

Ontario Workman.

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

VOL. I.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1872.

NO. 18

Communications.

THE ELECTION IN WESTERN TORONTO.

To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.

SIR,—I wish to say a few words respecting the candidature of Mr. J. A. McLellan.

It cannot be denied that he has attained a high position in an educational point of view. By necessary hard work only can this be attained, and all honor to a man who through difficulties has raised himself to the position he now holds.

But his education has not improved his judgment pertaining to matters of moment at the present time. His speech though a masterly effort of rhetoric and declamation, shows that he has not yet learned the beautiful lesson of power and prudence coupled with benevolence as contained in Bulwer's writings, "The pen is mightier than the sword." It would not be to the advantage of our nation to engage in a war with either a great or small power, it does not improve humanity or advance brotherly love, nor yet would it encourage the arts or sciences, (except the science of the destruction of human life) nor yet would it advance the great social reforms necessary to the happiness of the people. Who can contemplate the idea without emotion of leaving his bones to whiten on a field of battle,—nay, not this only, but perhaps a father or mother now helpless and gray, or perhaps a loved wife and innocent babes, left uncared for, to the tender mercies of a selfish world. We say down with the sword, "nations can be saved without it."

By the ratification of the Washington treaty, it is acknowledged throughout the length and breadth of the land, that war is now placed beyond the possibility of a doubt, though previous to the treaty, war was not only possible but very probable, and this would have been the slaughterpen of thousands of our "brave sons." Sir John A. Macdonald with "the pen" averted the calamity of "the sword." Mutual concessions were necessary to accomplish this, yet any intelligent man can judge for himself that concessions by us were fully compensated by concessions gained.

Mr. McLellan also advocated that we should demand an acknowledgment from the United States of their culpability in allowing the Fenian hordes to drill and prepare for their raid into this country, and that they (the Fenians) still are drilling under the eyes of the American government. Does Mr. McLellan know the facts? Does he know under what circumstances this drilling is carried on? If not, I will tell him. The Fenians are members of the United States militia, and are State Guards, dressed in the militia uniform, and professing loyalty to the United States. The authorities on the other side are not in a position to stop the drilling without entirely stopping their whole system of militia training. That Fenians drill in this way I freely acknowledge, but that any other drilling is carried on I have yet to learn, and after some years residence in their very midst, I think I am in a position to judge.

Yours Respectfully,
J. W. LEVESLEY.

TORONTO, Aug. 14, 1872.

The workmen of Brantford held a rousing meeting last week. Amongst others of the speakers was Mr. Buchanan, a man who has the esteem and respect of his fellow-workers, and in a most able and elaborate speech, he advocated the cause of the workingman's candidate.

In the Melbourne *Argus* we read:—"It was stated in several of the London papers received by the last mail that the Melbourne police have in their possession a warrant for the apprehension of Arthur Orton, on the charge of "murder committed in the bush near Melbourne." The police here, however, no nothing of the matter, and no such warrant has ever come into their hands."

GREAT TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION IN HAMILTON.

Since Hamilton has been Hamilton, there has not been a sight seen within its limits equal to that of last night! The workingmen friendly to the return of Messrs. Chisholm and Witton organized themselves into a procession, in four divisions, each headed by a band of music, and each individual carrying a lighted torch, elevated on a pole. They formed themselves into marching order on the Gore and proceeded down James street, on the way discharging rockets and Roman candles, &c. They cheered at the head quarters of their candidates, and groaned at the Mechanics' Hall opposite. And as the long trail of light displayed round the corner of King into James street, and came into line, the effect was most imposing. Similar sights are more frequent and got up on a larger scale in some continental cities in Europe perhaps; but for Hamilton we may say the display was really grand! However, they proceeded to the G. W. Ry. station, where they received and welcomed Sir John A. Macdonald and a number of workmen, who had come by special train from Toronto. Thus augmented, the procession re-formed themselves (by the way, what every Reformer ought to do himself), and returned up James, down King street East, up John, down James, and stopped at the *Spectator* office, where they cheered, discharged more fireworks and played several airs. By this time the numerical strength of the procession had trebled. They then marched into the Market Square, where preparations had been made for the speakers, but (we are sorry to say none for the 'press.' This great space was speedily filled, and from the windows of the City Hall, to the very tops of the houses on McNabb street, opposite in one direction, and from the windows and roofs of the houses on Market street, to the roofs of the meat and vegetable stalls on the other direction, upturned human faces disclosed themselves in the weird and flickering light of hundreds of flaming torches! To say that the sight was imposing is *tame*—it was (setting aside all political associations) as seen from the windows of the City Hall, no less than grand! The meeting was very quiet and orderly, until the meeting at the Mechanic's Hall broke up, when some of the opposite party mixed in the crowd and succeeded in raising considerable disturbance and interruption. Mr. McInnes was called to the chair and he called at once on Mr. Charlton, who spoke most enthusiastically of his friend Mr. Witton, and also of Mr. Chisholm. Mr. Hewitt next came forward and spoke eloquently on the cause of Union and Progress. Next came Mr. Witton, Mr. Chisholm and then Sir John A. Macdonald. On the Premier's appearance the cheering became absolutely deafening. Sir John remarked, that a certain thing that called itself a Colonel, "save the mark!" amongst the 'Grits,' had refused him, the Premier of Canada, the use of the Drill Shed to hold this meeting in! Well he was glad this self-styled Colonel (Skinner by name) had done so, as he had thereby driven them to the market square. He was glad of it because they could more accurately measure their strength as regarded both numbers and morale. He now called upon the electors to vote on Wednesday next for his friends Chisholm and Witton. The meeting then broke up after the usual formalities and cheering, and Sir John retired to the Royal Hotel. He returned to Toronto at one o'clock this morning.—*Standard, 13th.*

"The Green Isle of Erin" has become the property of a very limited number of individuals. Its entire area is owned by less than 20,000 persons, and nearly 6,000 of this number own less than 100 acres. One thousand four hundred and forty-three own one-seventh of the soil. It is no great wonder that the Island is fast being depopulated by the working classes, who can never become land proprietors, or in fact, the possessors of anything save a leasehold of a few acres of land and a thatch-roofed shanty.

SUMMARY AND AGGRESSIVE ACTION BY EMPLOYERS.

We learn from what appears to be perfectly reliable authority that on Monday morning last the men employed in a certain shoe manufactory in this city, were notified by the firm that no member of the Crispin organization would be allowed to work on their premises. The alternative of taking an obligation to withdraw from the K. O. S. C. or leave the shop was given the men, who, feeling that they had as good a right to belong to a secret organization for mutual improvement and protection as did their employers to belong to the Masons and Odd Fellows, quietly left the premises, preferring allegiance to their order rather than submit to such arbitrary and unjust dictation. One of the men, if we are correctly informed, was employed by the year, at a stipulated sum per week, and was a Crispin when he entered the service of the firm and continued so. He, with the rest, was commanded to renounce Crispinism or make himself scarce. This order was virtually a discharge from their employ, as the firm had no legal or moral right to enforce such an order upon the men. We learn that the man was ready and willing to fulfil his contract with the firm, but that they would not accept further service from him, except he complied with the unjust demand made by them. It is intimated that the matter is in the hands of a prominent and able lawyer of this county, and that the firm will be sued and their property attached for the amount of the man's salary for the unexpired term of his engagement—some five months. Agreeing to give men employment for a year and then summarily discharging them before the expiration of the term is by no means new in this city, and now the question whether the workman has any rights which his employer is bound to respect is about to be tested.—*Little Giant.*

PROROGATION OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, August 10.—Parliament was prorogued at two o'clock this afternoon; shortly before that hour the members of the House of Commons were summoned to the Chamber of Peers, where the Queen's Speech was read. The first subject touched upon by the Speech after the announcement of prorogation was the controversy over the American indirect claims, which the Queen rejoiced to inform Parliament had been settled by the spontaneous declaration of arbitrators, is entirely consistent with the views announced at the opening session of the Canadian Parliament, having passed the Act necessary to give effect to the Treaty of Washington within the Dominion, and all arrangements contemplated by that instrument are now in progress.

Her Majesty reflects with satisfaction that the subjects with which the Treaty deals offer no impediment to perfect concord between the two kindred nations. Formal ratification from France of the termination of the Commercial Treaty of 1860, is mentioned, together with the fact that the French Government indicated a desire for further correspondence on the subject. The conclusion of the Extradition Treaty with Germany was announced. The Queen declared Her intention of taking steps for dealing more effectually with the slave trade in Africa. The usual acknowledgments are rendered to the House of Commons for ample pecuniary means made to meet the exigencies for public service. The tranquility and prosperity of Ireland was adverted to.

I hope it will be borne in mind that periods of unusually rapid change in prices of commodities, and in the value of labor are likewise periods which more than ever call for the exercise of moderation and forethought. In bidding you farewell I ask you to join with me in acknowledging the abundant mercies of Almighty God, and imploring their continuance.

"Mamma," said a little boy who had been sent to dry a towel before the fire, "is it done when its brown?"

CONFERENCE OF WORKMEN'S CLUBS.

A conference of delegates from provincial and metropolitan workingmen's institutes was held on Saturday in the South Kensington Museum. Sir H. Johnston, M.P., presided. There were ten subjects for discussion, the first being "The best means of interchanging the advantages of club membership between the various affiliated clubs." This was proposed to be accomplished by the issue of union cards.—Mr. Pratt said he had received information that there were 15 London clubs and 17 country clubs willing to receive members of other clubs on production of their cards. The matter was referred to the Workingmen's clubs and a committee of the union, for them to arrange what should be done. It was thought necessary that a building fund for the erection of workmen's clubs should be established, and the question was sent up to the council. The means of rendering clubs self-supporting were discussed, and the proposals are to be laid before the council to choose the best. The conference terminated shortly after two o'clock. The delegates then paid a visit to the International Exhibition.

At half-past six o'clock the annual meeting of the union was held in the arena of the Royal Albert hall; Mr. Mundella, M.P., presiding. The report, which was of a satisfactory character, stated that the work of the union was no longer confined to the United Kingdom. It had been extended during the year to America, France, Belgium and other countries on the continent, from all of which prospects were held out of co-operation and support. During the past year 66 new clubs had come under the notice of the council. Of these 35 had availed themselves of the benefit of affiliation. Amongst the most important undertakings in the year the council pointed with gratification to the Grosvenor club, towards which the late Marquis of Westminster contributed £1,000, and which promised to be a model for other clubs. In the provinces the work had not progressed at the rate which the friends of the movement could desire. The Chairman expressed his opinion that these clubs were doing good by promoting amongst the people habits of temperance, intelligence, and thrift, and they ought to be encouraged by all who wish well for the future of the country. With regard to the introduction of beer, he thought it best that it should be allowed. Mr. Hughes, M.P., moved the adoption of the report. He agreed with Mr. Mundella that the members of clubs should be at liberty to drink what they please. Sir J. Parkington seconded the motion, which was adopted. Lord Lyttelton, who was re-elected president, presented an illuminated address to Miss E. Smith, the secretary of the union for several years, and thanked her for the efficient manner in which she had performed her duties. Miss Smith returned thanks in a short speech, which was loudly applauded. On the motion of Mr. H. Pread, seconded by Mr. Lond, the following resolution was adopted:—
That the work of this society is eminently calculated to promote the best interests of the artisans, and is deserving of the best support and co-operation of all classes." A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.—*English Paper.*

THE SUFFRAGE.

The right of suffrage is not a treasure to be buried, a commodity to be sold, a bauble to be given away, a toy to be played with, but a sacred trust that should be exercised after fair and full consideration. It is now in our political youth that we should be careful to preserve our institutions from the taint of corruption. If the springs are poisoned the stream that flows thence cannot be pure. If we allow corrupt influences to prevail now, the future of the country may well be a subject of anxiety to every patriot.—*St. John Telegraph.*

When is a rushlight like a tombstone? When it is set up for a late husband.

THE QUEEN AND THE WORKING CLASSES.

In dedicating to the Queen the "Life and Labours of Mr. Brassey," Mr. Arthur Helps writes as follows:—"To the Queen—Madam—I am very grateful for the permission given me to dedicate this work to your Majesty. I desired so to dedicate it, because I do not know of any one who has a deeper sympathy with the labouring classes than your Majesty, or any one who takes a more heartfelt interest in everything that concerns their habits, their general welfare. Moreover, this sympathy and this interest are not confined to those classes in your Majesty's dominions only, but are extended to them wherever they are to be found. I think also, that it cannot but be very gratifying to your Majesty to have full evidence that, in a special kind of labour of a very important character—namely, the construction of railways—your own subjects have hitherto borne the palm, and have introduced their excellent modes of working into various foreign countries. Your Majesty will find that the late Mr. Brassey was an employer of labour after your Majesty's own heart—always solicitous for the well-being of those who served under him—never keeping aloof from them, but using the powerful position of a master in such a manner as to win their affection and to diminish the distance which is often far too great between the employer and the employed. I venture, therefore, to think that the volume will be interesting to your Majesty on its own account; and that you will be disposed to view with favour the merits, if any, and to deal gently with the faults, of a work written by one who, with all respect, is over your Majesty's faithful and devoted subject and servant.—ARTHUR HELPS."—*Lloyds' Weekly.*

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

Mr. Cohen, the English barrister who drew up the report for the crown on the subject of the American claims for losses sustained by the mercantile marine of the United States, has been summoned to Geneva from London. This gives rise to the conjecture that a decision has been rendered by the Board upon the general question of England's responsibility for the direct losses claimed by America, and that Mr. Cohen is called in to assist the British counsel in arguing upon the amount of damages to be assessed by the Board. One of the many reports current here concerning the proceedings of the Board, and the present position of the Arbitration is, that after the cases of the two Governments were presented, the counsel on either side went into a lengthy discussion regarding England's responsibility, the argument turning mainly upon the questions whether the British authorities had exercised due diligence to prevent the Confederate cruisers from escaping out of their ports, and whether any such responsibility as America claims, followed upon permission to the said cruisers to take coal at British stations. Sir Roundell Palmer opened the discussion on these points. He spoke at great length in support of the positions taken in the British case. Waite, Evarts and Cushing replied; the latter closing the argument on behalf of the United States. In his summing up, Cushing strongly argued the point that the same diligence upon the part of the British authorities which afterwards served to detain the Confederate rams, would have been equally effectual in preventing the escape of the cruisers had it been exercised.

A HAPPY HOME.

"Six things," says Hamilton, "are requisite to create a 'home.' Integrity must be the architect, tidiness the upholsterer, it must be warmed by affection, and lighted up with cheerfulness, and industry must be the ventilation, renewing the atmosphere and bringing in fresh salubrity day by day; while over all, as a protecting glory and canopy, nothing will suffice except the blessing of God."

NOTICE.

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

Our columns are open for the discussion of all questions affecting the working classes. All communications must be accompanied by the names of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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All communications should be addressed to the Office, 112 Bay Street, or to Post Office Box 1025.

J. S. WILLIAMS,
 SUPERINTENDENT.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE

Eastern Division of the City of Toronto.

GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to announce that I intend to be a Candidate for the House of Commons, in the above Division, at the coming General Election for the Dominion Parliament.

I am, Gentlemen,
 Your obedient servant,

JAMES BEATY.

Toronto, 24th June, 1872.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE

CENTRAL DIVISION

OF THE

CITY OF TORONTO.

GENTLEMEN,—

A large and influential deputation of citizens having informed me of my nomination as a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons, I have the honor to accept that nomination, and therefore ask for your support, having confidence that the electors of Centre Toronto will endorse the request of the deputation by placing me at the head of the poll.

I have the honor to be,
 Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,
 F. SHANLY.

Toronto, July 22, 1872.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF

WEST TORONTO.

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST

ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR

JOHN CRAWFORD

AS

Representative of the Division

IN THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Say less than you think, rather than think one half what you say.

Trades' Assembly Hall.

Meetings are held in the following order:—
 Machinists and Blacksmiths, every Monday.
 Coachmakers, 2nd and 4th Monday.
 Crispiens, (189), 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
 K.O.S.C. Lodge 356, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
 Tinsmiths, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
 Cigar Makers, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
 Varnishers and Polishers, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
 Iron Moulders, every Thursday.
 Plasterers, 1st and 3rd Thursday.
 Trades' Assembly, 1st and 3rd Friday.
 Bricklayers, 1st and 3rd Friday.
 Coopers, 2nd and 4th Friday.
 Printers, 1st Saturday.
 Bakers, every 2nd Saturday.

Application for renting the halls for special meetings and other purposes to be made to Mr. Andrew Scott, 211 King Street East.

The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUG. 15, 1872

NOBLY DONE, HAMILTON.

For the past few weeks the election contest in Hamilton has been of more than usual interest to workingmen. As one of its candidates in the contest, a gentleman of acknowledged ability—but a *bona fide* workingman—had been taken from the immediate ranks of the operative classes to become their representative in the next Dominion Parliament; and, therefore, to that class throughout the entire Dominion the election in Hamilton had peculiar and special interest. It had been freely asserted by his opponents, that Mr. Witton was merely put up as a blind, and that his possible chance of success had never been really entertained. This was the point to which intense interest attached; but as the canvas proceeded, and as day after day his popularity became more and more manifest, it was evident to all that however matters would go, Mr. Witton would stand in the fight—and stand to the end. The men of Toronto felt just as much interest in his success as did even the men of Hamilton, and the 14th of August was looked forward to with keenness and eagerness by both alike. The hourly returns were awaited with impatience; and as it became apparent—especially after twelve o'clock—that the candidates of Union and Progress were surely drawing ahead, the enthusiasm increased, and the returns at the close of the poll, which showed a majority of 101 for Chisholm and 98 for Witton, were received with loud cheers. An *impromptu* demonstration was immediately set on foot, and by speeches and music the victory was celebrated.

Hamilton has shown what the workingmen can do, and it now remains for Toronto to follow the glorious example. We cannot but also congratulate Sir John A. Macdonald upon the result in Hamilton yesterday, because it has proved him to be the more than DISRAELI of Canada; and we believe one of the proudest records of his eventful life will be the fact that he has been the first statesman to inaugurate a new era in the politics of the country, by giving the working classes direct representation in the councils of the nation. Three cheers for Hamilton: Hip! hip! hurrah!

THE WORKINGMEN.

A great deal has been written and said of late about the workingmen; and the prominent action they have taken in the political affairs of the country at the present time has been freely commented upon by those who, as a party, are receiving their opposition. The "Globe" has made the assertion, and reiterated it time and again, that the workingmen were being made the tools of the party of Union and Progress—that they were being bought and sold, and so forth; and the many satellites that revolve around the great luminary, and derive their light from its borrowed rays, have taken up and circulated the aspersions with commendable faithfulness. The assertions may be taken, however, for just what they are worth—and that amounts to very little; because we believe the working classes have sufficient intelligence and discern-

ment to enable them to judge who are their friends and who are their foes; and had the decision at which they had arrived only been favorable to George Brown and his party, of course, we should have had nothing from that source as to their being made tools of, etc.

The unanimity that has obtained in the ranks of workingmen throughout the Dominion, in condemning the unjust, harsh, and arbitrary measures adopted by the "Globe" during the recent agitations for labor reform, and the avowed determination of those classes to give practical expression of their disapproval, is too well known to need extended reference now. That that expression of disapproval is having its effect, none can deny; and even the "Globe" is commencing to call *peccavi*, and wants to hear no more of the workingmen's cry.

The circumstances that led to the alienation of the sympathies and support of the operative classes from the so-called Reform Party, and turned them so thoroughly and generally in favor of the present Government, are fresh in the minds of all. When the Hon. George Brown and his henchmen succeeded in fishing out from the musty records of past legislation a measure that promised to give them power to crush workingmen simply for combining to protect their own interests, and when workingmen, rudely awakened from their dream of fancied security, realized the fact that such act of combination rendered them amenable to the law, and when that "relic of barbarism" was actually being put in force against a number of respectable and intelligent citizens by the real leader of the Reform party, then the Premier of Canada stood forth as a true friend, and immediately took steps to place the workingmen upon a proper footing. But the "Globe" states that this action was taken solely with the view of making political capital, and asks: "Had Sir John been acting from principle, had he been all along thoroughly, disinterestedly identified with the workingmen's movement, is it likely that the unsatisfactory state of the law would have escaped his notice?" But Mr. Brown and his party would have us believe that all past legislation for the benefit of the working classes has emanated, and all such future legislation must emanate, from that party alone; and the question might very reasonably be asked: "Were this the case, and were Reformers all they would have us believe they are, would the unsatisfactory state of the law have escaped their notice?" But we forgot; it did not escape them; it was *they* that brought it to light. For what purpose? To have it repealed? Oh, no, *that* would be reform in earnest; but they unearthed it for the purpose of doing that which, we believe, never was attempted even in the "dark ages"—putting it in force. This is Reform legislation with a vengeance! And if it be but an indication of the spirit that animates that leader and that party, we can only say, with all the fervour and sincerity of our souls, from all such leaders and from all such legislation, good Lord, deliver us.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Reform is the battle cry of both contending parties in the great struggle for political supremacy in the next Dominion Parliament.

While admitting that good sound reforms have emanated from both the so-called Reform party and the party of Union and Progress, we wish to place before our readers our opinion of the course likely to be most advantageous to the working classes, with whose interests we are known to be closely identified.

We have passed through five years of uninterrupted prosperity, a prosperity which all freely admit, and it is but fair to give the credit of this prosperity to the present Administration, who, by wise schemes, ably carried out, have won the good will of thousands who are politically opposed to them.

The past and present success of the Government is a fair criterion of their success in the future.

On the tariff question, we take the stand of an incidental protection or all imported goods that are or can be manufactured in this country, that protection to be sufficient to make profitable all manufactures, established or not established, that can flourish on Canadian soil.

Though we respect and honor all sincere free traders, as such, still it appears to us that a free trade policy is not a wise one for a young country, and that such a policy cannot command support from the working population. It has been argued, both on the platform and in the press, by a majority of the Grit leaders, that a great reduction in the very moderate tariff now in force is desirable, but we fail to see it. It may be desirable for the mercantile interests to reduce the tariff on articles they import from foreign lands, but it cannot be desirable to our working population. At the first glance such a scheme promises to give us cheaper goods; but we, who get our living by the manufactures of this country would not be benefitted much by a wholesale importation of the goods we produce, and cheap goods would be dear enough when we had not the cash to purchase them. Yet such would be the result of the visionary schemes of the free traders. We will illustrate this further: If a manufacturer, whose business consisted of two distinct branches, was to erect a factory for each branch at two opposite ends of the city, and if conveyances were needed to carry the material and goods from one factory to the other, when both factories could be with advantage erected contiguous to each other. The result would be a great loss; in fact, a man designing such an arrangement would very properly be classed as very little (if any) better than a lunatic. Yet this would be wisdom indeed in comparison to these free trade schemes, for not only is a great loss sustained by the transition to and fro, but the purchase money is sent to fatten some foreign land; the cash that keeps workmen employed in other countries can be no benefit to the workingman here.

"Oh, but we should send back a cargo of Canadian produce," say the free traders. But what intelligent man will say that a cargo of lumber or grain can compare in price with a cargo of machinery, cutlery, jewellery, watches or spoons. And the extra value is very quietly pocketed by the foreign producer, and our own working interests are robbed and defrauded of their just dues and the riches of the country.

We might prolong this argument beyond the space of our columns, but "a word to the wise is enough." Taking up here and laying down there adds nothing to our productions. Our policy must be home production and home consumption, and thus provide a fair day's wages for Canadian workmen, and if American, English, German or Swiss workmen have not enough work without our country, why, let them come here to do it, and thus consume our Canadian produce at our own doors, keeping our wealth at home, and no longer fatten strange lands.

In the matter of an extension of the franchise, which is likely to be brought up by the Government at an early stage of the next Parliament, it appears to us to be desirable that a number of young men who are not at present householders, but who are eminently entitled to a voice in the affairs of the nation, might advantageously be admitted to an exercise of the franchise under an educational clause. Such a clause, we think, would not only be an act of justice, but would be an incentive to the attainment of knowledge in the various departments of literary culture. And no sound objection can be raised, we think, to such a clause.

We by no means advance our opinions as an infallible dogma, but we wish to point out what appears to us to be a practical plan of attaining a long felt want among a class of people who hitherto have been excluded from all chances of having a voice in the mode of government.

We do not wish to be understood as advocating universal suffrage, but the admission of good, loyal, intelligent

citizens, is a duty, we hold, to the cause of education and integrity.

(COMMUNICATED.)

POLITICAL "JIM CROWS."

"Wheel about, and turn about, and do just so, And every time I turn about I jump Jim Crow."

Nothing is more amusing just now than the gyrations of political mountebanks, whether on the hustings or in the Press. The self-styled "Reformers" are almost exclusively employed in this "Jim Crow" business, and, if we didn't know the men, we might probably be deceived by their acting. Read the following magnificent twaddle of the "Globe," whose Managing Director has proved himself so "liberal":—

"If any one will take the trouble to go over the political history of Britain for that time (fifty years), he will find that every proposal to ameliorate the social condition, or enfranchise any portion, of the great industrial class of the country has come from the liberal, progressive party.

"For a long time in the British constitutional struggle the Tories tried, at intervals, to make friends of the 'working classes,' and to play them off against what they called the 'shopocracy'—the cotton lords, and the Manchester economists. They tried to impede the progress of the anti-corn law agitation, for example, by Chartist opposition at public meetings, and by trying to hoax the working-men into the idea that those who made bread dear and scarce were their true friends. Does any one doubt as to which party was really the friend of the worker in that struggle? Of course not. The inexorable logic of events has long since left no room for two opinions on the subject.

"The same thing is evidently true of this country."—"Globe," Aug. 9.

The man who attempted to impose upon the gullibility of his readers in the above fashion, is just on a level with the charlatan who vends and puffs his nostrums at street corners. The working classes in England, and most of those here, too, know that they were indebted to Sir ROBERT PEEL for "cheap bread," and to Mr. DISRAELI for "Reform," just as they are indebted to Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, in Canada, for being raised to the condition of free men.

To listen to the abuse of the "Tories" by these political acrobats, and to hear how the working classes have been rescued from thralldom solely by the generous and disinterested efforts of the "Liberals," would, under ordinary circumstances, move a heart of stone; but, unfortunately for the success of the "dodge," "Tories" and "Toryism" are dead and buried; and we should never, probably, have known what frightful evils we had escaped in being born so many ages after the demise of those venerated "fossils," if it were not for the *mildness* of the treatment we have recently experienced at the hands of *soi-disant* "Liberals."

The printers of Toronto, in their foolish ignorance, thought they were subjected to indignity a short time back—and it is to be feared many others thought so too—because they were dogged about by policemen, and prosecuted as felons, although they had violated no known law. Stupid fellows! There was a law, framed, the "Globe" tells us, by those bygone "Tories," which they had violated; and although it had never been enforced in the country where those "Tories" lived, still it was fortunate that "Liberals" in Canada adopted that relic of "semi-barbarism;" for if a "Tory" had been the prosecutor, instead of "liberal" GEORGE BROWN, what would have become of the printers?

With the recollection of that "liberal" prosecution indelibly fixed in our minds, the frantic efforts to conciliate the "working classes" is highly amusing. The mouthing and ranting about what has no existence on this continent, and can exist nowhere except in conjunction with ignorance—the prating about "Toryism" by sham Liberals—constitute an unwilling tribute to the growing power of the masses. Astute and crafty as these trading politicians are, they have made a fortunate blunder—fortunate, inasmuch as it exposes hypocrisy. So long as the "amelioration of the industrial classes" was confined to

THE MAGICAL ISLE.

There's a magical isle in the River of Time, Where softest of echoes are straying;

KEEP OUT OF DEBT.

Half the perplexity, annoyance and trouble that men have in the world is in consequence of getting into debt.

A WIFE'S POWER.

The power of a wife, for good or evil, is irresistible. Without one, home must be forever unknown.

THE CHILD OF THE ORIENT.

As long as time shall last, the Hebrew—child of the Orient—will be an object of interest and curiosity to his fellow man.

For in this land of freedom, as in almost every country of the globe, the Hebrew has the largest liberty, and has built himself a home.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

In describing the flood which was so disastrous to many sections in Virginia, the Lynchburg papers record the following very sad and touching incident:—

THE VERY SAME.

An anecdote of Peter Hinds, a well-known stage-driver of New Hampshire, is worth telling.

A MISTAKE.

An old sea-captain, who had been in retirement for a number of years, on a farm, back in the country, one day visited the sea-port, and strolled down to the wharves.

A BEAUTIFUL FOUNTAIN.

One fountain there is, whose deep vein has only just begun to throw up its silver drops among mankind—a fountain which will allay the thirst of millions, and will give to those who drink from it peace and joy.

ATTEND TO YOUR OWN BUSINESS.—A man who had become rich by his own exertions was asked by a friend the secret of his success.

Keep your head cool by temperance, your feet warm by exercise, rise early and go soon to bed; and if you are inclined to get fleshy, keep your eyes open and your mouth shut.

THE NEWTON-STEWART MURDER.

The long trial of this case, in which Sub-Inspector Montgomery was charged with the murder of Mr. Glass, the banker, of Newton-Stewart, having closed, the London Telegraph discusses the circumstances as follows:—

"In the history of modern crime, the Newton-Stewart murder will occupy a prominent place. The victim was a banker living in a country town in the North of Ireland.

The evidence against him was purely circumstantial. Nobody saw him strike the blow; no weapon was found on him; there was no blood on his person; and the notes were not traced to his hands.

He mixes on terms of equality with the county families; and, though his pay is not large, he is as readily received in society as the ensign or lieutenant of a marching regiment.

THE FASHIONS.

Fashion allows, this summer, of the most startling contrasts of colour; but ladies of refined taste do not avail themselves of this liberty.

It is crossed over the bosom in front, and the two ends are thrown back over the shoulders.

Tennyson is a great smoker. He has never, with Lamb, praised "Bauch's black servant, negro fine," nor with Byron hymned with the delights of "sublime tobacco."

Three cases of Asiatic cholera have occurred in Berlin.

THE EIGHT-HOUR QUESTION.

It seems almost incredible that while periodical struggles about the eight-hour question are yearly going on between the employers and workmen in nearly all civilized nations of the world, and, further, that while the most acute minds in both hemispheres have been vainly striving how to adjust the vexed problem between capital and labour, the people of Australia should have been quietly and advantageously carrying out this very same system for the last sixteen years.

The sixteenth anniversary of the establishment of the eight-hour system in Victoria was celebrated on Monday by a procession of the trades through the city, and sports at the Friendly Societies' Grounds. The procession, when it got into Collins street, was fully a quarter of a mile long, and the numbers were estimated at from 1,800 to 2,000.

A REVOLUTION IN PERU.

Advices from Peru to the 27th July, state that the revolution was begun by Gutierrez, who proclaimed himself Dictator, and assassinated President Bolt. The people were indignant at the murder, and captured Gutierrez, while trying to escape.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

Over fifty of the heaviest of the shoe manufacturing concerns in Lynn have pledged themselves not to employ any persons controlled by the Crispin Associations after to-day.

A BEAUTIFUL SMILE is to the female countenance what the sunbeam is to the landscape—it embellishes an inferior face and redeems an ugly one.

THE HAND.—Irish girls have the most beautiful hands. English girls have too fleshy and plump hands. The hands of the American girls are too long and narrow.

HATS! HATS! HATS

- HATS! American.
HATS! French.
HATS! English.
HATS! Home-made.
HATS! Straw.
HATS! Silk.
HATS! Drab.
HATS! All colors and qualities.

Cloth Caps in every Variety,

McCROSSON & CO., 111 King Street East.

133 YONGE STREET. 133

G. W. LYNN & CO. Are celebrated for their BOOTS AND SHOES. No Better Stock in the Market. G. W. LYNN & CO., 133 YONGE STREET.

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ONE OF THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCKS OF

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NEW SELF-COLOR DRESSES,
NEW JAPANESE SILK DRESSES,
NEW WASHING DO., 33 cents a yard.
NEW BLACK SILKS,
NEW MOURNING DRESSES,
NEW PRINTS, COTTON, &c., &c.

OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATIONS, CHEAP FOR CASH.

C. PAGE & SONS, London House, 194 and 196 Yonge Street.

WORKINGMEN, RALLY TO THE STANDARD.

THOS. H. TAYLOR'S PANTS

LOOK WELL! FIT WELL! WEAR WELL! OUR \$12 SUITS ARE PRONOUNCED "INIMITABLE."

OUR GENTS' FURNISHINGS ARE WELL WORTH INSPECTION.

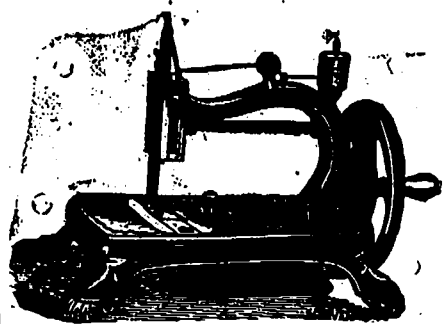
THOS. H. TAYLOR, Merchant Tailor and Gents' Furnisher, 205 Yonge St., Toronto.

THE ONTARIO WORKMAN

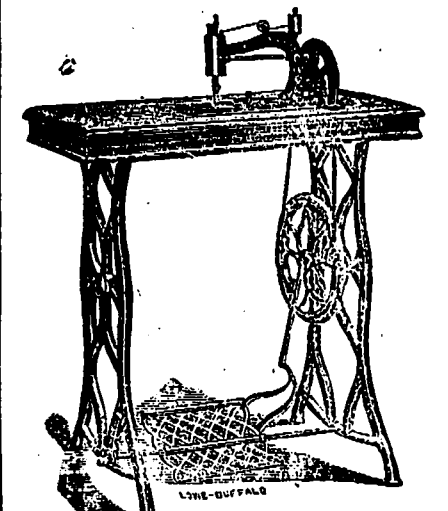
A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE Interests of the Working Classes.

OFFICE: Bay Street, one door south of Grand's Royal Horse Bazaar.

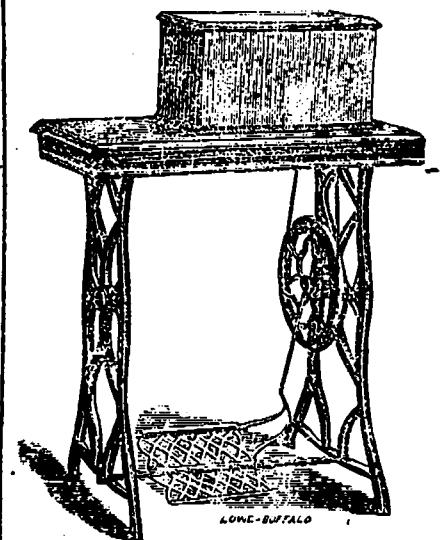
THE LOCKMAN PATENT



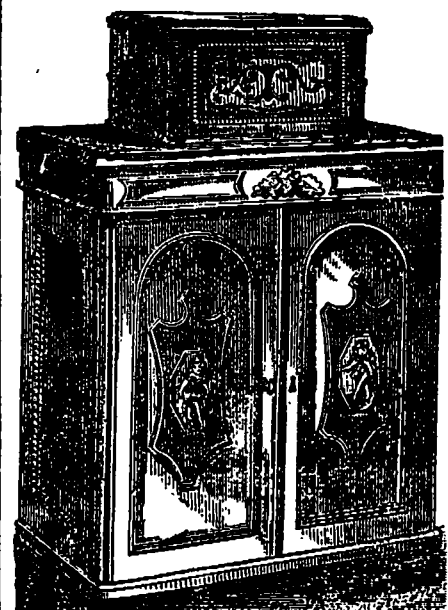
HAND MACHINE, PRICE \$25.00.



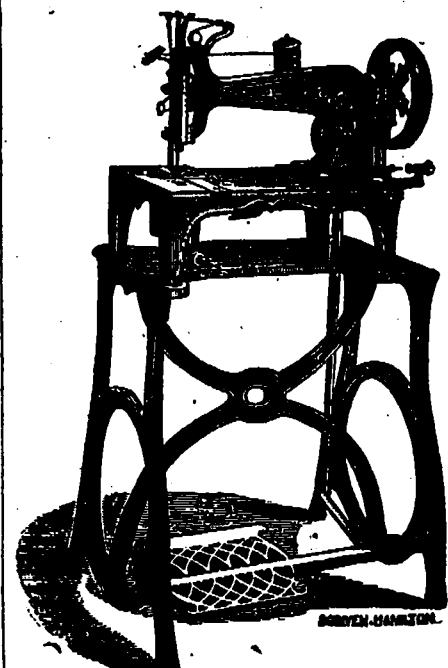
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The above Machines are the best and cheapest in the market.

WILSON, LOCKMAN & Co., Manufacturers, HAMILTON, ONT.

Miscellaneous.

TO MECHANICS AND OTHERS.

A. S. IRVING,

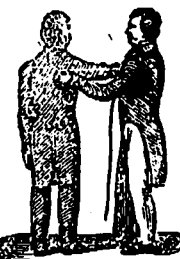
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Give him a call.



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Drafting Coats, Vests, and Pants,

Is arranged on a 20-inch rule, capable of drafting a coat in five minutes in a beautiful design and accurate in every point: seven scales for a sacque coat, and eight for a body coat, and three scales for a vest and three scales for pants.

H. MATHESON, 16 King Street, Toronto.

DUTY OFF TEA.

The subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public of Toronto that on account of the duty coming off Teas on the 1st of July next, he will offer his extensive stock of

Fine Green and Black Teas

At the following reduced prices:—

Table with 3 columns: Tea type, Price per lb, Price per 100 lbs. Includes items like Finest Young Hyson, Extra very Fine do., etc.

G. L. GARDEN, Wine and Spirit Merchant, 55 King Street, corner of Bay Street.

I. & F. COOPER, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS, COLLARS, HOSIERY, GENTS' FURNISHINGS, 129 YONGE STREET.

GOLDEN BOOT,

200 YONGE STREET,

WM. WEST & CO.,

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

Suitable for Workingmen and their Families,

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Workingmen of Toronto, Attention.

JOHN BURNS,

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Constantly on hand the choicest brands of Flour. Special attention given to this branch of business.

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SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, &c.,

AND HAVE THEM

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YOUNG HYSON, SOUCHONGS, OOLONGS, CONGOU, GUNPOWDER, JAPAN & PEKOE.

All of which have been purchased since the duty was taken off, and cannot be equalled in value.

H. K. DUNN,

51 Queen St. West.

N.B.—All kind of choice Wines and Spirits; Claret, &c. Case; Daws' Montreal Pale Ale and Porter.

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