence, and generosity, and he felt sure that now, the railways had graciously conceded the movement to their men, that the back of the opposition was broken; but that wherever obstinacy was displayed, it was their duty to forward help, and by so doing they would accelerate the speed of the good time coming, and confer upon themselves, their children, and their country, a permanent and invaluable blessing, that physically, intellectually and socially, would repay them a thousand fold, for any trouble or expense they might incur. (Applause.) It was moved and seconded that \$30 be forwarded to the Printers and Bookbinders on strike in Toronto. Carried unanimously. Moved and seconded that this meeting pass a vote of censure upon the Hon. George Brown, and declare his paper to be unworthy of the confidence and support of the working men. Carried unanimously. Moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be given to Mr. James Ryan for his attendance and able speech that evening. Carried unanimously. The meeting then adjourned.

THOMAS BALLANTYNE, Sec. Nine Hour League.

THE CONSEQUENTIAL CLAIMS.

The answer to Lord Granville's second note was completed on the 15th inst. It will be read to the Cabinet to-day, so as to be ready to go out by to-morrow's steamer. So far as the control of the answer lies with the State department, it will be kept secret. It is conceded that one side or the other must recede within the next two months, and Reverdy Johnson is given as authority for the statement that the President regrets that claims for consequential damages was put in our case. It is given out, however, that Secretary Fish is perfectly satisfied with the position in which the present despatch leaves our side of the question. It is understood that a movement will be made in the House to-day to unmask the Secretary of State department and to let the country know how Fish is managing this business. The promise of Mr. Gladstone to lay the whole subject before Parliament on the receipt of this despatch, is one of the impelling motives for this course, and another is a virtual assent of our Government, to a note of the British Government accompanying the counter case presented at Geneva, which undertakes to receive the same freedom of action as if business of the tribunal had not proceeded, as far as our exchange of counter cases. All this explains the unusual reticence of the State Department, but it is impossible to conceal the fears which are entertained by our Government, or to prevent inquiry as to the nature and equipment of Confederate cruisers in England, and facilitating their operations by granting them privileges in English and Colonial ports that were not to be enjoyed by vessels of the United States, this of course gives a new interest to the whole question. It has recently come to light that after the ratification of the treaty of Washington, but probably before the preparation of our first case, the State Department came into possession of the original documents, proving conclusively that during the period covered by the English assertion of due diligence in prevention of rebel privateering, but actual conferences were going on between the Foreign Office and the American agents in London in aid of the Confederacy besides looking to formal recognition of confederate states at a date in the near future, when it was expected the fortunes of rebellion would take a favourable turn, these negotiations included distinct propositions for carrying on the construction and equipment of Confederate cruisers in England, and facilitating their operations by granting them privileges in English and Colonial ports that were not to be enjoyed by vessels of the United States, this of course gives a new interest to the whole question. The following note accompanied the counter case delivered to the Board of Arbitration at Geneva, on behalf of Great Britain: The undersigned is instructed by Her Majesty's Government to say that while presenting their counter case under the special reservation hereafter mentioned, they find it incumbent on them to inform the arbitrators that a misunderstanding has unfortunately arisen between Great Britain and the United States touching the nature and extent of the claims referred to in the treaty of Washington. The misunderstanding relates to claims for indirect losses under three heads: 1st, Loss in the transfer of American shipping to the British flag; 2nd, Loss from enhanced insurance; 3rd, Loss from the prolongation of the war. The claims for indirect losses are not admitted by Her Majesty's Government to be within the scope and intention of the arbitrator. Her Majesty's Government have been and still are in correspondence with the Government of the U. S. in relation thereto. If that correspondence has not been brought to a final issue, Her Majesty's Government desire that the arbitration shall proceed with reference to claims for direct loss. They have thought it proper in the meantime to present a counter case, which is strictly confined to direct claims, in the hope that the unfortunate misunderstanding may be removed. Her Majesty's counter case is presented without prejudice to the position assumed by Her Majesty's Government in the correspondence, where a reference has been made, and under the express reservation of Her Majesty's rights in the event of the difference continuing to exist between the parties. If necessary, further communication will be made to the arbitrator. (Signed) TENTERDEN.

BLACKLEGS. The Hamilton Standard, of Tuesday, contained the following complimentary notice:—"Master Printers throughout the country are advised to keep a sharp look-out for a couple of blacklegs and cappers who are travelling the western part of the Province endeavoring to entice workmen from the printing offices for the Globe office. One of them is tall, dark-haired, with moustache and side whiskers, and wears a skull cap; the other a short man, with dark brown hair, heavy moustache, and florid complexion. Both have the appearance of pickpockets. They 'put up' for a short time at the Queen's Arms Hotel, and took their departure before a constable could be found to arrest them."

OUR PATRONS. "A Merchant is known by his wares." The attention of our readers is drawn to the following list of advertisements in our columns, and are requested to have them in remembrance when "out shopping." Golden Griffin—Dry Goods. Jerry Dineen—City Hat Store. M. & J. Perry—Hatters and Furriers. Max Bourdon—Hats and Furs. D. O'Connor, Hats and Caps. J. C. Prittle, Hats and Caps. Eugene McEntee—Boots and Shoes. Andrew Noble—Merchant Tailor. Thomas Claxton—Musical Instruments. G. H. Forbes—Groceries and Provisions. F. Higgins & Co.—Boots & Shoes, &c. R. S. Thompson—Bookseller and News Depot. James Weekes—Furniture, &c. C. A. Scadding—Stamps and Presses. H. K. Dunn—Groceries, &c. Charles Hunter—Groceries, &c. H. Stone—Undertaking. S. P. Kleiser—Jewellery, &c. L. Sievert—Cigars and Tobacco. W. W. Sutherland—Fashionable Tailor. George Jackson—Monteagle House. H. U. Layton—Carr Howell Hotel. James McFarland—Royal Arms Hotel. Samuel Richardson—Bowling Alley. M. McComick—Headquarters. Bell Belmont—White Hart. Wm. J. Howell—The Woodbine. J. Boxall—Railroad Car Furnishings, &c. Andrew Scott—Workingmen's News Depot.

TRAVELLERS GUIDE, TORONTO TIME. GRAND TRUNK EAST. A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. DEPART.....5.47.....12.37.....5.37.....7.07 ARRIVE.....9.37.....1.07.....8.57.....11.07 GRAND TRUNK WEST. A. M. A. M. P. M. P. M. DEPART.....2.00.....7.30.....3.45.....5.20 ARRIVE.....5.25.....10.15.....1.05.....6.15 GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. A. M. A. M. P. M. P. M. DEPART.....7.00.....11.50.....4.00.....5.30.....8.09 ARRIVE.....9.20.....11.00.....1.15.....5.30.....9.20 Trains on this line leave Union Station five minutes after leaving Yonge Street Station. NORTHERN RAILWAY. A. M. P. M. DEPART.....7.45.....3.45 ARRIVE.....11.10.....8.30 TORONTO AND NIPISSING RAILWAY. A. M. P. M. DEPART.....7.45.....3.30 ARRIVE.....10.45.....3.20 TORONTO, GREY & BRUCE RAILWAY. A. M. P. M. DEPART.....7.10.....3.00 ARRIVE.....11.10.....8.10

Boots and Shoes. EUGENE MCENTEE, Boston Boot and Shoe Store, 210 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. ORDERED WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Will Receive Prompt Attention, AND PRICES WILL BE FOUND AS LOW AS ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE. A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. P. HIGGINS & CO., 144 YONGE STREET, MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN MACHINE SEWED AND PEGGED BOOTS AND SHOES, ALSO, DEALERS IN Trunks, Valises, Satchels, &c., &c. Liberal Discount to Families. TENTERDEN.

Dry Goods and Clothing. GOLDEN GRIFFIN. TO THE WORKINGMEN OF TORONTO THIS OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE SUPPORTS THE NINE HOUR MOVEMENT, BY SELLING DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING, Ten Per Cent Cheaper than any House in the City. PETLEY & DINEEN, GREAT SILK AND CLOTHING HOUSE, 8 TO 132 KING STREET EAST, (HUGHES & CO.'S OLD STAND.) Tailoring, &c. ANDREW NOBLE, MERCHANT TAILOR, 236 YONGE ST. W. W. SUTHERLAND, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, Clothier and General Outfitter, 100 YONGE STREET. BETWEEN ADELAIDE AND KING STS., TORONTO. Furniture. THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY BOTH FOR NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE. A good assortment of Sideboards, Lounges and House Furnishing Goods of every description. Always on hand. CARPETS, STOVES, &c. FURNITURE EXCHANGED. All kinds of Furniture neatly repaired. Sofas Re-covered and Chairs Re-caned. Call before purchasing elsewhere. JAMES WEEKS, 247 and 249 Yonge Street. Lamps, &c. CANADIAN RAILROAD LAMP MANUFACTORY, 40 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO. ONTARIO STREET, STRATFORD. J. BOXALL, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN Railroad Car Furnishings, Locomotive Head Lamps and Burners, TAIL, SWITCH, GAUGE AND SIGNAL LAMPS, Sperm and Coal Oil Hand Lamps. Coal & Wood Stoves of every description, HOT AIR FURNACES, &c. Books, &c. THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS respectfully solicited to THE WORKINGMEN'S NEWS DEPOT, JUST OPENED BY MR. ANDREW SCOTT, AT 211 KING STREET EAST. Rooms suitable for Trades Meetings open to engagement. A large assortment of School Books, Magazines, Portfolios, Bibles, Albums, etc., etc., always on hand. Orders from the country punctually attended to. R. S. THOMPSON, 47 KING ST. WEST, Bookseller, Stationer & Dealer IN ALL KINDS OF FANCY GOODS. IMPORTER OF English & American Magazines & Papers. NOTE THE ADDRESS—47 KING STREET WEST, NEAR BAY STREET.

Engraving. Society Seal Presses, RIBBON AND DATE STAMPS. CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, &c., ENGRAVED ON HAND STAMPS. CHAS. A. SCADDING, 83 Bay Street, Toronto. Groceries and Liquors. NINE-HOUR MOVEMENT! GO TO H. K. DUNN, 51 QUEEN STREET WEST, (Opposite Teruley.) FOR CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, Wines, Liquors, and Provisions. G. H. FORBES, DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS & LIQUORS, CORNER OF CARR HOWEL AND MURRAY STS., TORONTO. THE PLACE FOR CHEAP GOODS. CHARLES HUNTER, dealer in Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c., 62 Queen Street West, corner Teruley street, Toronto, Ont. Oysters, Fruit, &c. W. W. SMITH, 94 QUEEN STREET WEST, OYSTER, FRUIT & EXPRESS DEPOT. City Express delivery executed promptly. Charges Moderate. Toronto, April 12, 1872. Hotels. THE WOODBINE, 88 YONGE STREET. WM. J. HOWELL, JR., PROPRIETOR. Choicest brands of Wines, Liquors, and Cigars constantly on hand. CAER HOWEL HOTEL, COLLEGE AVENUE. H. U. LAYTON, Proprietor. Choicest brands of Wines, Liquors, and Cigars always on hand. GEORGE JACKSON, MONTEAGLE HOUSE, Corner Queen and Teruley streets. Choicest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand. BOWLING ALLEYS, SAMUEL RICHARDSON, Proprietor, No. 18 Teruley Street, (at Moody.) S. R. wishes to announce to the public that he has always on hand Superior Wines and Liquors, and a choice brand of Cigars. ROYAL ARMS HOTEL, 320 YONGE STREET, corner Edward. JAS. MCFARLAND, PROPRIETOR. N.B.—A choice selection of Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand. HEADQUARTERS, POST OFFICE Lane, Toronto, Ont. M. MCCONNELL, Proprietor, late of the Rossin Hotel. Choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, Wholesale Retail.