

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, MAY 9, 1872.

NO. 4.

THE CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.

THE TRIAL RESUMED.

On Monday, Edward Ward, J. C. MacMillan, John Armstrong, Wm. Lovell, James Gillespie, James A. Lanfear, George Huson, James McDonald, William Meredith, Edward Clarke, Thomas Gibson, John Casson, and J. S. Williams were charged on remand with conspiracy.

Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, Q.C., and Mr. Falconbridge appeared for the Crown; Mr. Lander, Dr. McMichael, Mr. Dixon, and Mr. D'Arcy Boulton defended the prisoners.

A. T. Houel stated that he belonged to the "Globe" Publishing Company. (A copy of a paper was put in purporting to be the rules of the Typographical Union, but was objected to by Dr. McMichael, who stated that he would not accept anything as evidence except the original.) The paper was brought to the office by Mr. Lovell, one of the prisoners.

An objection was raised as to the printed copy of the rules of the Union being produced, as the witness could not positively swear as to what the paper taken to the printing office was. He, however, swore that Lovell set the matter produced, up.

By Dr. McMichael: He saw the matter produced on the case; he also said it was struck off from the type; Mr. Lovell told him that the matter contained the rules of the Union; Lovell was discharged from the office previous to the strike; there were three proofs taken from the type; he took three copies, two he gave to Mr. Falconbridge and the third he retained; the proofs he took off were taken after Lovell left the office.

By Mr. Boulton: There was an impression taken off before Lovell left the office.

The Magistrate asked what the offence of setting up the type really was. The only thing conclusive to be arrived at was whether the copy put in was the rules and regulations of the Typographical Union.

G. H. Hale resides in Orillia, and went there in February on Beaverton; he was in the "Expositor" office (Mr. McKenzie here handed the witness a letter). He recognized the letter given him as one sent to him. He had not made any arrangement to come to Toronto before receiving the letter; he had an offer to come to the office of "Pure Gold" for Mr. Flint.

Dr. McMichael asked where that was, whether it was in Toronto.

Mr. McKenzie said it was a temperance paper published in Toronto.

The witness: The offer was in writing.

Dr. McMichael said the letter could not be received as evidence.

C. W. Hawkins recalled: Identified the seal on a letter as that of the Typographical Union.

Dr. McMichael said that the Society could have no seal as it was not an incorporated body.

Witness knew nothing of the new rules of the Society.

J. R. Stuart said that he was a member of the Typographical Union. He remembered somebody coming to him and asking him to become a member of the Union. Mr. Montgomery was present.

Mr. Montgomery gave evidence which sustained the previous witness.

Mr. T. Richardson was then called. He said he was a reporter on the "Globe" newspaper, and had been present at several meetings at which Mr. Williams spoke. One took place at the Market place on the evening after the printers were brought up. He was not taking notes, but impressed certain utterances upon his memory.

Dr. McMichael objected to the statements of one of the prisoners being taken as evidence against the others.

The Magistrate ruled that a statement would not constitute an act.

The witness: Most of the speeches referred to the provocation. Williams said that "he should be the last man to counsel violence," and that "now that the masters had taken the last step, they had better beware."

John Craig was a printer; he knew one Duggan, who offered him \$4 a week to work for him; he asked him what that work was, and he said that it was to work in the streets; Duggan was not sober.

Joseph Paine gave somewhat similar evidence.

John Auld was a printer on a paper called the "Telegraph," published in Toronto; he was a member of the Union; he was bound for a year; he came from Strathroy; he left the office the day after he went to it; he met some one on the street who advised him to leave; he did not know who it was; he went to a meeting of the Union when there was a meeting; Mr. MacMillan was in the chair; he was advised to leave the office of Mr. Robertson; he left the office and went to "The Leader," and was then taken into custody and sent to prison; he left the "Telegraph" office because he did not wish to work in a non-union office. He understood Mr. Robertson to say that there would soon be two unions, one of employers and one of men.

Certain witnesses having refused to appear, Mr. McKenzie said he would leave the matter in the Magistrate's hands. If he wished any more evidence he could take measures to bring them up, if not he would close his case.

Dr. McMichael having read from the information a certain portion relating to the action of the prisoners in conspiring to coerce certain firms, argued that the charge was not sustained in the evidence. The mere combination of men to compete with others was not a conspiracy. A company was ostensibly for the purpose of getting things cheaper. He had seen it stated that what was illegal in one man would be illegal in another. If one man desired to commit an illegal act and could not do it by himself and influenced others to help him, no doubt it would be illegal, but the mere combination for regulating wages did not come under this action. He contended the union was not of itself an unlawful institution, and that until it is a combination against others it is not unlawful. In itself, according to its original formation, it was not a combination against others, and no subsequent rules had been produced. Indirectly it might injure others, just as anyone underselling, when a large corporation which would absorb all the business of others would cause injury, but that was not the primary object of the union.

The Magistrate wanted to know whether there was any evidence to shew "hindering or obstruction" in the case.

Dr. McMichael said that this was not charged.

Mr. Falconbridge said it was.

The Magistrate said he thought that Dr. McMichael had better read the information carefully.

Dr. McMichael said he had offered to read the information out. (Laughter.) He argued that designed obstruction was not proved. It was not the original design of the union. He contended that there could be nothing illegal in the mere combination of men for the purpose of keeping wages at a certain scale any more than in a combination of masters to keep the men down. If one was illegal the other was. If the Magistrate thought the case was one for a jury he should not call witnesses.

The Magistrate thought the case was not very strong.

Mr. McKenzie thought differently, and urged that the union was illegal at common law. A conspiracy was a combination of one or more persons to act unlawfully. The conspiracy consisted of the illegal combination; that was all that was necessary. It was actually decided in England that advice given to a servant to leave was illegal: It was also decided by Sir A. Cockburn that a combination to foreshorten hours or raise wages was illegal; there could be no doubt that the rules put in were the rules of the Typographical Union of Toronto; he argued that the printed rules directing the terms for which the printers were to work, and other personal matters, were illegal. On the 18th of March a scale of prices was sent to the masters. One of the purposes of the

union was to regulate the scale of prices, and therefore was illegal under the common law, and a conspiracy. Baron Bramwell had decided that such a combination was illegal, if for the purpose of coercing liberty of mind. The learned counsel said that if such combinations were permitted there would be an end to all civil liberty. A man had a perfect right to go to his employers and say, undoubtedly, that he would not work for more than 8 or 9 hours a day, but if a combination to force this as a rule was permitted, the results would be most disastrous. Their rules with regard to strikes were also clearly illegal. It had been proved that a circular was sent to the masters, which was not complied with. Then followed the strike, which strike was decided upon on the 21st March, at a meeting, by the vote of the Union, and it took place on the 25th. The learned counsel argued that the case of conspiracy was thus proved. The case was then adjourned until next Saturday week.

CANADIAN.

At a special meeting of the County Council of Ottawa County, a bye-law was adopted, transferring the county seat to Hull.

A Seaforth goose has recently taken to laying ten inch eggs, and the village editor wants to know who can beat it. If he gives it up competition is useless.

On Saturday the schooner Mary Shaw, of Port Dover, bound to Cayuga, knocked a hole in her bottom and sunk in the canal. She was loaded with lumber.

After an interval of sixteen years, Berlin again boasts the possession of an Iron Foundry, which is now in full operation under the management of the Messrs Maule, formerly of Galt.

The greatest distress is felt in the County of Bruce for the want of cattle feed. Hay is not to had at any figure, and many farmers are boiling good wheat to feed their stock with.

The Hamilton Times says the Great Western is doing a big business just now. From fifty to sixty trains enter and leave Hamilton station every day. About a hundred and fifty specials (in addition to the ordinary trains) were run last week.

Mr John Hastings, of lot No. 20, 5th con. of Pickering has a cow that gave birth to a calf last week, having two bodies two heads, six legs (four fore feet) and two tails. The monstrosity died at its birth.

A young lad named Edward Short was severely hurt on Thursday in the Canadian Engine and Machinery Works, Kingston, by the accidental fall of a piece of iron across his body. His injuries internally are of so serious a character that it is feared he cannot live.

Saturday morning a large excursion party, consisting of senators and members of parliament, and quite a number of leading citizens went on a trip to the Greenville canal, in the steamer Queen Victoria. The excursion was got up by members of the Ottawa valley.

A farmer named Richard Foster, while driving into Bowmanville on Monday evening with a single horse and waggon, was thrown violently on the ground by the horse shying. He only survived the effect of the fall a few moments, his back being dislocated.

Two car loads of sheep were shipped at Guelph station of the Great Western, on Wednesday to California, to Mr. Buck who came to Guelph, and purchased them from Mr. Tolton, and Mr. Stirton, jr. High prices were paid, in one instance as much as \$200 for 8 head, the stock being intended for breeding purposes.

The Fall wheat in the townships of Brock, Scott, Uxbridge, Reach, and all the way South through that county is completely killed by the severity of the long winter and scant covering of snow; where it does grow in patches it will be little worth. Clover is killed off altogether, and most of the fields are being ploughed up.

The body of a man washed ashore was found on Saturday afternoon between Inverhuron and Port Bruce. The body was dressed in a black cloth coat, grey striped pants and mottled vest, and a life preserver fastened on. \$7.30 in American money was in his pocket. From the appearance of the body it must have been in the water all winter.

The steamer Wanton arrived at Collingwood from Owen Sound, on Saturday night, with a cargo of wheat for Parry Sound, to which place she goes on Monday night. The tug Mittie Grew and the screw Dauntless arrived on Monday from Penetanguishene light. They report a little loose ice floating about, but nothing of any consequence. The Silver Spring is expected on Wednesday.

The first shipment of salt made from Seaforth to the United States, was made last week to an extensive dairyman near Ogdensburg. This gentleman, it appears, has seen a sample of the Seaforth salt at Prescott some time ago, and has since ordered a quantity for his own use. When we consider the high import duty, with freight and other expenses, it certainly speaks high for Seaforth salt.

SAD INTELLIGENCE—Last season quite a number of farmers, including many from Wolfe Island, disposed advantageously of their properties and left for Sarnia, in which vicinity land is moderately cheap, in good cultivation and above the average in productiveness. This spring several families left for the same destination, from whom the sad intelligence has been received here that the majority of the late arrivals are in a precarious state.—Kingston News.

A few days ago a sum of money was abstracted from a registered letter, addressed to Bloomingdale, in the county of Waterloo. The case was reported to Mr. Streetman, Post Office Inspector at Toronto, who at once took measures to trace out the offender. By the use of decoy letters, the Inspector fastened the guilt upon William Henry Rogers, the son and assistant of the Post Master at Bloomingdale, who was arrested yesterday, and brought for examination before J. A. Mackie, Esq. S. P., at Berlin. The evidence was conclusive, and Rogers was committed for trial.

An inquest was lately held by Coroner Earle on the body of Margaret Higgins, a girl 15 years of age, who came to her death on Saturday afternoon, under the following circumstances:—She and a companion named Mary Phillips were in Pittfield's ship yard, near the Marsh Bridge, gathering chips. Some boys at work on the vessel were at the same time engaged in throwing some blocks into the yard, and deceased incautiously went in the way of one of the falling blocks, which struck her on the head, knocking her down and rendering her insensible. She was as soon as possible conveyed to her house in Brussels Street, and Dr. Christie was called in to attend her, but to no purpose; her injuries were mortal, and within two hours she died. The evidence of the girl Phillips completely exonerated John Donovan, the boy who threw the block, from all blame, and the jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."—St. John's N.B. Freeman.

FATAL ACCIDENT—A few days ago Miss Poole a young lady residing with her parents in London, went with a young clerk named Fache, to whom she was engaged, for a row upon the Thames near Teddington. As they approached that town from above, Fache, finding that the stream was running out with a uch force, turned the bow of the boat towards Kingston, but after pulling for about twenty minutes, he found that the boat had not moved at all. He then rested for about five minutes the tide carrying them rapidly towards Teddington. On looking he was horrified at finding that they were approaching the weir. At that time he was on the Middlesex side. He attempted to pull across the river to Surrey shore, but failed in the attempt, and they were borne with great force towards the weir. He stood up and caught hold of a post, but the current was so strong that the boat was carried over the weir in a moment and dashed to pieces. He lost sight of it and knew nothing of what occurred for a few seconds. The next thing that he remembered was finding himself in rough water on the Teddington side of the weir. He could not swim but sustained himself by "floating" till he was rescued by some men in a boat. He never saw deceased after wards, till he saw her dead body at Mortlake, several miles below.

There is no change in the position of the Alabama question since the recent semi-official publication, in which it was said the claims for indirect damages have not been, and would not be, withdrawn. This Government has not in its statement or counter statement asked the tribunal of arbitration to draw any distinction between two classes of claims for direct and indirect damages, but both have been submitted together in the hope that the tribunal will exercise power conferred upon it to award a sum in gross to be paid by Great Britain to the United States.

THE PROGRESS OF THE NINE HOURS MOVEMENT.

The Hamilton Standard of the 1st inst., says:—To-day the workmen employed at the G. W. R. shops commenced work under the nine hours system, the first victory obtained through discussion and mutual agreement between the authorities and their men—a far more satisfactory way of settling disputes than the old fashion adopted by the majority of the Reform party of driving the men to extremities and then trying to shew the blame on the backs of the men. We are proud to say that the majority of the employers in Hamilton are showing themselves far wiser and sagacious than their metropolitan confreres in this matter, for the principle of concession has been adopted by the firm of Messrs. Wilson & Lockman, and the nine hour system will come into force in their magnificent factories on the 15th of May. The men readily agreeing to finish the week under the old system, so as to simplify matters for their employers. We feel assured that neither in a moral nor pecuniary sense will the change of time prove a loss to the firm; one volunteer is worth two pressed men any day, and a man who works with a will, will, from that very fact, accomplish more than he whose energies are worn out with work and who is indifferent to his employer's interests because the employer cares little for his.

We hope the other firms who are yet halting between two opinions, will follow the example so nobly set, and thus make our city the first in the Dominion to initiate the new system of arranging differences between employers and their men without a strike. We are pleased to be able to state that more than one of the largest employers of labor in the city of Montreal are now negotiating with their men, and we expect shortly to announce the fact that the men have gained the nine hours there without a strike.

So the movement is progressing rapidly, and ere long we hope to see the working men, from the lakes to the sea, enjoying a fresh respite from continuous toil, and the source of better and wiser relations between every employer and his men.

The Standard of the 3rd inst., says:—We are much pleased to be able to record the names of two other firms who have intimated to their employees their willingness to concede the nine hour system to their men, viz., Messrs. Northey & Co., Engineers, and the Hospeler Sewing Machine Company. We are now able to say that all the machine shops of any size or importance in the city, excepting one, have consented to adopt the nine hour system, and all the sewing machine firms excepting one have also consented. In one firm, we believe, it is more a mistaken notion of honor that prevents them from conceding the principle at stake, than any desire to run counter to the reasonable request of the men. In the other case, it is well known, it is the fear of being thought afraid, the consciousness of having committed themselves, and the want of manliness to avow the error, that prevents the concession that otherwise would be made.

However, the end is shortly at hand, and self-preservation will induce a course of policy that the want of sense prevented the persons from suggesting.

H. J. Perrie's mill at Marshall, Michigan, was burned on Sunday; loss over \$100,000; insured for over \$30,000.

A Memphis duelling party were driven into a cemetery by a facetious hackman, "so that they might be buried without unnecessary expense."

On Saturday morning a fire broke out in Bushman's dry goods store, Plainfield, N. J., and rapidly spreading soon destroyed the entire block. A man was fatally injured by a falling chimney. Loss about \$100,000; insured for \$27,000.

A despatch received in Richmond, Va., says the steamer George B. Upton, hence for New York, was burned near Chincoteague on Thursday; passengers and crew safe. The vessel and cargo were valued at \$60,000, about two-thirds of which amount is covered by insurance.

A special despatch from St. Paul says on Saturday a fire broke out in the basement of the Chapin Hall Hotel, in Hudson. It spread rapidly and burned between ten and fifteen buildings. The total loss will reach \$125,000, with about \$20,000 insurance. A man named Connolly was burned to death.

Poetry.

THE MANLIEST MAN.

BY GEORGE W. DUNHAM.

The manliest man of all the race, Whose heart is open to his foe, Puts forth his hand to help the weak...

Tales and Sketches.

ESQUIRE GREY'S DOG;

OR, HOW GOSSIP IS MADE.

BY MISS ARMSTRONG.

"Behold how great a matter is the difference between the two young ladies..."

Netty cordially at the door... put in Kate, laughing. "Yes; and that 'the two were so much engrossed with each other..."

and she knew there was but one such in town. Mrs. Talkwell held her breath and walked slower, as the dog got up and commenced to whine and paw against the door...

in her own family very soon!" said Mrs. Talkwell, with a wise look, shaking her head and sinking her voice as she spoke. "Why! Do you mean that there's any trouble there?" asked Mrs. Fellows...

spaniel, as true as I'm alive! I don't know what to make of it. He and Annie must have had a falling-out lately, for it isn't like him to flirt with any other lady...

sends me away on some excuse or other; but to-night I had a grand chance, for Mrs. Talkwell was here a full hour before she came back. But don't say a word about it, and I'll tell you what she said about Agnes! Hush! come a little nearer, or your brother Fred will hear. And it must be true—though I don't think you know it—or Fred would have gone home with Agnes to-night, instead of Arthur Loring, whom I met with her just as I came in. What a flit Agnes is getting to be! Only think! I saw Squire Grey go in there as I passed the house; and of course she expected him, and only came here to blind me, and poor Annie Warwick, to whom he has been so attentive."

"Why, Melissa, how you talk," said her listener, as she paused a moment to recover breath. "It must be all a mistake; for I don't believe that Esquire Grey and Annie Warwick have had any falling out, or that Agnes and Fred have ceased to be friends."

"Oh, it is true enough, I know," replied Melissa, "for Esquire Grey does visit Agnes Cutter; and I only wonder you haven't heard of it before, for nearly everybody in town knows it. But then, you have been sick for a week, and probably that is the reason."

"So I have," said Netty, thoughtfully, as she glanced back over the last week. "I do remember, now, that brother Fred has appeared strangely; though I was so much engrossed with my own ailments that I didn't notice him as much as usual."

"And, then, wasn't you with him at the lecture, a week ago Sunday evening—and Agnes wasn't?" asked Melissa.

"Yes, so I was; but supposed, as Agnes came with her cousin Nel, that it was an agreement between them," replied Netty.

"Well, you may depend upon it that your brother and Agnes have had trouble; and it's about Esquire Grey's going to see her; for he don't visit Annie Warwick now, that's certain!" exclaimed Melissa, with emphasis.

Netty Armstrong stopped; a sudden thought flashed athwart her brain. The news her friend told her was singular and strange. It could not all be true; but that there was some trouble between her brother Fred and Agnes was certain, for now, as she thought of it, she did remember that he had appeared restless and troubled for a week past; and also that, through the illness to which she had been subject during that time, Agnes had not been to see her.

Annie Warwick and Esquire Grey's friendship broken up, too! what could it mean? She glanced over to where Annie Warwick stood—a tall, slender girl, with blue eyes and a sweet face—and as she heard her break forth in laughter she fancied it was forced and unnatural, and the smile upon her face only worn for the occasion. She glanced around the well-filled room, and saw that Esquire Grey was not of the number. To be sure, he did not always attend the evening parties to which he was invited; but then he always appeared punctually to attend Annie's home just before their breaking up; but if he was this evening spending his time with Agnes Cutter, and she had gone home to meet him, as Melissa Fellows said, then there was too much truth in what had just been told her. She turned to Melissa, and asked:

"What did Mrs. Talkwell say to you about this?"

"Oh, she said that it was true that they had all broken friendship—your brother and Agnes, and Annie Warwick and Esquire Grey—and Agnes was keeping company with him, for she saw him there a fortnight since, and his dog was outside upon the piazza, and, as she came by the door, Agnes came and called him to come in. Then Mr. Cutter and Esquire Grey have been very intimate of late. They have been seen talking together, and riding and walking, nearly every day since that time; and mother and Mrs. Talkwell called in to Mrs. Warwick's that night to see if Annie was up to Agnes' house with him, but she sat at home, innocent as could be that she was neglected. And Mrs. Talkwell told mother the next day, when she called down, that she thought Annie ought to know it, and said she had half a mind to run in and give her an inkling of it; and I expect she did, for when I went in a little while afterward, I saw Annie's eyes were red, as if she'd been crying. And the next Sunday evening Mrs. Talkwell told mother she was in there when Esquire Grey came for Annie to go to lecture, but that Annie declined his company, saying she had a bad headache; and so he went without her, as he was obliged to introduce the lecturer; and pretty soon Annie went to bed, and so she knew that she wouldn't see him again that night."

As Melissa Fellows had been talking, and her auditor's ear was open to her, Netty's mind also had been busy thinking over the events of the past few weeks. She remembered clearly the evening, about a fortnight since, when she and Kate Purdy had seen Esquire Grey go in Mr. Cutter's, and also recollected seeing the dog outside upon the piazza, though she didn't think further of it at the time. Then she recalled the circumstance that on her return home Mrs. Talkwell had been their guest—and of her mother's speaking of Agnes' call for the chess-board, and Mrs. Talkwell's apparent interest and question as to whom Agnes expected—and her own quick, thoughtless comment, that "she saw Esquire Grey go in as she came past."

It all flashed across her brain. She had the trail now from whence this matter had sprung

—she knew from what a little spark this great fire had been kindled. Turning to Melissa, she asked:—

"Do you remember what evening it was that Mrs. Talkwell first called and told your mother about this?"

"Yes, perfectly, for it was the night of the very day that Mr. Grant went on to Washington; and you know it was thought then, by some, that he and his wife had had trouble and separated. But, as he came back the next week, it couldn't have been true; though I suspect Mrs. Talkwell half wished it was, she had so set her mind upon it's being so, and all from the fact that little Johnny Grant said to Robbie Talkwell that his father was going away off in the army to leave his mother, and you know he went to remove the body of her brother, who had fallen in battle a little while before. She said that night she had just come from your house, and you mentioned that you had seen Esquire Grey call in just as you came up street."

It was all plain to Netty Armstrong now! She remembered her thoughtless reply to Mrs. Talkwell's inquisitive question. So here was the beginning of it all! She turned from Melissa, determined to set it right immediately. Crossing the room, she went up to her friend Kate Purdy.

"Kate, have you heard anything about this trouble between Annie Warwick and Esquire Grey, and Agnes Cutter and brother Fred?" she asked.

"Not till to-day," replied Kate, "and I wanted to ask you about it, but have been so busy that I couldn't find opportunity. What do you think of it? For of course you know about Fred and Agnes. I am surprised, for I thought they were more than friends," she added.

"Who told you of it?" questioned Hetty.

"Fanny Green. She said that her mother heard it from Mrs. Graves."

"Stay here a bit, till I come back!" said Netty, as she left her friend, and went over to where Lucy Graves stood with a host of others.

Drawing the young lady aside, Netty put the question—"Lucy do you know who told your mother about Annie Warwick and Esquire Grey's trouble—and also brother Fred's and Agnes Cutter's?" she asked.

"Oh, yes! Mother and I were making a call upon Mrs. Butler, and Mrs. Trevitt was there at the same time. She had just come from Mrs. Smith's, and heard it there. Is it really so?" asked Lucy, sympathizingly. "I am sorry if it is, for they all seemed to think so much of each other."

"Wait a few days, and say nothing, and you will perhaps learn the truth," replied Netty, as she left her, to still seek another, saying, "There's Nellie Smith! I want to see her a moment."

"Nellie," she said to that young lady a moment afterward, as she paused before her. "I suppose, of course, you have heard about the troubles between Esquire Grey and Annie Warwick, and Fred and Agnes?"

"Oh, yes! Mother had it right from Mrs. Talkwell, who saw him go in there with her own eyes!" exclaimed the young lady in lively, vivacious tones. "Isn't it horrid that they should do so? Oh, excuse me! I forgot your brother when I spoke!" she added, apologizing confusedly.

"Oh, no offence is taken, where none is intended," Netty answered, in a pleasant tone. "But I see that Kate Purdy is looking for me, so I must go!" And she returned to Kate, who, seeing her friend flitting here and there, had followed her with a puzzled look of interest, and now stood waiting her with expectant countenance.

"Well, Kate, I've found it all out—have traced the whole matter to our two individuals selves, as the prime movers in this affair; and then to Mrs. Talkwell, who, as an acute courier of gossip, scattered the news throughout the whole community. She, with one or two others, has kindled the fire and kept it burning to this great blaze, till it threatened to make our lives unhappy for all the future!" exclaimed Netty. Then she related to her friend all she had gleaned from those she had questioned—referring to their evening walk from town, and their laughing remarks then, and her own thoughtless words to Mrs. Talkwell afterwards. "To think, Kate, that all this should have sprung from the fact that Esquire Grey called there to see his client, Mr. Cutter—for I know it was that, as father said so at table that night, and I think I mentioned it to you then—and to think what an important part a poor little dumb animal may be made to act—for even Esquire Grey's dog has been made to sustain one of the principal characters in this story!" she added, laughingly.

A half an hour later, Fred Armstrong stood waiting for Annie Warwick to come from the dressing-room, ready to accompany her home. His sister Netty came out first, and saw Esquire Grey waiting in the hall, for he also had come to attend Annie Warwick home. Then, as the latter came out, and was about to pass by her former lover and take Fred's arm, Netty stepped in between them saying, in a low voice to her brother, as she placed her hand upon his arm:—

"Fred, I want you to wait a few moments, there is something I wish to tell you!" She had caught Esquire Grey's tones, as he preferred his arm to Annie, saying:—

"Annie, I have come for you, notwithstanding your coldness. Will you walk home

with me, and tell me why it is you treat me thus?"

The lady was about to reply, but Netty stopped her with:—

"Please, Annie, come into the drawing-room a moment; and Mr. Grey, too! Brother," she continued, as they all stepped back into the apartment. "Fred, will you please be so accommodating as to go over to Mr. Cutter's, and ask Agnes to come over here a few minutes with you? There is something very particular, which she must learn to-night."

"Netty Armstrong! are you beside yourself, to ask me to do this?" exclaimed Fred Armstrong, excitedly. "I must positively decline going!"

"Fred, if you do not go, you will regret it all your life!" replied his sister in a very decided tone. "You have wronged Agnes by false suspicions. Now let me set it right with you, and with two others who have also an interest in this explanation, which shall be given when Agnes comes."

The young gentleman looked at his sister a second in an astonishing way; then, without a word, went out to do her bidding.

Ten minutes later he returned with Agnes. Then Netty briefly explained all to her attentive listeners—from the beginning until the present period of their troubles—and merry laughter rang out from Kate Purdy's parlor at her amusing recital of the story.

"We shall have to vote you an honorary member of the bar, in the future, Miss Armstrong!" said Esquire Grey, after they had talked the matter over for the second or third time. "Your skill in tracing facts has been proved so successful, I have half a mind to wager you have taken lessons of a certain legal friend of yours and mine, now absent from town!"

Netty blushed a little, then she replied, saucily:—

"Well, you see that, in this instance, as sometimes is the case with you, the trouble originated at home; for I have heard it said that the legal fraternity often adopt the ruse of setting their clients by the ear in order to bring peace again by their after advice. Now, Kate and I—upon that very eventful evening a fortnight or more since, when we saw you enter Mr. Cutter's house, and, very neglectfully, leave the poor dog outside to shiver in the cold—Kate and I very mirthfully conjured to each other the harm which might accrue if some of our social neighbors had been favored just then with our eyes, and then, as you already know, after I arrived home, and found a certain visitor there, I chanced to mention your call. So that proves that Kate and I are responsible for, and yet innocent of, all this misunderstanding, which I have traced back to its starting-point."

"And fortunate for us poor mortals that you have, Netty!" said her brother Fred, "or otherwise—as Kate's medical adviser happens to be out of town just now—four broken hearts, might have been laid at your doors, and no physician nigh to pour in healing balm."

"Oh, pray, don't prophesy such a fearful event!" cried Kate Purdy, smiling. "For 'All's well that ends well,' and—as Netty has already explained her share, in the misadventure—now let me add the concluding charge, which is this: As long as you all remain the favored residents of Oldtown, never credit what they say, but always prove the truth of all things for yourselves; for we have seen a good illustration of the very wise proverb—'Behold! how great a matter a little fire kindleth!'"

LOT AND HIS WIFE: A NEW VERSION.

As I approached a pond, a few days ago, where some negroes were cutting ice, I chanced to hear the conclusion of a conversation between two of the hands on the subject of religion.

"What you know 'bout 'ligion? You don't know nothin' 'tall 'bout 'ligion?"

"I know heap 'bout 'ligion; ain't I bin done read de Bible?"

"What you read in de Bible? I lay you can't tell me nothin' what you read in de Bible."

"But I kin, dough (though). I read 'bout 'Morro."

"What sort o' 'Morro—to-morrow?"

"No, Go-Morro."

"Well, whar he go, and what he go far?"

"Shoh, man! He didn't go nowhar, coz he was a town."

"Dar! didn't I tell you you didn't know nuthin' 'bout nuthin'? You read de Bible Hoccum (how come) de town name 'Morro, and how de town gwine go anywar? Town ain't got no legs."

"Man, you's a born fool, sho'. De town named Go-Morro; but dey cal it 'Morro, coz dey didn't have no time to stay dar talkin' long talk."

"Ef dey stay dar to-day, why can't dey stay dar to-morrow? 'Splain me dat."

"But dey all gone, and de town too. All done bin 'n up."

"Ef dere ain't no pepul, and dere ain't no town, how de town name 'Morro? 'Glong! Didn't I know you didn't know nuthin' 'tall 'bout 'ligion? But" (sarcastically) "tole me some mo' what you read in de Bible."

"Well, 'Morro was a big town—bontmighty nigh's big as Washin'ton City. And de pepul dat live dar was de meane's pepul in de whole worl'. Dey was dat mean dat de Lord he couldn't abear 'em, and he make up his min' dat he gwine bu'n de town clean up. But dar

was one good man dar—member uv de church, a 'p'sich' older—name Lot."

"Yaas, I know'd him."

"Whar you know'd him?"

"On de cancell (cannal). He owned a batto, and drop'd it hisself."

"Heist, man! I talkin' sense, now. Den de Lord he came to Lot and he say, 'Lot, I gwine bu'n dis town. You and you wife git up and gether your little ails, and put out fo de crack o' day coz I certyly gwine bu'n dis town and de pepul to-morrow.' Den Lot he and he wife riz, and snatched up their little ails, and traveled soon in de mornin'. And de Lord he tal' two lightud (lightwood) knots and some shavin's, and he set fire to dar ar town uv 'Morro, and he bin it sprang up, clear down to de groun'."

"What 'come o' Lot?"

"He and he wife, dey went, and dey went, and dey went, pres'nly he wife say, 'Lot! ef I ain't gone and lef' de meal-sifter and de rollin'-pin. I wisht I may die!' And she turn 'roun' to go fetch 'em, and she turn 'roun', and—ah!—she dar now!"

"What she de' dar?"

"Nuthin'."

"Must be mon'sue lazy 'oman."

"No, she ain't. De Lord he bu'n her to pillow uv salt, coz she too 'quisitive."

"Dar! ev'rybody know 'bout sack o' salt; who ever heard 'bout pillow uv salt? But what 'come o' Lot?"

"Lot, he weren't keerin' nuthin' 'tall 'bout no rollin'-pin and no meal-sifter; so he kep' straight 'long, 'thout turnin' uv he head, neither to de right, neither to de lef'."

"And lef' de ole 'oman dar?"

"Yaas."

"In de middle of de road?"

"Yaas."

"Must keer'd mighty little fur her—want to get married to see'n wife, I pec'. But de fus man come long, and want to git some salt to bake ashale, he gwine bust a piece out'n Lot's wife, and 'stroy her; and what you think o' dat? Call dat 'ligion? And de ole man done lef' her? And you read dat!"

Here a peremptory order from the foreman to "go to work" broke short the conversation. —*Lippincott's Magazine.*

COMPOSITION UPON AN ELEPHANT.

I never owned a whole elephant, could you? He is bigger than any horse I ever saw except a young man with a mustache and his first boy. The elephant is a noble animal, the workest of God. He is dun color when finished and runs to extremes, having two tails, which don't resemble him to a goat. His kidneys are very large. If I had one of them into my hand it would be more as two birds in a bush. The elephant's trunk is used in a variety of ways. He can pick up a needle with his trunk, and he can hold a drop of blood. What other woman living can show a record like this?

ACROSS AFRICA.

A rather curious story is related concerning a celebrated African traveller, which may have special interest just now. On the western coast of Africa, somewhat less than a thousand miles above the Cape, is a large and ancient city, San Paolo de Loanda. It is the metropolis of Angola, a Portuguese province, and prior to the discovery of Brazil it was resorted to by the noble adventurers of Portugal, who performed wondrous exploits against the savages, and who searched the mountains diligently for red gold. Latterly the province has been made a penal settlement. But it happened one day, in the spring of 1854, that her Britannic Majesty's consul for Loanda, Mr. Gabriel, on returning home from a walk found a short, swartly man pacing up and down his piazza, apparently in an anxious frame of mind. He was dressed in an old pea-jacket, and was not particularly clean. The "distressed British sailor" is a phenomenon not entirely unknown to consuls, and this appeared a most transparent case. Mr. Gabriel inquired his business.

"Well, I have just come up from the Cape of Good Hope," said the stranger.

Mr. Gabriel looked puzzled, perhaps a little incredulous.

"I was not aware," said he, "that any vessel from the Cape had come into port to-day."

"No," said the other dryly, "I came by land."

At these words, as when the magic charm pronounced in the fairy tales, the dirty rags fell off, and disclosed, not a beautiful princess, but the famous Dr. Livingstone, ruiors of whom, sometimes ominous and always vague, had occasionally floated to San Paolo de Loanda.

Mr. Gabriel maintained him and his twenty-seven Makololo for seven months; after which the Doctor started from Loanda, and performed the unparalleled feat of crossing the continent of Africa from the western to the eastern shore.

WORLDLY SUCCESS.—There is a glare about worldly success which is apt to dazzle men's eyes. When we see a man rising in the world, a foolishly high opinion is formed of his merits. It is said: "What a wonderful man this must be to rise so rapidly!" forgetting that dust, and straw, and feathers, thin with neither weight nor value in them, are the soonest and the easiest. It is not always the good and great man who rises rapidly wealth and notice.

The populace broke the machine to pieces, and poor Hargreaves' heart at the same time. Richard Arkwright, a common barber, caught the idea of Hargreaves, improved upon it, realized a fortune of half a million sterling, and became Sir Richard Arkwright, whose son, in 1852, died the richest commoner in England.

A CITY OF AMAZONS.

Mrs. Leonowens, who has seen much of life in the East Indies, both as the wife of a British officer, and governess at the court of Siam, an interesting insight into which latter has been given in "The English Governess at the Siamese Court," published some time ago by Osgood & Co., gives a very interesting description of a city of Amazons in a lecture she delivers on the subject. She says that the central part of the capital city of Bangkok, in Siam, is devoted exclusively to the residence of some nine thousand women, among whom no man but the king may enter. The inhabitants of this inner city are the thousand women of the harem, and some eight thousand more, who are soldiers, artificers, and slaves. This little world is ruled by women as magistrates, who administer the laws of the kingdom. There is no appeal from their decisions. Prisoners are arrested by sheriffs of their own sex. If it is necessary to chain them it is done by blacksmiths of their own sex. If a disturbance arises it is suppressed by a force of five hundred Amazons trained from infancy to the use of sword and spear. Meanwhile the slave women carry on a variety of manufactures, or go outside the walls to till the fields. The women of higher birth are "sealed" to the king; the slave women may marry, but their husbands dwell outside the walls. The children, if boys, are banished from the city of women at six years old; only the girls remain.

All the Oriental distinctions of rank are scrupulously observed within this strange realm, except that the magistrates are chosen for personal character and wisdom. Mrs. Leonowens speaks with great reverence of the woman who was chief justice when she lived in Bangkok, and tells some remarkable anecdotes of the courage with which she enforced justice against offenders far superior to herself in social rank. T. W. Higginson, in the *Woman's Journal*, says that we think it the greatest fact in American history that four million slaves should have been set free before our eyes. To free them cost a five years' war, two million men in arms, and a quarter of a million lives. Here is a woman who so trained the character of an Eastern prince, during her six years of duty as his governess, that he has now, on coming to the throne, offered the emancipation of four million, but of fifteen million of slaves, without a day's fighting, or a drop of blood. What other woman living can show a record like this?

THE IDEA OF THE SPINNING-JENNY.

Suddenly he (James Hargreaves) dropped upon his knees, and rolled on the stone floor at full length. He lay with his face towards the floor, and made lines and circles with the end of a burnt stick. He rose and went to the fire to burn his stick. Then he sat upon a chair and placed his head between his hands, elbows on his knees, and gazed intently on the floor. Then he sprang to his feet, and replied to some feeble question of his wife (who had not risen since the day she gave birth to a little stranger) by a loud assurance that he "had it"; and, taking her in his sturdy arms in the blankets, the baby in her arms, he lifted her out and held her over the black drawings on the floor. These he explained, and she joined a small, hopeful, happy laugh with his high-toned assurance that she should never again toil at the spinning-wheel; that he should never again "play," and have his loom standing for want of work.

"Our fortune is made when that is made," he said, speaking of the drawings on the floor.

"What will you call it?" asked his wife.

"Call it? What an we call it after thyself, Jenny? They called thee 'Spinning Jenny' afore I had thee, because thou beat every lass in Stanehill Moor at the wheel. What if we call it Spinning Jenny?"

The spinning-jenny could spin twelve threads, instead of one as by hand-spinning.

NOTICE.

We shall be pleased to receive items of interest pertaining to Trade Societies from all parts of the Dominion for publication. Officers of Trade 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.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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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.

The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1872.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

We wish to tender our thanks to our many friends for the words of encouragement we are receiving, and also for the very flattering commendations as to appearance and general "make up" of the paper. We certainly shall leave no effort untried to continue to merit these well-wishes. The type, etc., have been supplied by the firm of Messrs. Millar & Richards, and that is sufficient to explain its neat typographical appearance, as the "Scotch hard metal type," in its beauty and finish, is generally acknowledged by practical men to have no superior. We shall do all in our power to render the paper all it should be, and we trust our efforts will be appreciated by those in whose interest the paper is published. So far we have had no reason to complain.

THE "WORKMAN" JOB ROOM.

We wish to inform our friends and the public generally that the WORKMAN Office is now prepared to execute all descriptions of plain and ornamental printing in first-class style, and at reasonable rates. We wish also to inform Secretaries of Unions, and others interested, that we make a specialty of Union work, and all those favoring us with orders may rely upon it that no breach of confidence in business transactions will take place. (Vide report of proceedings of the Printers' trial on Monday last.) We bespeak a share of printing patronage—and we know we shall get it.

A NEW ORGANIZATION.

On Friday of last week, a Labor Convention was held in the city of Hamilton, at which representatives were present from the various cities and towns where Labor Leagues are in existence. The Convention was held with closed doors, the question of deliberation being the best means of supporting the men who might probably strike work in that city on the 15th of the present month, and also in other parts of the Province at subsequent periods. This matter having been satisfactorily arranged, a short recess took place. On the Assembly again convening, after the further transaction of private business, the convention proceeded to the formation of an organization, which, if carried into proper effect, will have such an important bearing upon the question of Labor Reform in this country as, perhaps, even the most sanguine and earnest labor advocates can have but a faint conception. This organization is to be known as the "Canadian Labor Protection and Mutual Improvement Association." This Association will have its branches established not only in the principal centres of industry, but its ramifications will extend throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion.

The object of this Association is to promote intelligence among the working classes, by considering and discussing more fully and freely, all questions—political and social—affecting their interests. It cannot be gainsaid that as intelligence has spread among the operative classes, and their ideas of political economy have been enlarged, just in the same proportion has their position been ameliorated; and as they become better acquainted with the laws by which society is governed, so, to a greater extent, will they assume the right and privilege of self-assertion. It is in view of these facts that we infer the importance of the movement that was inaugurated in the "Ambitious City" last week. As soon as possible a platform will be laid down and rules adopted, and then the work of organization will be proceeded with.

THE NINE-HOUR MOVEMENT.

The ball keeps rolling, and day after day gives evidence that the "good time is coming." It was with extreme pleasure that we learned, while on a visit to Hamilton recently, of the very satisfactory and gratifying position of affairs in that city in reference to the success of the movement. We learned that the proprietors of several of the most important machine shops have acceded to the request of their employes by granting the nine-hour system. Among the establishments where this system has been acknowledged are that of Messrs. Wilson & Lockman, and the Gardner Sewing Machine Factories; also the foundry of Mr. Becket, and several other important firms have granted the demands.

The men of Hamilton are making strenuous exertions for the grand demonstration on the 15th, which bids fair to be the most imposing ever held in Hamilton. We trust that the generous action of those firms who have already conceded the movement will be followed by the other manufacturers and employers in Hamilton, that the coming demonstration may be not only an exhibition of the unity existing among the employes, but also be the occasion of the celebration of the complete success of the Nine-hour movement in that city.

Since the above was penned, we have learned from the STANDARD other large firms than those mentioned have expressed their willingness to concede the Nine Hour system.

Another circumstance which should still further encourage the advocates of the movement, is the gratifying intelligence received in this city on Saturday through the following despatch from Mr. Jas Ryan, Secretary of Hamilton Nine-hour League:

"HAMILTON, May 4.—I have just received a telegram from Montreal. Mr. Brydges has not only given the nine hours to the men in the Grand Trunk employ, but has promised a general increase of pay.

"JAMES RYAN,
"Secretary Hamilton League."

This is something more than even the men dreamed of, and we fully believe that Mr. Brydges will have no cause to regret his generous action in this respect. A spontaneous action like this will be far more highly appreciated than a victory obtained after a hard struggle. We hope many others will follow this noble example.

CHEERING NEWS.

We have received information from Mr. Nolan, foreman of Mr. J. Good's foundry, to the effect that Mr. Good has signified his intention to grant the Nine Hour system in his foundry on the 1st of June. We believe some twenty men are employed by the week, in the shop. This speaks well for the liberality of Mr. Good. We understand that other employers will follow this generous example in a day or two.

We have just learned that Mr. J. Morrison, brass finisher, Adelaide street west, who employs something over twenty men, has also intimated his intention to adopt the Nine Hour system, on the 1st of next month. Good examples—who will be the next to follow?

BOOKBINDERS' STRIKE.

The members of this Union out on strike continue united. Last week the bindery of Messrs. Copp, Clarke & Co. was opened to members of the Union, and yesterday we understand Mr. Warrick acceded to the demands of the men.

THE CARPENTER'S STRIKE.

Pursuant to previous arrangement on the 1st of May, the carpenters of this city made a general demand for two-and-a-half cents an hour upon the wages previously received by them, which would make for first class hands who were receiving \$1.75 under the old list, \$2 per day; and for inferior hands an advance in the same ratio. This demand was only conceded as a whole by a few employers, the large majority complied but partially with the demand, reserving the right to re-classify the men, and stating that if the demand did not become general in a month, the men would have to again resume work under the old rate of wages. Now, this was a sharp move on the part of the employers, and we were sorry to see that it worked so well with those who were considered first-class men through the dull winter which we have just now past. As business was stirring up this summer, they were no longer to be considered first-class men. They were more favored with first-class pay through the winter as a charity, not because they were able to earn it. We were also sorry to see that the men, after making what they considered to be a reasonable and just demand, were so short-sighted and selfish as not to possess unity enough to attempt to make the demand general. We think it the extreme of selfishness for a tradesman who has worked for years as shopmate with a fellow-craftsman, who, through all that time, has been considered his equal, and they enter into a mutual agreement to advance their wages by co-operate action, as was done in the case of the carpenters, (the demand being fair and uniform), for the one, as soon as he is promised the advance, to resume his employment and leave his shopmate and equal out in the cold; and short-sighted, for, by this very means, the employers may be enabled to prevent the demand from becoming general, and thereby ultimately bring all hands down to the old standard again by the end of the month. Men should always feel satisfied, in making a demand, that they have right on their side; feel sure that by enforcing such demands no injustice will be done, and then have fraternity enough to stand unitedly in support of what is felt to be justice, until it is conceded. There is but one means by which the laborer can maintain his position without becoming a vassal to the concentrated subject of his creation, and that is by fraternity and combination among those whose interests are identical; and without this brotherly feeling—especially among men of the same craft—a short-sighted selfishness reigns predominant, and manhood seems to be shorn of some of its noblest traits.

FRATERNITY.

THE WORKINGMAN.

Everywhere the set phrases of the "dignity of labor," and the "nobility of toil," are becoming realistic facts. No longer is the emancipation of the worker from long hours of continuous toil the philosopher's theory, the poet's dream, the sigh of the toiler, the yearning of the slave. Slowly and gradually, but earnestly and successfully, labor has been freeing itself from the thralldom of capital, and now is felt as a power in the state; and when the shrewd, far-seeing statesman who guides the helm of the ship of state in the Dominion, passes the bill he has now in hand, then labor will be free to choose and refuse as best it deems, independent of the threats of capital, and safe in the impartial justice of the law.

The workmen are proving themselves level with the requirements of their age, thinking and devising for themselves; no longer believing the clap-trap of the hustling or the bunkum of the stump, but appealing to the infallible records of the past career of their representative, judging no longer by the promises that are made but by the deeds that are done.

Too long has party and faction, by splitting the ranks of the workmen, obtained power and influence to their injury and disadvantage, "keeping the word of promise to the ear to break it to the hope." Such tactics in the future will not so readily succeed; the workmen, conscious of their power, and alive to the benefits derived from unity and organization, are in a position to demand a recognition of their claims to social and political justice, and are determined to enforce that claim.

Politicians will find that "honesty is the best policy," and a fair record in the ensuing elections better than the thunders of the "Globe" in their behalf. The workmen deprecate as much as any other section of society class legislation, in the sense of giving undue predominance or privileges to one class over the others in society; but they do claim justice for themselves; and when placed before the law upon an equal footing with their neighbors, will be content, and for this object they are determined

to unite, organize, and agitate till it be effected.

The workmen will shortly announce a platform of their own, a platform that will commend itself to every well-wisher of his country, for whatever tends to advance the condition of the workmen tends to improve and ennoble the character of the State.

The State is composed of men; its first duty to itself is self-preservation; that end is best effected by so distributing the rights and privileges of citizenship that the great bulk of the people shall become firmly, fondly attached to the land that gave them birth, not through the mere sentiment of birthright, but through the substantial privileges it bestows upon its citizens. The workmen, therefore, desire the franchise, for all men of sane mind, and who pay honest standing taxes, or who volunteer to defend their country, and by preparing for war so help to keep the peace. They also require they shall be so protected in the exercise of their undoubted and legitimate rights that they shall be enabled to baffle intimidation and to smile at threats, for it is not right that they should be compelled to violate the dictates of their judgment in order to gratify faction, or sacrifice their principles upon the altar of party, at the bidding of their boss.

The "truck system" must be abolished. It is in violation of every principle of right and justice that employers should have the power of withholding a portion of their workman's wages from week to week. Such a system is fraught with manifold evils to the workingman; it places him in a position of abject dependence and poverty, robs him of many privileges and comforts he would otherwise possess, incites both to bankruptcy and drunkenness, for it leads to debt and recklessness, making the man a mere cypher in his employer's hand, advancing the welfare and prosperity of the merchants at the expense, the degradation and abasement of the working man.

These are some of the evils for which the workmen desire redress, and we believe they are so glaring that honest, impartial men of all parties in the country will join with the workmen and enable them to obtain the freedom they so much desire. They are firmly convinced that whatever measures tends to place them in the proper position in the state, neither tends to the injury of the other section of the community nor an abridgement of their rights. Since unity, firmness, moderation on their part, and in their demands, will be the means of gaining possession of those rights, those means will be used, and whosoever desires their suffrages during the ensuing elections will best deserve them whose character and whose life can best display an honest record upon the page of time.

HUMANITY.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

At the regular monthly meeting, held on Saturday evening, of the Toronto Typographical Union, the members united in doing honor to Mr. Edward F. Clarke, in unanimously electing him as delegate to the International Typographical Union, which holds its session in Richmond, Virginia, on the first Monday in June. Mr. Clarke is a universal favorite among his fellow typographers, and his intimate acquaintance with trade matters, and abilities as a speaker, eminently qualify him to discharge the duties of the onerous position which he has been chosen to fill, with credit to himself and honor to the Union he represents. We wish him a pleasant journey and safe return.

JOURNEYMEN HARNESS & TRUNK MAKERS' UNION.

We have much pleasure in recording the fact that on Tuesday evening a meeting of the Journeymen Harness and Trunk Makers was held in the rooms over the Workmen's News Depot, 211 King-street East, for the purpose of organizing a Union. Mr. Hewitt and others addressed the meeting. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and the meeting adjourned until Tuesday next, to meet at the same place, when the election of officers will take place, and other routine business proceeded with. So the work of organization goes on.

TRADE MEETING.

A full meeting of the employees of Messrs. Hay & Co. was held in the Temperance Hall, on Saturday evening. The chair was occupied by Mr. Burns, who stated that a reply had been received from the firm in answer to a memorial which had been sent to them in the beginning of April. The communication was to the effect that Messrs. R. Hay & Co. would give their men two hours per week during the summer, and two hours and a half for the winter months. After an animated discussion it was unanimously decided that they would only accept the 54 hours as the time for a week's

work, and that the offer of the firm be respectfully declined.

The meeting was subsequently addressed by Messrs. Williams and Hewitt, who urged the necessity of unity of action. A vote of thanks to the chairman was passed at the termination of the proceedings.

TRADES' UNION BILLS.

On Tuesday Sir John A. Macdonald moved for leave to introduce a bill respecting Trades' Unions. He explained that the measure, or rather measures, for there were two of them, which he would ask leave to introduce, although he had given notice only of one, was based upon the Imperial statute upon the same subject. His attention, and the attention of every one interested in the prosperity of Canada, had been called lately to the fact that the law relating to Trades' Unions, with the civil and the criminal side, was not the same as in England, and that the English mechanic, who came to this country, as well as the Canadian mechanic, was subject to penalties imposed by statutes that had been repealed in England, as opposed to the spirit of the liberty of the individual. He proposed a law, the same in principle as the law of England, so that operatives from the Mother Country would have the same freedom of action, and the same right to combine for the accomplishment of lawful objects, as they had in England. The subject was too important to be taken *ab initio* without great care and study, and it was only since the opening of Parliament that his attention had been called to it. He had not thought it well to embrace in the bill all the points which were involved in the battle that was going on between labour and capital. The subject of the relations between these two was engaging the attention of able minds in England, whose deliberations, he had no doubt, would eventually result in the introduction of a comprehensive system, possibly with the sanction and authority of Her Majesty's Government, in the next Session of the Imperial Parliament. In the meanwhile he proposed to proceed with these measures, one of which was the complement of the other, because it affected the civil branch of the law relating to Trades' Unions; while the other affected the criminal branch. He moved for leave to bring in the bills.

PRINTERS' UNION.

A circular, issued by the Hamilton Typographical Union has been circulated among the employers of that city. It draws a comparison between the cost of living and the rates of pay in Toronto and Hamilton, and represents that the remuneration here does not correspond with that offered in our sister city. It further compares the rate of pay given to printers with that received by other mechanics, and asks that wages in accordance with the amount of skill and intelligence required, be paid. The scale proposed is:—For composition on evening papers, per 1,000 ems, 28 cents; for composition on morning papers, 33 cents; for week work, per week, \$10; over time, per hour, 25 cents.

The "Standard" says:—The proposed rates we consider just and equitable, and, so far as this office is concerned, we shall be ready to accede to the demand if the other employers in the city agree to the same. The memorial of the printers is moderate in its tone, and their action cannot be considered other than commendable.

PRESENTATION AND ADDRESS.

At a regular meeting of the K. O. S. C. Club on Wednesday evening, Mr. Alexander Barnes, who has filled the office of floor manager for the club since the school commenced, and who was about leaving the city for the States, was presented with an address, accompanied with an extra gold Crispin pin. The following is a copy of the address:—

To Mr. A. Barnes, late Floor Manager of the K. O. S. C. Quadrille Club.

Sir,—We cannot allow the occasion of your leaving us to pass without in some degree recognizing your zealous and valuable services, and marked ability which you have shown while discharging the duties of floor manager during the long period we have conducted our school. In conveying to you our appreciation of your worth, we feel that something more than words are necessary, and therefore ask your acceptance of the accompanying token of our esteem and regard, which we trust in time to come will remind you of your many friends in the K. O. S. C. Quadrille Club. Hoping that you may long be spared to wear our gift, we remain, yours truly, on behalf of the Club,

Signed, (D. CLARKE,
J. NEWBY,
MYLES HUGHES.

Toronto, May 6th, 1872.

DISASTROUS FIRES.

NEW YORK METROPOLITAN HOTEL IS RUINED.

About eight o'clock on Monday morning a fire broke out in that portion of the Metropolitan Hotel occupied as Niblo's garden. A general alarm was sounded, but the fire gained great headway, and continued to burn furiously. As a natural consequence the greatest excitement prevailed, and as the flames continued to defy the utmost exertions of the firemen to subdue them, it could hardly be conjectured as to what extent the fire would rage. At about noon, however, the fire was under control and finally subdued.

Only one wall of Niblo's theatre is left standing. A contract was made to have it rebuilt by August. The scenery of Lalla Rookh, belonging to the Grand Opera theatre, which had been transferred to Niblo's, was burned, entailing a loss of \$25,000. The building is owned by Stewart, the dry goods man. The different actors and actresses at Niblo's lose from \$100 to \$1,000 worth of property each.

A meeting of the dramatic profession was held to adopt measures for the relief for sufferers. Various theatres in the city have already tendered benefits.

The loss to the Metropolitan Hotel entirely by water is about \$50,000. The adjoining building owned by H. Beadel is damaged to the extent of \$10,000.

Several Masonic and other lodges of secret orders lose heavily by the destruction of the hall over Niblo's.

THE TOWN OF INGERSOLL DESTROYED.

At about eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, a fire broke out in the Royal Exchange Hotel stables, corner of Oxford and Charles-streets, and spread north, south and east, until it reached Thames-street, the principle street of the town, taking the Niagara District Bank, CHRONICLE Office and intermediate stores, many of which were of substantial brick, three stories high. The fire caught the east side of the street, and burnt all the principal dry goods and grocery stores of the town. One man, named Paine, is supposed to have been lost in saving stock from Young's saddlery store. The London firemen hastened to the rescue and did good service in arresting the progress of the flames. Through the united exertions of the fire brigades the fire was got under control, and the saving of Hon. F. Smith's block saved a thickly settled part of King street.

The following is a list of the owners of the property destroyed:—John Walsh, Royal Exchange Hotel, and four or five other frame buildings; R. Vance, confectionery; Brownell & Barker's, hardware; Niagara District Bank; Geo. E. Perkins, 3 story brick; J. & H. Little, groceries; J. Gordon, tailor; G. W. Walcotts, crockery; CHRONICLE office; Mrs. Coates, millinery; M. Miller, grocery; J. Morrey, cabinet show room; F. S. Lewis, photographer.

The additional buildings destroyed are J. Boles' tailor shop, Sharpnell's grocery, W. S. McFarlane, dry goods; estate of Alex. Reeds, dry goods; J. G. Shown & Co., hardware; F. A. Baker, photographer; Barraclough, boot and shoemaker; Holmes & Gillespie, dry goods; M. Tripp, druggist; J. MacNiven, dry goods; Jas. MacDonald, hats and caps; Pulford, fancy goods. Into this building the most of the type was taken from the "Chronicle," and afterwards burnt; A. McCaulay, dry goods; J. Gaylor & Co., druggists; D. White, dry goods; O. B. Caldwell, druggist; Allan McLean, stationery and fancy goods; Noe, fruiter; R. Gains, baker; many other houses were emptied of goods and furniture.

It is impossible to estimate the loss at this stage. Competent judges say the loss must be over half a million of dollars. Only eight stores of the business part of the town are saved.

PERTINENT QUERIES.

The *Leader* answers one or two pertinent questions as follows:

We observe that a large number of our contemporaries are demanding to know the reason why the Canadian statutes have not yet been issued. In reply, we may take this opportunity to inform our *confreeres* of the rural press that the Queen's printer is busily engaged in bringing out Charles Reade's latest sensational novel, and consequently is unable to devote any time to the Statutes. A change of Government has worked wonders in Ontario!

We have been asked for information respecting the delay in the publication of the "Herd Book,"—supposed to be in course of preparation in the office of a city contemporary. We beg to state in reply that as the office referred to has been declared a non-union office, the Herd Book is not likely to find its way to the country for a considerable length of time.

The *Reformer* says that a considerable party left Galt and neighborhood on Monday, 22nd of April, for Red River.

Communications.

AN EXTRA HOUR AT HOME.

To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.

SIR,—I must ask you in the first place to pardon my assurance in requesting room for my short epistle, and I will then proceed to state—or try to—my reason for troubling you.

You may be sure I have watched with great interest the struggle for the success of the Nine Hours Movement, since the commencement up to the present moment. Before the "strike" we—that is, my husband and self—were regular subscribers to the newspaper called the "Globe," and from the tone of that paper last summer and fall we certainly did not expect to see it take the mean and dishonorable course that it did on the question of shorter hours for the working man. But, Mr. Editor, I will not take up your space in stating what is patent to all, and will at once proceed to the point to which I wish to call attention.

The paper mentioned above, in one of its issues at the commencement of the strike, stated in an editorial that the workingmen's wives did not want their husbands' company an hour earlier every evening; that, in fact, they would much rather be alone, or gossiping in each other's houses, than enjoying the company of their husbands, and spending the extra hour in mutual improvement. I was very indignant on reading the lies it then gave utterances to, but my "worse half" only laughed at them. I resolved to wait—my husband being a printer—till the strike was over, and let the falsehoods prove themselves to be such. Well, my partner for life has been working three weeks—the "Master" having succumbed to the "Man"—and what is the result? The extra hour is spent at home, 'tis true, but it is in the shape of gardening, fixing up things generally, or reading and writing, and—miserable fellow—playing with the children. Of course, Mr. Editor, I don't expect every woman has had my luck in life. For instance, if the "honorable" manager of the paper named is as arbitrary and overbearing at home as he has proved himself to be in relation to his workmen, I would not wonder at his wife wishing him away, not one hour extra each day, but as long as possible, or as would suit the pleasure of His High Mightiness. Perhaps by next election he will remember that us woman-folks have some influence, and he will find then how we will use it.

Workingmen's wives, don't let your husbands "rat" it! I wouldn't live with such a creature for the world. When the trade at which your husband's work is compelled to strike—and I do hope there will be no necessity—don't let your men "go back" on the Union: take my word for it, the extra hour will do good to all concerned, and will not, as some have said, be spent in the tavern or in idleness.

I hope you will pardon me, Mr. Editor, for taking up so much of your valuable space, but you know women are proverbially long winded.

I remain yours truly,

A PRINTER'S WIFE.

Richmond street,
April 6th, 1872.

A NEW DODGE.

To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.

SIR,—Your columns being open to the workingman, allow me to make public an action which, for my part, I consider every working man should be made acquainted with, as it is in direct opposition to the Nine Hours Movement. A certain firm in this city, doing rather an extensive business, having taken several contracts which called for the assistance of their employees to carry out, deemed it prudent to respond to the call of the workmen in their establishment for short time, in the following manner:—"We will not grant the nine hours, but in place of the movement will advance the wages 25 cents per day, and work the usual time, and to secure such arrangement we will present a document to be signed—by those who wish to so agree—for the space of six, nine or twelve months, or longer if agreed upon."

This document being duly presented was signed by a few, and very few at that, and, as the business was progressing so slowly it was deemed prudent, by the foreman, to proceed to business at once, which was in the following manner: After the natural day's labor was performed, the honorable gentleman started upon his honorable(?) mission, viz., proceeding to workman No. One he gained his point, and having scoured him he coaxed him into following him to No. Two; he also got him, and he fell in, making sergeant, corporal, and one private. Proceeding to No. Three the worthy gent was in bed, but by dint of persuasion he arose, and was presented with the document; he did not see the point, but upon partak-

ing freely of the narcotic drug, commonly called Belfast whisky, and he naturally being fond of that kind of medicine, he came to time. No. Four was in bed also, and the hour being too late, it was thought prudent to return to barracks, resting assured that the document would meet with great success upon the morrow; but, alas, they were all doomed to disappointment—the worthy gent was repulsed by those who had thought well over the obligation they had taken as Union men, and spurned this thing as they would an adder.

Now, sir, I hope that the time is coming when the employer will meet his men upon an even platform, and there present his claims, without resorting to his intermediate friends, the foremen. Not wishing to comment upon this matter, I now leave it in your hands, by thanking you for the privilege of communicating it.

Yours truly,

NINE HOUR.

Toronto, May 6th, 1872.

LABOR CONVENTION.

ORGANIZATION OF A NEW LEAGUE.

The convention of delegates from the various cities and towns throughout the Province, which was called for Friday last, assembled in the Temperance Hall, King street, Hamilton, at two o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration matters affecting the progress of the Nine Hour Movement.

The following were among the delegates present:

Hamilton—Messrs. Pryke, Ryan, Parker, Hedley, Hurley, Ingledew, Conklin, Presnell, Baird, Chambers, Spencer and Omand.

Toronto—Messrs. Williams, Hewitt and Doughty.

Brantford—Mr. D. Buchanan.

Montreal—Mr. William Moore.

Dundas—Mr. John Ballantine.

Letters and telegrams were read from Oshawa, London, St. Catharines, Ingersoll, Guelph, Sarnia, and other towns, pledging the support of the various leagues in those towns to the proposed Association.

The convention was held with closed doors until four o'clock, when a short recess took place. This session was occupied in discussing the best means of supporting the men whom it might be necessary to call out on the 15th May. The majority of the principal employers in the city having conceded the nine hour movement, or promised to do so at the time named, there are consequently only the employees of a few firms who intend striking to obtain the same.

The Convention re-assembled at half-past four o'clock, and were engaged some time in the transaction of private business, at the conclusion of which,

Mr. J. Hewitt moved, seconded by Mr. Buchanan, "That we dissolve this convention and form ourselves into "The Canadian Labor Protective and Mutual Improvement Association."

Mr. Hewitt, in support of the motion, said that this had long been an object of his desires. Over twelve months ago, when the workmen of Toronto were agitating the formation of the Toronto Trades Assembly, he had certain objects in view which the foremost amongst them would wish to see accomplished. Among those objects was the formation of a brotherhood of crafts or trades and of laborers generally whose interests were identical upon a common platform, and their object was the bringing of these trades together in a common council. Further, the establishment of a paper under the control and managed by the working classes; and further, they looked beyond their local bounds to extending the same principles to the working men of the Dominion. These objects, to a very great extent, they had seen accomplished within the short space of one year, and he hoped they were now on the eve of the consummation of the grandest principle they had in view, viz., the extension of this principle of Cosmopolitan Brotherhood, without distinction, to the laborers of Canada. This union was necessary to create a mutual understanding among the working men throughout the country, so as to enable them to act promptly and decisively on all questions which affected them. Too long had the working men been the tools of capital; all the influences that had been brought to bear on their education had flown from sources under the control of capitalists, so that the masses were unable to trace effects to causes. Should he be deprived by sickness from continuing his daily productive energies, was it right that he should become a mendicant as was the case in many instances almost immediately, and in nearly all cases in a few months; in fact they were unable to cease work to better their condition without having to apply for help almost immediately. All grand reforms were begun in a small way, but they progressed rapidly, and he hoped

that in a few years the influence and power of the workingmen would excel their most sanguine expectations. Unity was necessary to insure success in all ameliorative measures. Reforms necessary to advance the condition of workingmen must come from workingmen. Union of action must characterize all movements of the working man to insure success. The tendency of the ago was not levelling downwards but upwards; intelligence was fast spreading among them. Their power was fast being developed, and could not fail to elevate their class. There was, however, one gigantic fraud that was the father to many frauds; that was the power which gave the monetary system of the civilized world power to accumulate and centralize the wealth produced by the working classes. Another question that was of absolute necessity in the present age was the shortening of the hours of labor, for surely had not the mechanic of to-day, who by superior skill and the introduction of labor-saving machinery could represent the productive energies in ten hours which a man who lived 50 years ago could not do at the same business in 15 or 20 hours, a right to make a demand for a more equal distribution of labor among the human family, which had become a crying want. In conclusion, he urged them to support the measure before the chair, and inaugurate one of the grandest movements that the workingmen of the Dominion ever took in hand. (Applause).

Mr. Moore, of Montreal, also spoke in support of the motion. He said it was satisfactory to think that the days of the Peterboro massacre were past, and that they could freely discuss questions affecting their safety and welfare. He thought that the upper classes should not be the sole legislators of the country, because they advocated class interests and neglected the interests of those who elected them. The working men deserved and desired to have workingmen as their representatives in the Legislature, not because they were working men simply, but in intelligence they were equal to others, and could upon all questions affecting labor speak with more power and force. Better education was necessary; the association which they proposed forming would bring the working class to their proper position. He concluded by expressing a hope that the promoters of the Association would receive the unanimous support of the working classes throughout the country. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Parker, of Hamilton, spoke of the want of instruction for the laboring classes and also more leisure time to enable them to receive such instruction. He referred to the Technological College recently established in Toronto and thought that a similar institution should be established in Hamilton in connection with the Central School. He thought that three years from the present time the most sanguine expectations of the working men would be exceeded. He said there was a sowing, a growing and a reaping time; it was their duty to watch, to tend and wait, and the harvest would surely eventually come of itself. If such a League as the one proposed were established he could visit other cities and towns in the Dominion and find brothers there. He concluded by reading a statement showing the working of, and benefits derived from the Sick and Funeral Yearly Society of the mechanical department of the Great Western Railway. The society had been twelve years in existence and had been found to work well. The number of members which had belonged to the society was 3,781. He proceeded to show how beneficial a society of this kind in connection with the league would prove to its members.

Messrs. Williams, Doughtie, Buchanan and others also spoke in support of the motion which was declared carried unanimously.

The Convention then formed itself into the League, and elected the following officers: President, John Pryke; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Moore, Montreal; and Buchanan, Brantford; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. J. Hewitt, Toronto; Recording Secretary, Mr. James Ryan, Hamilton; and Treasurer, Mr. Ballantine, Dundas.

The President then took the chair.

A resolution to the effect that the ONTARIO WORKMAN and the NORTHERN JOURNAL become the organs of the Association was carried.

The objects of the league are mainly to elevate the present position of the working classes. In cities it is intended to form leagues in every ward, with a place of meeting containing a library and reading room, and having all the requirements suitable for the intellectual and social improvement of the working class after their hours of labor. In all towns and villages throughout the Dominion it was intended to establish similar leagues, having the same object in view. A yearly convention will be held in

a central location, at which delegates from all the leagues will be present.

A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the proprietors of those journals who are supporting the working classes in the present struggle, especially the Toronto LEADER, ONTARIO WORKMAN, the Hamilton STANDARD, and the Montreal NORTHERN JOURNAL and STAR.

After further private business the league adjourned, subject to the call of the executive for the purpose of drawing up and adopting a constitution and by-laws.

Labour Notes.

The laborers of Ottawa have formed a Mutual Aid Society.

The painters strike was successful. Before the day ended most of the employers conceded the advance asked.

Messrs. D. Church & Co., iron and brass bedstead makers, have given all hands their employ the nine hours.

The Earl of Ducie has raised the w of his workmen upon the Trotworth est. 2s. a-week, and allows them to leave an hour earlier on Saturdays.

The merchants of Fergus have decided to close their stores at 6 p.m. every evening except Saturday, and then at 9 p.m. We hope this move will be generally adopted.

The plasterers of Chicago city struck for \$5 per day; the employers have acceded to their demands. The bricklayers have struck against the non-union men; still out.

New York, May 6.—The workmen on the East River Bridge, Caisson, have struck for three dollars for four hours labor. They now get \$2.43 for four and a half-hours labor.

The statement that Sir Charles Mordaunt had withdrawn the notices given to his laborers to leave their cottages, and had also raised their wages, is contradicted by Mr. Cobb, Sir Charles's agent.

The entire body of laborers employed at the Dundalk distillery, the largest of the kind in Ireland, and said to produce £1,000 per working day to the excise revenue, have struck for an advance of wages.

A PROGRESSIVE LODGE.—Unity Lodge, No. 32, K. O. S. C. of Lynn, Mass., has 1500 members square on the books to Jan. 1, 1872, and 1100 members square on the books to July 1, 1872, and \$4,500 in the treasury.

At a meeting of the Internationalists of New York on Monday, it was announced that the painters of that city, 1,500 in number informed their employers on Saturday evening, that in future they would work but eight hours, at a salary of \$3.50 per day.

The brick and tile-makers employed in seven or eight yards in the town and neighborhood of Bridgewater, have demanded an increase of wages of from 16 to 25 per cent. On Monday night the men agreed to form a union, and 400 consented to join it.

It has been proposed to celebrate the Nine Hours' Movement in England by a Festival at the Crystal Palace during Whit-sun week, by the different branches of the Iron Trade, co-operating together; and a committee from each has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

The long strike in the nut and bolt trade in Birmingham, which has kept 1,200 or 1,500 out of employments for some months past, has been virtually ended by the resolution of the workmen at two of the principle works to go in on the masters' amended terms, including the masters' list of prices, with an addition of seven and a-half per cent, the withdrawal of the document or declaration, the abolition of the fine of 3d. per hour, and the re-opening of the doors from 6.25 to 6.30 a.m.

The workmen in the Hammersmith iron-works invited their employers, Messrs. John and Henry Gwynne, to meet them at a dinner on Thursday evening in one of the large shops. A number of congratulatory speeches were made with respect to the concession of the nine hours, and the utmost good-feeling prevailed.

The labor troubles in Berlin continue; the builders and master masons have joined the master carpenters in the lock-out movement. Thousands of workmen are thrown out of employment. Discharged journeymen of all trades have united in an appeal to the public for support. They discountenance the use of force or threats to prevent others from working.

Mr. William Zimmerman, Lake Shore, Plympton, while running Britton's saw mill, Camlachie Township, last Friday, complained to a neighbor "that he felt sore from lifting." About 9 o'clock, p.m., he complained of being unwell and lay down. A short time after his companions found him dead. An inquest was held on Saturday by Doctor Nash of Forest. Verdict: "Died by the visitation of God." He was not more than 30 years old, and leaves a wife and four children to lament his premature death.

NOT TO BE HANGED.

For the past two weeks the world has stood with hair on end contemplating the fearful spectacle of 13—only think of it!—a full baker's dozen of malefactors taken at one haul, thirteen daring Typos who had the daring effrontery to demand sufficient respite from their daily toil to allow them a breathing time, and when their mightinesses—these master printers forsooth—refused to comply, these 13 terrible conspirators added insult to injury by carrying the insurrection to the dreadful length of peacefully giving up their work. What an outrage! How dare they! Why don't the Province rise and annihilate the malefactors, and not trouble His Magnificence of Police Court notoriety, or hold the country in suspense witnessing their hanging or crucifixion. Why! old Pontius Pilate had as much as he could do to manage two malefactors, and what herculean efforts will it require to manage 13.

The 13 were brought up before His Magnificence on 18th ult., on the hideous charge of being *workmen* and *laborers* in the art of printers, and not being content to work and labor in that occupation by the usual number of hours, did conspire, combine, confederate and agree together by divers sntble means and devices, &c., &c. This is the terribly learned way—according to legal parlance—of stating that the parties had been guilty of the grave offence of peacefully leaving their work.

When the doomed 13 entered the judgment Hall, the profane multitude gave a shout, which so displeased His Magnificence, that he breathed upon the crowd and they vanished.

Prisoner's counsel begged His Magnificence to allow the public to witness the flow of justice gushing from beneath the mercy-seat; but His Magnificence was inexorable, his fiat had gone forth and the decree must stand, the unwashed cannot see his face to-day and live. After pleading in vain with His Magnificence just to allow the public to sit under his feet and listen to the gracious words which might proceed out of his mouth, the counsel for the condemned allowed the trial to proceed, and his Magnificence rubbed his hands in very ecstasy.

The first witness was none of your false witnesses. He told at least all he knew. He knew that there is a Typographical Union in Toronto, for he had been a member of it and had ratted a few days ago; he had taken part in their meetings, agreed to strike, had turned out with the men, had taken the bounty and then deserted. He knew that the "Master Printers" had entered into a conspiracy; (if union and conspiracy be synonymous terms) but his Magnificence would not allow him to give their names.

The evidence given by the next witness was equally as important and quite as damning as that of his brother "rat," or whatever they call him. He too proved the unpardonable crime of Union against the condemned; and when this witness was telling all that his Magnificence would allow him, prisoner's Counsel prayed his Magnificence to be pleased to commit to writing some of the more exquisitely fine points in his decisions so that posterity may see and fear, and that the world may know that a third Daniel (Shakespeare had a second) has come to judgment; but even in this his Magnificence was inexorable and rather than comply with their request he would deprive future generations of his transcendent light and allow them to grope away in legal darkness as they had done in the past.

The evidence of a peeler wound up the farce and the execution of the 13 was deferred till the 6th inst.—*Prince Albert Observer.*

THE AGRICULTURAL LABORERS AND THE LONDON TRADES.

A meeting of the representatives of trades societies was held on Tuesday evening, at the Sussex Hotel, Bouverie street, to devise means for raising support for the agricultural laborers on strike. The chair was taken by

Mr. W. Allan, of the Amalgamated Engineers' Society, who said the council had thought it their duty to convene a meeting, so that something might be done towards the assistance of those who were standing out in South Warwickshire so nobly for an advance of wages. Everyone knew that for years the agricultural laborers had been held in worse than slavery. The degradation and demoralization of their condition was heartrending, and if unionists could be the means of assisting them out of their present difficulty by helping them to establish unions throughout the country, they would be doing something not only to benefit the agricultural laborers, but society at large. The simple question at present was an advance of 3s. per week, so that their wages might be 16s. After all, what was 16s. a week to keep a wife and family? (Hear, hear.) The Iron Moulders had already granted £20; the Engineers had voted £25, and, he believed, would agree to a levy of 2d. from each member of the society, which would realize something like £300, and be a good start. (Cheers.)

Mr. Taylor, of Leamington, the hon. secretary and treasurer of the Relief Committee of the agricultural laborers now on strike, expressed the thanks of the agriculturists for the sympathy which had been shown to them in their strike. The condition of the South Warwickshire laborer, though bad, was not so deplorable as in some other parts of the kingdom. The average wages varied from 10s. to 13s.; but the condition of the laborers was

such as to call for a united effort to drag them out of it. He gave an account of the origin of the union at Wellesbourne, and the difficulty of the laborers in getting any conference with the farmers. He had appealed for aid on his own responsibility, and succeeded the first week in getting £14 for them, while the following week sufficient was raised to pay most of them 9s. a week. In three weeks £400 was raised. The men were in good spirits, and had managed by migration to send away all who had not gone back to work, except thirty or forty who were still on the books. Sympathy was now being expressed on all sides, and aid was flowing in apace. Though the agricultural laborers might submit to arbitration as to the question of wages, they would not submit to arbitration on the question of unionism. That they would never forego. Since the agitation, wages in Stoneleigh had been raised to 15s. a week. Before the union attempts to get a rise of wages had been uniformly refused; though now the farmers were saying that, if an increase of wages had been asked for respectfully, they would at once have granted it. The fact was, that men who up to the present had been serfs and slaves, had now asserted their manhood, and would never sink back into their previous condition.

Mr. Guile, of the Iron Moulders' Society, moved the following resolution:—That this meeting, representing many trade societies in London, having heard the statement of Mr. Taylor, and from information afforded by the daily papers, resolve to use every means in our power for raising funds to assist the agricultural laborers in establishing and maintaining a union, believing it to be the only lever by which they may be raised from their deplorable condition to one in harmony with the higher behests of a true and real civilization."

Mr. Applegarth seconded. Professor Gressly, who was called upon by the chairman, said he had always looked forward with great hope to something of this kind. He had urged upon unionists in London that it was necessary to try and excite the tendency to combination amongst agricultural laborers, for, so long as there was such a mass of unskilled and under-paid labor in the agricultural districts, trying to raise wages in towns, was like trying to pour water into a sieve. It must not be supposed that the tenant-farmer was the only person besides the laborer interested in the matter. The farmer, as a rule, made but little profit out of his capital—perhaps less than any other capitalist—for the simple reason, that if his profits rose in the smallest degree, there was some one always ready to take it out of him, and that was the landlord. If, therefore, the movement went on, it was out of the pocket of the landlord the increased wages of the laborer would have to come. More labor and capital were wanted in the land, but that was impossible while such rents were paid. (Hear, hear.)

Several other delegates having spoken, the resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Niass moved that this meeting request the London trades councils to collect money and forward it direct to the Finance Committee of the agricultural laborers, and appoint a treasurer for the foregoing purpose.

Mr. Cromer seconded, and suggested the issue of an address by the Trades Council, pointing out to trades unionists what was their duty in the present crisis towards fostering the spread of agricultural unionism throughout the entire Kingdom, and especially to back them up if the farmers and landlords wished to break up their combination.

The resolution having been adopted, and Mr. Allan appointed treasurer, the proceedings terminated.—*English Paper.*

ARE THE EMPLOYERS POLITIC.

Yesterday, in accordance with the spirit of fair play and desire for amicable means of settling the question of the adoption of the Nine Hours system, that has characterized the conduct of the workmen since the beginning of the agitation, they issued a courteous note to the employers of the city, requesting their presence at the Temperance Hall, to see if they could not, by mutual agreement, amicably arrange the question in dispute. The employers, we are sorry to say, did not think fit to appear.

It may be they underrate the spirit or the strength of those whom they invite by their conduct to hostilities. In either case, for them it is a serious mistake. The prestige of success is already attached to our standard, for even in this city, many of the largest and most influential manufactures have, with sage prudence, gained the good will of their workmen by timely concession. It is folly to think other workmen whose claims are equally just, whose determinations are equally fixed, will consent to lose the opportunity given them, the justice of their cause, or forfeit their self-respect or honor as men.

What ever may be the ultimate effects of this peculiar policy upon the part of the employers, they have only their own unwise conduct to blame for the result. We had hoped policy and expediency, if nothing else, would have induced the employers to attempt, at least, the feasibility of trying conciliation or arbitration. The fact is patent to all observers that the old days of coercion, or repression, upon the part of the employers towards their men are fast decaying. Soon, very soon it will be a thing of the past.

We had hoped that our lovely, enterprising city would have been the first in the Dominion of Canada to initiate the new order of things,

and thus build up for themselves; even more than for their men, a reputation that would increase their wealth and prosperity, and also enable them to retain the services of those men whose ingenuity and skill has gained celebrity for their manufactures and emolument for themselves. We are pleased to know, however, that the leaders of the opposition are confined to a few persons, and their followers will, in all probability, disappear like snow in the sunshine, when the time for testing the mettle of the men arrives. It is a source of unfeigned pleasure to perceive the prudence and sagacity the men have displayed throughout the entire course of the agitation. It can hardly be doubted but that the success which has already reached them will undoubtedly crown them with complete victory. Since, in case the men are obliged to resort to harsh measures, it is easy to perceive on whom the injury will chiefly fall. Trade is exceedingly brisk; the work is wanted, and if one employer is desirous of closing his establishment rather than concede the Nine Hours system to his men, other employers who have conceded it will, in all probability, obtain the work of the others, so the measure, which in the workman causes simply a change of employers, to the employer signifies a loss of custom—perhaps a permanent loss of trade.

We learn from a reliable source that, in order to ensure success, some time since the men caused letters containing a report of their proceedings to be sent to the mother country; together with the names of the principle firms in certain branches of business, to every branch society of the Trades' Unions. The letters are to be kept inviolate in the Unions till the first mail after the 15th of May reaches them. Those who are acquainted with the nature and strength of Unionism in England can best realize how fully the instructions contained in them will be carried out. Working men in England comprise the large majority of the population, and necessarily buy the largest quantity of sewing machines, and their united opposition will have a great effect. It is true no letter will appear in the public papers, safer and more efficacious means having been adopted to attain the desired end. It is, however, to be hoped the message sent home upon that important day will convey tidings of peace and great joy, and render extreme measures unnecessary. We fondly hope the hatchet of war may be buried, and that mutual congratulation of employers and employed and complimentary banquets may supplant the place of mass meetings and strikes.—*Hamilton Standard.*

GRANT AND THE WORKINGMEN.

The President was called upon on Monday, April 29th, by a deputation from New York city representing workmen's associations, and composed of Messrs. John C. Graham, Grand Master of the United States Order of Bricklayers; Arthur McLaughlin and Michael J. Daly, who had interviews with him in regard to the working of the Eight Hour law in New York.

The delegation asked that the Eight Hour law be enforced on the work done on the New York Post Office, and that the workmen be paid the highest local wages for similar work—\$4 per day.

The President said that this request must be granted, and that they must be treated the same as the men employed on the public buildings in South Carolina, receiving a full day's pay for eight hours work, and extra pay for extra hours which they may feel disposed to labor. Prior to the departure of this committee he gave them a note to the Secretary of the Treasury, asking him to listen to their complaints, and saying:—

"I have stated to the committee that all employees of the government are entitled to the benefits of the Eight Hour law as long as it stands on the statute books."

The Delegation afterwards had an interview with Judge Richardson, who cordially received them, asking them to make a statement in writing, promising to investigate their complaint at once.

INTERVIEW WITH SENATOR WILSON.

The committee subsequently had a brief interview with Senator Wilson, during which they discussed the Columbus nomination. The Senator remarked that he did not arrogate to himself any credit for being the laboring man's friend, as he sprang from that class and had not, even after years of public life, been able to rise above the ordinary pecuniary condition of his origin. Referring to the nomination of Judge Davis he agreed with the delegation that it was unauthorized and ill-advised.

"It was," said he, "the act of a few scheming politicians, who had for an object the disruption of present political organizations. They did not seek the good of the laborers or they would not have placed on their ticket a man worth \$2,000,000, who naturally represents capital rather than labor."

The delegation agreed to this proposition, and informed the Senator that the best information obtained by them regarding the Columbus Convention induced them to believe that none of the delegates from New England or the Eastern States were properly authorized to represent the large body of citizens whose interests they so basely betrayed.

They added that at the proper time the official letter of the Massachusetts Association of Crispiens, together with other kindred organizations will be made public, repudiating the nomination of Davis and Parker.

In answer to a suggestion from Mr. Wilson that General Grant's prospects for re-election were very good, the delegation expressed the unanimous opinion that his action to-day regarding the enforcement of the Eight-Hour law and his evident interest in the welfare of the laboring classes, as expressed by him during their interview, would recommend him more earnestly and successfully to them than the nomination of twenty such conventions as the one held at Columbus.

CHEMICAL STUDY OF A CIGAR.

Dr. Nichols, in his new book "Fireside Science," says there is evidently a design in the marvelous adjustment of the chemical atoms which give to the tobacco leaf its singular properties. It is unlike anything else which the vegetable kingdom is capable of producing. Mankind cannot be persuaded to roll up leaves of any other plant and smoke them, as they do tobacco. Neither chemists nor physicians are able to point out any very useful purpose to which the plant can be applied. The former may go to it for a supply of the alkaloidal principle, *nicotine*, but this substance is only useful in destroying troublesome insects and animals. A cheaper and equally potent poison is found in the *nicotiana*, *strychnine*. In medicine it serves no useful end not obtainable through other agents. It must be admitted that there are many vegetable productions which, so far as our knowledge extends are valueless, or which neither contribute to the sustenance of life nor avert disease, nor add, in any way to our being or happiness. Tobacco, perhaps, should not be ranked with them; for, while it is in no respects essential to existence, it does seem to add to the happiness of a large portion of mankind. Fight against it as we may, brand it as a poison, as certainly we must, still the smoke of a million cigars will curl upwards every day and the expectorating crowd of chowers will continue to soil our carpets and render our railway cars and hotels almost unendurable.

A SIMPLE AND EXCELLENT CLEANSING AGENT.

Ammonia, or, as it is more generally called, spirits of hartshorn, is a powerful alkali, and dissolves grease and dirt with great ease. It has lately been recommended very highly for many domestic purposes. For washing paint, put a table-spoonful in a quart of moderately hot water; dip in a flannel cloth, and with this simply wipe off the woodwork; no scrubbing will be necessary. For taking grease spots from any fabric, use the ammonia nearly pure, then lay white blotting paper over the spot and iron it lightly. In washing laces, put about twelve drops in a pint of warm suds. To clean silver, mix two teaspoonfuls of ammonia in a quart of hot soap suds. Put on your silverware and wash it, using an old nail brush for the purpose. For cleansing hair brushes, &c., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of one teaspoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleansed, rinse them in cold water, and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger marks from looking-glasses or windows, put a drop of ammonia on a moist rag, and make quick work of it. If you wish your house plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirits in every pint of water used in watering. A teaspoonful in a basin of cold water will add much to the refreshing effects of a bath. Nothing is better than ammonia water for cleansing the hair. In every case rinse off the ammonia with clear water. To which we would only add that, for removing grease spots, a mixture of equal parts of ammonia and alcohol is better than alcohol alone; and for taking out the red stains produced by strong acids in blue and black clothes, there is nothing better than ammonia.—*The Technologist.*

ARRIVAL OF DR. LIVINGSTONE AT ZANZIBAR.

The great African Explorer, David Livingstone, has arrived at Zanzibar in charge of Mr. Stanley, commander of the New York Herald's expedition. Yesterday's Herald has the following notice of the success of the expedition:—"Early in 1871, the Herald corps started from Zanzibar, and in April of that year left Bagamoyo. After reaching the basin of Thara its commander communicated with the Herald from Kivihava. From this point he gave us the gladdening information that the "old man with the long beard almost white" was still living. The danger to the Herald explorer may be gleaned from the fact that four of his men had been killed by the natives, and he himself prostrated with fever. Yet with all these dangers and difficulties, sufficient to break the courage of a less determined man, we learn that the search was prosecuted to a success, and the Herald rewarded in the fact that it had rescued a noble soul from a silence which would be worse than death. From the bare facts which have already reached us, we can do no more than announce the safety of the two explorers. Doubtless the world, enriched by the wonderful adventures which have befallen Livingstone in the past seven years, and benefited by his acquired knowledge of the geography, peoples and climate of the mysterious continent, will sufficiently thank the Herald for its enterprise, but we take our own satisfaction in the great good achieved. The work of Bruce, Burton,

Grant, Speke and Baker will now be supplemented by a more perfect knowledge of the heart of Africa. The story of the great inland lakes will be told, and the old secret of the Nile robbed of the last swath of fable and romance. These are great things for a newspaper to point to; but while there is work for humanity for this or bolder nature to be done the Herald will ever be found ready to undertake it, and, we can assert confidently, find men of brain, nerve and courage to accomplish it.

FLOGGED TO DEATH.

The Abbe Sierocinski, formerly Superior of the Convent at Basileians at Ovreus, took part in the last Polish revolution. He was sent by the Russian Czar to labor in the mines of Siberia, where he plotted with others to escape. For this he was condemned by the Emperor to receive seven thousand lashes. The following is a blood curdling account of the carrying out of the sentence:

In March, 1867, two battalions were drawn up in the great square of Ormsk, under the orders of Galatejew, the cruel servant of a cruel master. Sierocinski and his companions were brought out, and the judgment was read aloud, the words "without mercy," which it contained, being especially emphasized. The culprits were stripped to the waist, and their hands were tied behind to a bayonet. Each one, by turns, walked along the whole of one battalion, every soldier administering to him a blow with a rod with his full strength. A thousand blows fell, and then each miserable, torn, bleeding victim was sent back to receive another thousand. On the third journey all fell dead. Sierocinski had been kept until the last, that he might behold the tortures suffered by his friends. A military surgeon tendered him a small vial, containing some drops of cordial, which he refused, crying "I want not your drops. Take my blood and drink it!" He started on his fearful journey, singing "God be merciful!" and his wild accents were gradually lost in the thud of the sticks striking his bare flesh, and in the loud words of command of the General shouting, "Strike harder! strike harder!" The last three thousand blows fell on a corpse.

DREADFUL STORY FROM THE WEST OF ENGLAND.

As is well known, the smallpox is raging with much virulence in the neighbourhood of Dinas. About nine days ago, the daughter of a man named Evan Powell was taken ill, and it was soon discovered that she was suffering from smallpox. Within a few days afterwards a sister of hers was taken ill in the same manner. It appears there was at the same time another sister bedridden, all three sleeping together. The poor father, who was a widower, had to remain at home to attend to his daughters; finding it impossible to get any one to attend, the neighbours not only afraid of the disease, but also dreading the penalty for going into infectious houses—the paper issued by the Sanitary Board of Guardians being understood in that light. One morning suddenly the poor old man appeared at a neighbour's door crying, and begging her to come in, that one of his daughters was dead. She went in and found the dead girl lying with her sisters. The house bore indications of extreme poverty, being almost entirely destitute of food, bed-clothes, and other necessaries. This girl was buried. The following day the father found that his boy, his only son, who slept with him, was also attacked with smallpox. He did what he could for him; the old man appearing in great distress of mind and complaining of weakness. He retired to rest on Wednesday night, but before doing so told one of his daughters, should anything happen to him, they should receive £5 10s from his clubs. On Thursday morning one of his daughters crawled out of bed and made a cup of tea for her father. When it was ready she called him, but alas! he was beyond hearing, for, to her horror, she discovered he was dead.

It is supposed that his death was accelerated by the physical exhaustion and distress of mind from which he suffered. The event has caused much feeling throughout the district, where he had spent his whole life, and bore the character of an industrious and honest workman.—*Western Mail.*

STOCK FOR JAPAN.

Some time ago the Japanese Government induced Mr. Horace Capron, at that time Commissioner of Agriculture in the United States, to enter its service in a somewhat similar capacity. The Mikado, by Imperial decree, set aside the island of Yesso as a grand experimental farm on which not only scientific agriculture was to be taught and practiced, but also machine shops, tanneries, saw-mills, and the like were to be established. Mr. Capron, with a party including skilled superintendents of the various departments to be set up, went to Japan a few months ago to make preliminary arrangements. These having been satisfactorily concluded, he commissioned an agent in the United States to purchase stock, seed grain, grass seed, and nursery plants. The agent has now completed his purchase and collected them at Chicago, and the *Chicago Journal* says that the stock form one of the finest collections of animals ever seen in that city. They consist of four horses, four head of cattle, four hogs, and a number of sheep not defined. One of the

Horses, a large black stallion, six years of age, has trotted a mile in two minutes and thirty-nine seconds; there is another stallion of the Mambrino breed, and the remaining two are intended for harness. The oxen are Durhams, the sheep Lincolns, and the pigs Scotch and Suffolk.

A LAY OF THE PRESS.

AIR:—HEY! JOHNNY COPE.

Look upon this picture and upon this, the counterfeit presentation of two brothers.—Shakespeare.

Geordie Brown was asked one day, In a very quiet evening way, To give his printers a little more pay And an hour's less work in the morning. But Geordie Brown said na! na! na! I'll ne'er do sic a thing ava— Then said the printers "we'll gang awa And we'll leave you in the morning."

Then Geordie got up in a rage And naething could his wrath assuage, Just like a wild-cat in a cage He rousit round that morning. Says he "I'll put them a' to shame And leave them naught to fill their want. Tho' folks may say I'm sair to blame For what I've done this morning."

Then he sent his agents for and near To hire some printers by the year, But doon his cheek there ran a tear. When nae came back in the morning. So he made a paction w' some maie, That aie anither men they'd share. But, oh! their hearts were mear-sair, When they saw their papers in the morning.

The deil tak' you, said Geordie Brown, Ye're naething but a thairt loon. But ye'll sup sorrow w' a spoon. For this yet, some fine morning. Jeems Beatty took a different way— He gave his men "nine hours a day," Made nae reduction in their pay And they blessed him in the morning.

Now Geordie if you would be wise, From this time forth tak' my advice: The printers rights nae mair despise Or we'll shame you in the morning. If this is what you ca' reform, We'll raise about your lugs a storm: We'll work you mickle grief and burn. ilk day that you rise in the morning.

Hamilton, April 25th 1872.

IRON FOUNDERS' ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTICUT.

Article 5 of the Constitution reads as follows: "This Association is organized for the mutual benefit and for the protection of its members against any association of workmen, under whatever names, that may by direct or indirect action attempt to interfere with our legitimate rights in conducting our business."

Article 6.—The members of this Association fully recognizing the right of all men to set a price upon their labor and of negotiating independently for its disposal, will, at all times, be ready to consider any proposal relative to any matter pertaining to the labor performed by our men, but such proposal must come to us either directly from the individual concerned, or through the foreman of the foundry, as we can not, and will not, under any circumstances, recognize any Committee of the International Molders' Union, or any other similar combination, or hold any conference with any one acting directly or indirectly under any such organization, as we fully believe the principles as expressed in some of the By-Laws of said Union to be oppressive and detrimental to the poor man who desires to improve his condition.

Article 7.—In case of any combination of our men, either as members of the International Molders' Union, or under any other form of combination, through which they shall demand any change of wages or manner of conducting our business, it is agreed by all the members of this Association, that no one will yield to such demand, and in case of any strike among the men in the employ of any member, no other member will give countenance or aid to such workmen, or give them any employment while under such strike. Notice of any such demand or strike, may be given to all the members, who on receipt of such notice, shall each and all promptly refuse to give employment to any workmen while engaged in such strike.

Article 8.—It being a well known fact, that the services of men in any employment, is rendered more valuable to the employer by long experience in any given location, and use of any particular kind of tool and patterns, it is, therefore, considered desirable to cultivate a disposition in our men to establish themselves as permanently as possible in the employment of some one party, and we, therefore, agree between ourselves that, we will not, directly or indirectly, influence any man in the employ of another member to leave such employment, but will in all proper ways, discourage the tendency among men to change their places of employment, as being an injury to both employers and worker."

These four articles contain the gist of the Constitution, and we submit them for the calm consideration of our members. That such an organization is permitted to live, and not only to live, but accomplish every object set forth in the Constitution, is a lasting disgrace to the molders of that State, and at once stamps them as less than men, and fit tools for their relentless taskmasters.

The State of Connecticut has on her statute books, a law known as "the conspiracy law," which was enacted for the purpose of prosecuting the members of the New Haven Typographical Union. The employers have now seemingly entered into a con-

spiracy to make slaves of the Iron Molders of the State, and were it not for the cowardly subservience of the molders themselves, some of the conspirators would find themselves "established as permanently as possible" in the State prison.

There are but one or two things wanting in the Constitution to make it perfect: First, they should provide that every molder wear a brass collar, on which his name should be engraved; and second, they should provide for suitable rewards for the return of those who might become "Lost, Strayed or Stolen." We rather think that would improve the rules wonderfully, and it would certainly not be objected to by the workmen. In fact, we are of the opinion that they would like it, and we must express our surprise that they have not "negotiated independently" for this boon. We fear the suggestions above are thrown away, because they come directly from the I. M. U., but we are actuated by the laudable desire to assist the employers in removing everything that is "oppressive and detrimental to the poor man who desires to improve his condition."—Iron Molders Int. Journal.

Of all the passions there is none so extravagant and outrageous as that of anger; other passions solicit and mislead us, but this runs away with us by force, and hurries us as well to our own as another's ruin; it falls many times upon the wrong person, and discharges itself upon the innocent instead of the guilty, and makes the most trivial offences to be capital, and punishes an inconsiderate word perhaps with fetters, or death; it allows a man neither time nor means for defence, but judges a cause without hearing it, and admits of no mediation; it spares neither friend nor foe, but tears all to pieces, and casts human nature into a perpetual state of war.

The Reformer says that a considerable party left Galt and neighborhood, on Monday, 22nd of April for Red River.

The Press.

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Meetings to be Held.

TORONTO IRON TRADES'

SHORT TIME LEAGUE.

The Executive Committee of the Toronto Iron Trades' Short Time League will meet every Wednesday night at 8 o'clock, in the Workingmen's News Depot, 211 King Street East, corner of King and Frederick Streets, to enrol new members and conduct general business. All workmen in connection with the Trade are requested to appoint delegates to sit on that committee.

ANDREW SCOTT, President. 211 King Street East.

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The Press.

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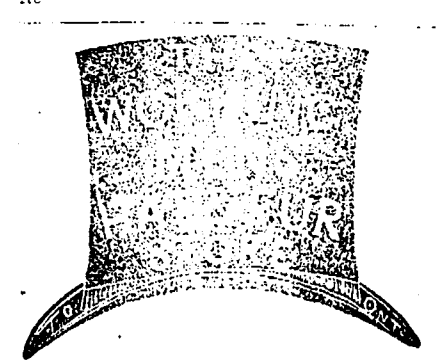
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HARRY WOLFF ----- MANAGER

E. OLIVER ----- MARKER

BELL BELMONT, - - - Proprietor.

PROVINCIAL GRAND BLACK CHAPTER

The annual meeting of the above order was held in this city at the Agricultural Hall, on Tuesday last, the 7th inst., when the following Grand Officers were elected for the ensuing year:—D. Callaghan, re-elected Grand Master; H. Griffiths, do., Deputy Master; Rev. A. Dawson, do., Chaplain; John T. Jones, Registrar; Julian Sale, Deputy Registrar; James Brownlee, Treasurer; Jason H. Post, Deputy Treasurer; Wm. Heaney, re-elected Lecturer; Wm. H. Smith, Deputy Lecturer; E. L. Whitmarsh, Wm. Winslow, Standard Bearers; James R. Burke, Wm. Corke, Consors; Stephen Bradley, Pursuivant; Thos. Keys, D'Arcy Boulton, Geo. Morley, Wm. Parkhill, Mackenzie Bowell, P. S. Hayook, W. Boulter, Committee. Preceptory No. 96, of this city, entertained the visiting brethren in the evening at the Montreal House, where a very pleasant time was spent.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

The report of the Secretary of State for Canada has been laid before the House of Commons. It states that since his last report the northwest territories have been transferred and have become part of Canada. The Province of Manitoba is taken out of the southern portions of the territories and covers 13,908 square miles, or equal nearly to nine millions of acres. Our own people who desire change, or those who wish to engage in farming, can here obtain a prairie home without having to sacrifice their allegiance or disown their attachment to the British flag. The Canadian Pacific Railway, when constructed, will supply all necessary communication between the Northwest territories and the older Provinces. The land agent at Winnipeg, Mr. McMicken, has been furnished with maps of townships surveyed to enable him to deal with parties desiring to make entries of land, either by sale, pre-emption, or homestead. The appendices to the report comprise the transactions of the ordinance lands branch, for the fiscal year terminating 30th June, 1871; the statement by the Queen's Printer of printing services; and a report by Col. Dennis on the operations of the Dominion Land Office, which show a total area of 2,206,726 square miles, equal to 1,412,304,000 acres. Details are given of the system of survey with schedules of the cost of surveys and rates of contract therefor. An Act respecting the public lands of the Dominion has been brought down from the Senate, where it was introduced by Mr. Aikins. Its provisions apply exclusively to the lands included in Manitoba and the Northwest territories, and will be known as "The Dominion Land Act," and set forth terms for the disposal of Dominion lands, for educational endowment, military bounty lands, payments for lands, right to purchase by virtue of actual settlement, free grant mining lands, timber lands, and obligations on parties obtaining licenses, and power of granting patents. Provision is also made for those who shall be competent to survey Dominion lands with the constitution of a Board of Surveyors for the examination of candidates, and the admission of deputy surveyors, and clauses are inserted for the protection of surveyors.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 6.—The dock labourers have joined the sailors of Southampton, which causes great inconvenience. The strikers gather in large crowds, and make noisy demonstrations. A detachment of Metropolitan police has been despatched from London to Southampton, to assist the authorities in preserving order.

PARIS, May 6.—The report of the committee on the capitulation censures the officers who commanded at Toul, Laon and Poisons during the war, because when they surrendered those places to the German troops they neglected to spike the guns in the fortifications.

LONDON, May 6.—It is thought that the motion of Lord Russell, for a humble address to Her Majesty's Government, praying that the British arbitrators at Geneva be instructed to withdraw from the tribunal of arbitration until the claims of the United States for consequential damages are withdrawn, which was to have been made at the session of Parliament to-night, will be again postponed.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, May 9.—Latest advices from the Argentine Republic state that Brazil has a force of 8,000 men in the Province of Rio Grande, and is prepared for any future contingency while the Argentine Republic is taken up with other matters of diplomacy.

LONDON, May 4.—A serious riot took place in Kharkof, a large market town of South Russia, last week, caused by interference of the police with the Easter amusements of the people. The fire engines were brought out to disperse the crowds by throwing water on them. This so exasperated the populace that they attacked the police and fire stations and gutted them. The government ordered out the troops, who were stoned by the mob, whereupon they fired, and many citizens were killed and wounded. The rioters then dispersed, and at last accounts the town was under martial law.

PARIS, May 7.—The Minister of War to-day laid before the Assembly a bill constituting a court-martial for the trial of officers censured in the report of the Commission on Capitalizations. The Commission on Capitalizations is

their report censure the officers who surrendered the fortified town of Scheldadt to the German troops during the war. The Commission praise the officer who commanded at Verdun for the gallant defence he made, but blame him for having subsequently surrendered the town.

BERLIN, May 7.—Bismarck is again indisposed and his physicians insist on absolute rest, or the consequences may be serious.

The new fortifications at Strasbourg are to cost £7,000,000 stg.

COPENHAGEN, May 7.—The action of the police authorities in forbidding members of the International Society from holding a meeting in this city on Sunday, and the subsequent arrest of the President and Treasurer of the branch here, gave rise to great excitement among members. Large numbers gathered in the streets and created considerable alarm by their violent demonstrations against the government. They were finally dispersed by the police, and at present all is quiet. Leading members of the society in this city will be prosecuted for high treason. The police are adopting energetic measures to suppress any tumult which may arise.

About 5 o'clock on Sunday a fire broke out in one of the agitators of the Standard Oil Co's works, situated a mile and a half south-east of this city. About 4,000 barrels of distilled and refined oil were burned, and the refinery damaged to the amount of \$20,000. The total loss is about \$250,000.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE, TORONTO TIME.

Table with columns for Grand Trunk East, Depart, and Arrive times.

Table with columns for Grand Trunk West, Depart, and Arrive times.

Table with columns for Great Western Railway, Depart, and Arrive times.

Table with columns for Northern Railway, Depart, and Arrive times.

Table with columns for Toronto and Nipissing Railway, Depart, and Arrive times.

Table with columns for Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, Depart, and Arrive times.

Commercial.

THE WORKMAN OFFICE, Wednesday, May 8. STREET PRICES.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, such as Wheat, Barley, Oats, etc.

J. DUNN,

No. 1 Richmond Street East, OFFERS FOR SALE RASPBERRY ROOTS FOR SETTING, CLARK'S PHILADELPHIA AND FRANCONIA.

Also.—STRAW BASKETS by the Thousand, Cheap. Toronto, May 6, 1872.

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