

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FIFTH SESSION
OF THE
Trades & Labor Congress

OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA,

HELD IN MONTREAL, QUE.,

ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY,

September 3rd, 4th, 5th & 6th, 1889.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE CONGRESS.

TORONTO:

CHAS. RODDY, PRINTER, 52 ADELAIDE ST. EAST.

1889.

OFFICERS OF THE CONGRESS.

1889-90.

President :

J. T. CAREY,

Box 142, ST. CATHARINES.

Vice-President :

URBAIN LAFONTAINE,

248½ ST. CONSTANT STREET, MONTREAL.

Secretary-Treasurer :

GEO. W. DOWER,

23 WICKSON AVENUE, TORONTO.

Executive Committee :

ONTARIO :

CHAS. MARCH,	-	Toronto
D. R. GIBSON,	-	Hamilton
JOS. T. CROZIER,	-	Ottawa

QUEBEC :

LOUIS Z. BOUDREAU,	-	Montreal
PATRICK J. JOBIN,	-	Quebec
M. H. BRENNAN,	-	Montreal

The Dominion
Ald. Rolland
the absence of
City of Montreal
and that he con
body. With re
what was accom
as the manufac
interest in the v
as well as to see
of all. He belie
great interest.
have the good e
Mr. Urbain
Council, then p
Rolland and the
President C
Congress, said i
of workingmen
Congress did no
one injury, but
gress was to a g
only by educati
obtained withou
carried out by th
viate from the li
feeling existing,
sympathies. H
Having thanked
Congress open.
The followin
Committee on
cott of Toronto
Committee o
London ; and G
The Secreta
expenditures for
the Committee
To the Officers and
GENTLEMEN,
Statement of Re
year 1888-9.
In accordance
was adopted at
per capita was
Congress, and, a

PROCEEDINGS.

CITY COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Montreal, Sept. 3, 1889.

The Dominion Trades' and Labor Council was called to order at 10 a.m.

Ald. Rolland, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the City Council, in the absence of Mayor Grenier, welcomed the members of the Congress to the City of Montreal. He said he wished the delegates a most cordial welcome, and that he considered it an honor to be asked to address such an important body. With regard to the meetings of the Congress, he said that he hoped what was accomplished would be to the benefit of the working classes as well as the manufacturers employing hands. He, as an employer, took a very great interest in the working classes, and was pleased to notice signs of improvement as well as to see all nationalities working harmoniously together for the benefit of all. He believed that everyone would watch the work of this Congress with great interest. He hoped whatever resolutions might be passed by it would have the good effect desired of promoting the welfare of the working classes.

Mr. Urbain Lafontaine, President of the Montreal Trades' and Labor Council, then presented Mr. J. T. Carey, President of the Congress, to Ald. Rolland and the delegates.

President Carey, replying on behalf of the Dominion Trades' and Labor Congress, said it was very gratifying for the representatives of different bodies of workmen to receive such a cordial reception. He might remark that the Congress did not mean that the workmen were banded together to do any one injury, but for the simple purpose of bettering their condition. The Congress was to a great extent an educational organization, as it was believed that only by educating the masses could the ends desired be obtained, that is, obtained without trouble. He believed that Ald. Rolland's wishes would be carried out by the Congress, which, he promised, would do its best not to deviate from the lines laid down. He was pleased to notice a general fraternal feeling existing, and desired to say that the French delegates had his very best sympathies. He hoped all would work hand-in-hand for the common cause. Having thanked the city for the welcome extended, he formally declared the Congress open.

The following committees were then appointed:—

Committee on Credentials.—Messrs. P. A. Duffy of Montreal; W. B. Prescott of Toronto; and P. J. Jobin of Quebec.

Committee on Audit.—Messrs. John Aldridge, of Toronto; F. Plant of London; and Geo. Gale of Quebec.

The Secretary-Treasurer presented his annual statement of receipts and expenditures for the past year, which, on motion, was received and referred to the Committee on Audit:—

To the Officers and Members of the Dominion Trades' and Labor Congress:

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to submit herewith for your consideration, the Statement of Receipts and Expenditures in connection with my office for the year 1888-9.

In accordance with the report of the Ways and Means Committee, which was adopted at the last session of the Congress, an assessment of eight cents per capita was levied upon the membership of all bodies affiliated with the Congress, and, according to our Constitution, became due and payable in two

instalments, on or before November 15 and May 15 respectively. The revenue has been sufficient to meet all demands, and leave a balance to the credit of the Congress. Twenty-eight organizations were represented at the London Session, and of these twenty-three have paid both instalments, three the first only, and the remaining two have failed to pay either. During the year eleven organizations affiliated with the Congress and paid the first instalment of per capita, and ten paid the second.

Immediately on the publication of the Proceedings of last session, I mailed to the Secretaries of bodies represented at the meeting copies for the use of members, as far as the limited number printed would allow. I also forwarded one copy to the Secretary of every local body in the Dominion of which I had the address, some 260 in number, and to the members of the Dominion House of Commons and Ontario Legislature, as well as to the Secretaries of fifty Labor bodies in England.

On November 5 I issued a circular to all Labor organizations in the Dominion, placing before them in a concise form the aims and objects of the Congress, and requesting them to affiliate with our organization and contribute to its funds. I received a large number of answers, asking for more information, which I gladly furnished, to the best of my ability. Again, on April 3, I sent out a circular notifying organizations of the near approach of our annual meeting, and on June 22 notices were issued to all bodies to elect delegates to this Session.

Previous to the meeting of the Dominion Parliament I forwarded to Secretaries blank forms of petitions, the same to be sent, when signed, to the members of the House of Commons for presentation to that honorable body, and from the number which reached the House, I believe the most of them were used in the manner intended by the Executive Committee of the Congress.

During the year I have used my best endeavors, always with the sanction of the Executive Committee, to place before the Labor organizations of the country the benefits to be derived by affiliation with the Dominion Trades' and Labor Congress, and I am firmly of the belief that by persistent work on the part of future Secretaries of this body, the day is not far distant when every organization of importance in the Dominion will be at least a contributor to our funds.

As will be noticed, the chief items of expenditure during the past year have been those for printing, postage, and the President's expenses as representative to Ottawa.

RECEIPTS.

1888.		
Sept. 6.	Balance on hand, as per Auditors' Report.....	\$50 91
" 6.	L. A. 2307, Hamilton	6 25
Oct. 22.	" 2307, "	2 45
" 24.	" 2622, Toronto.....	3 24
" 27.	" 2586, Hamilton	2 00
Nov. 2.	Builders Laborers' Union, Toronto	28 00
" 3.	Typographical Union, Toronto	16 40
" 5.	Green Mountain Assembly, Stratford (2 instalments)	1 12
" 6.	Trades' and Labor Council, London	0 64
" 7.	Painters & Decorators' Union, Toronto	6 00
" 7.	Trades' and Labor Council, "	4 80
" 10.	L. A. 2225, Hamilton	1 00
" 10.	" 2056, St. Catharines.....	6 96
" 13.	Typographical Union, London.....	1 80
" 14.	L. A. 6583, Cornwall	3 80
" 14.	Bricklayers' Union, Toronto.....	20 00
" 16.	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, No. 1, Toronto	6 00
" 17.	Iron Molders' Union, London	2 40

Nov. 17.	Ty
" 19.	L.
" 19.	Iro
" 23.	L.
" 23.	D.
" 23.	L.
" 23.	Cig
" 26.	L.
Dec. 12.	Ty
" 19.	L.
" 31.	Cig
1889.	
Feb. 11.	L.
" 19.	"
" 20.	Bu
Mar. 8.	D.
Ap'l 10.	L.
May 1.	"
" 3.	Tr
" 6.	L.
" 9.	"
" 10.	Ty
" 11.	"
" 14.	L.
" 14.	"
" 17.	D.
" 17.	Bri
" 17.	Ty
" 22.	D.
" 23.	L. A
" 23.	Iro
" 24.	Cig
" 28.	L.
June 1.	"
" 19.	"
" 19.	"
" 24.	Fri
" 29.	Tr
July 1.	Iro
" 3.	L. A
" 11.	"
" 16.	"
" 17.	Pa
" 20.	L. A
Aug. 6.	"
" 22.	"
" 22.	Cig
" 25.	D.
" 27.	Ty
1888.	
Sept. 6.	Pa
" 6.	Lon
" 4.	G. M
" 17.	Dav

Proceedings of Labor Congress.

5

Nov. 17.	Typographical Union. No. 160, Quebec	\$1 00
" 19.	L. A. 5331, Uxbridge	1 44
" 19.	Iron Molders' Union, Oshawa	4 00
" 23.	L. A. 7814, Toronto (2 instalments)	1 68
" 23.	D. A. 125, "	3 12
" 23.	L. A. 3499, "	2 64
" 23.	Cigarmakers' Union, Toronto	2 00
" 26.	L. A. 8527, "	8 00
Dec. 12.	Typographical Union, Hamilton	2 32
" 19.	L. A. 2305, Toronto	1 60
" 31.	Cigarmakers' Union, No. 58, Montreal	6 96
1889.		
Feb. 11.	L. A. 3558, London	1 00
" 19.	" 3449, St. Thomas	1 68
" 20.	Builders Laborers' Union, Toronto	28 00
Mar. 8.	D. A. 207, St. Catharines	1 60
Ap'l 10.	L. A. 2436, Montreal	4 12
May 1.	" 2305, Toronto	1 60
" 3.	Trades' and Labor Council, Toronto	4 80
" 6.	L. A. 2622, Toronto	3 24
" 9.	" 3181, "	0 80
" 10.	Typographical Union, London	1 80
" 11.	" " Toronto	16 40
" 14.	L. A. 2436, Montreal	4 12
" 14.	" 2056, St. Catharines	6 96
" 17.	D. A. 125, Toronto	3 12
" 17.	Bricklayers' Union, Toronto	20 00
" 17.	Typographical Union, No. 160, Quebec	1 24
" 22.	D. A. No. 2, Quebec (2 instalments)	2 40
" 22.	L. A. 5331, Uxbridge	1 44
" 23.	Iron Molders' Union, London	2 40
" 24.	Cigarmakers' Union, Toronto	2 00
" 28.	L. A. 8527, Toronto	8 00
June 1.	" 6583, Cornwall	3 80
" 19.	" 2307, Hamilton	2 45
" 19.	" 7025, St. Catharines (2 instalments)	4 80
" 24.	Friends in Hamilton	10 00
" 29.	Trades' and Labor Council, London	0 64
July 1.	Iron Molders' Union, Oshawa	4 00
" 3.	L. A. 3558, London	1 00
" 11.	" 2225, Hamilton	1 00
" 16.	" 3181, Toronto	0 80
" 17.	Painters & Decorators' Union, Toronto	6 00
" 20.	L. A. 4298, Parkdale (2 instalments)	1 20
Aug. 6.	" 3852, Montreal, "	3 28
" 22.	" 3965, " "	5 20
" 22.	Cigarmakers' Union, No. 58, Montreal	6 96
" 25.	D. A. 207, St. Catharines	1 60
" 27.	Typographical Union, Hamilton	2 32

\$370 30

EXPENDITURE.

1888.		
Sept. 6.	Paid to Janitor of City Hall, London	\$5 00
" 6.	London Advertiser, printing list of delegates	1 50
" 4.	G. N. W. Telegraph Co., cable to England	5 00
" 17.	David Hastings, salary as Secretary	25 00

Proceedings of Labor Congress.

Sept. 19.	Telegram to D. R. Gibson, Hamilton.....	\$0 25
" 20.	Expenses of Executive Committee	3 95
" 22.	James Dobson, stationery	2 10
Oct. 12.	D. T. McAinsh, "	1 50
" 22.	Expenses of Executive Committee	1 65
Nov. 1.	Post Office Stamp Counter, stamps.....	16 00
" 13.	Commission on draft from London Typographical Union	0 25
" 19.	Labor Publishing Association, printing Reports	57 00
" 24.	H. Clarke, stationery	0 55
" 30.	Expenses of Executive Committee	3 00
Dec. 5.	" "	2 25
" 13.	Miller & Soole, printing receipt books	1 25
" 13.	Post Office Stamp Counter, stamps.....	6 00
" 24.	C. Roddy, printing	10 50
" 31.	Stamps (per G. S. Warren, Montreal)	0 26
1889.		
Jan. 9.	Telegram to D. R. Gibson, Hamilton	0 25
" 18.	Expenses of Executive Committee	12 45
Feb. 18.	" "	6 25
" 19.	Stamps (per J. Vicary, St. Thomas)	0 68
Mar. 4.	J. T. Carey, on account of expenses to Ottawa	35 00
" 30.	Post Office Stamp Counter, stamps.....	7 00
Ap'l 23.	Expenses of Executive Committee	2 00
May 13.	Chas. Roddy, printing.....	14 50
June 19.	Expenses of Executive Committee	2 00
" 29.	Post Office Stamp Counter, stamps	8 00
" 29.	Miller & Soole, printing	2 75
July 26.	J. T. Carey, balance of expenses to Ottawa	70 00
Aug. 2.	Ribbon for badges	2 15
" 2.	Railway certificates.....	0 75
" 17.	Stationery	0 93
" 20.	C. Roddy, printing	5 00
" 27.	Stamps (per F. Aldridge, Hamilton)	0 32
	Total Expenditure.....	\$313 04
	Balance on hand.....	57 26
		\$370 30

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. DOWER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

TORONTO, August 28th, 1889.

On motion the Congress adjourned, to meet at Weber Hall at 2 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Congress was called to order by President Carey at 3 p.m., in Weber Hall.

Moved by Mr. Pepin, seconded by Mr. Boudreau, and resolved,

That Mr. A. Lafrance be appointed French Secretary and translator.

The Credential Committee then submitted the following report:

To the Officers and Members of the Dominion Trades' and Labor Congress:—

Your Committee on Credentials having carefully examined the credentials submitted to them, desire to report that they find the following entitled to seats at the Congress:

Builders' L
Thomas Ryan, A
and Labor Coun
and Labor Coun
Labor Council,
Council, D. R. G
Ouimet. Distri
trict Assembly
Assembly No. 23
No. 207, St. Cath
John Armstrong
T. St. Pierre. M
Plasterers' Societ
Montreal, Alphon
Aldridge, Mont
Plant. Hamilto
S. Langevin, Geo
Brooks. L. A. 26
3484, Montreal, A
Montreal, Wm. D
Patrie. L. A. 39
10581, Quebec, O
Guyon. L. A. 76
treal, Louis Coun
Union, No. 5, Ott
A. Porter. Trac
L. A. 644, Montre
Point Levis, F. I
L. A. 3852, Point
George, Alexande

We report
tier, whose cred
Association not
stitution.

• Moved by M
That the rep
Moved in an
That the rep
to the credentials
Committee of the
On a vote b
in favor of the r
President C
FELLOW DE
Congress of Can
more than passi
pleasing duty, t
heartly welcome
greater, because
of this character
That the h
desire to careful
questions coming
a result of both,
better conserved,
general communi
I am pleased
pointed last Sep
which you will b
of the work atten

Builders' Laborers Union, Toronto, H. T. Benson, G. T. Beales, Chas. Chapman, Thomas Ryan, Alfred Roberts, H. Poffley, H. Tucker, Robert Lamb. Toronto Trades' and Labor Council, R. Glockling, D. J. O'Donoghue, George W. Dower. Montreal Trades' and Labor Council, U. Lafontaine, J. A. Brault, P. J. Ryan. St. Catharines Trades' and Labor Council, J. T. Carey, L. K. Simmons, F. Keefer. Hamilton Trades' and Labor Council, D. R. Gibson. District No. 1, K. of L., Montreal, J. P. Coutlee, Thos. Flood, G. Ouimet. District No. 2, K. of L., Montreal, B. Feeny, P. A. Duffy, J. P. Clarke. District Assembly No. 125, Toronto, A. W. Holmes, Miss Emma Witt, A. F. Jury. District Assembly No. 236, Uxbridge, Wm. Hogan, J. P. Johnston, John Edgar. District Assembly No. 207, St. Catharines, Jos. F. Keefer. Toronto Typographical Union, W. B. Prescott, John Armstrong, W. H. Parr. Jacques Cartier Typographical Union, Cyrille Morneau, T. St. Pierre. Montreal Typographical Union, L. Z. Boudreau, S. W. Read. Operative Plasterers' Society, Toronto, Fred. Hodgins, Fred. Leech. Cigarmakers' Union, No. 58, Montreal, Alphonse Lafrance, Arthur Pepin. Bricklayers' Union, No. 2, Toronto, John Aldridge. Montreal Plasterers' Society, C. Mailhiot. London Typographical Union, F. Plant. Hamilton Typographical Union, John Burns. Local Assembly 4003, Quebec, H. S. Langevin, Geo. Gale. L. A. 5421, Montreal, Edward Lauer. L. A. 6583, Cornwall, John Brooks. L. A. 2622, Toronto, Hugh McCaffry. L. A. 2305, Toronto, Charles March. L. A. 3484, Montreal, A. T. Lepine. L. A. 1007, Sillery Cove, Que., J. B. St. Laurent. L. A. 2436, Montreal, Wm. Darlington. L. A. 10061, Quebec, P. J. Jobin. L. A. 6023, Montreal, Alfred Patrie. L. A. 3965, Montreal, J. E. Falle. L. A. 5580, Montreal, Edward Farrell. L. A. 10581, Quebec, O. Brunet. L. A. 7814, Toronto, A. W. Wright. L. A. 4528, Montreal, O. Guyon. L. A. 7628, Montreal, P. Foster, P. Carrigan, M. H. Brennan. L. A. 7906, Montreal, Louis Commandeur. Bookbinders' Union, No. 4, Ottawa, Harry Allan. Pressmen's Union, No. 5, Ottawa, P. G. McCann. Ottawa Typographical Union, A. Lavigne, G. Kilt, A. Porter. Trades' and Labor Council, Ottawa, Joseph Crozier, James Reynolds. L. A. 644, Montreal, Cyrille Horsiot. L. A. 7209, Montreal, P. R. Legendre. L. A. 10123, Point Levis, F. Pelletier, A. Bolduc, Jos. Beaulieu. L. A. 5222, Ottawa, Frank Farrell. L. A. 3852, Point St. Charles, E. Butler. Bricklayers' Union, No. 7, Ottawa, William St. George, Alexander Macdonald. Ottawa Hackmen's Union, John Regan.

We report unfavorably on the credentials of Wm. Keys and Louis Pelletier, whose credentials are from the Tax Reform Association of Montreal, said Association not coming under the intent of Section 1, Article 2, of the Constitution.

Respectfully submitted,

P. A. DUFFY, Chairman.
PATRICK J. JOBIN.
W. B. PRESCOTT.

- Moved by Mr. Prescott, seconded by Mr. Jobin,
That the report be received and adopted.
- Moved in amendment by Mr. Darlington, seconded by Mr. Kilts,
That the report be received and adopted with the exception of the clause referring to the credentials of the Single Tax Association, and that that clause be considered in Committee of the Whole.

On a vote being taken it was found to be a tie, and the President decided in favor of the main motion, and declared the report adopted as a whole.

President Carey then delivered his annual address as follows:—

FELLOW DELEGATES.—As President of the Dominion Trades' and Labor Congress of Canada during the past year and at the present time, it is with more than passing gratification that I find it my privilege, as it is my very pleasing duty, to extend to you, individually and collectively, at this time, a hearty welcome to the great commercial city of Montreal. My pleasure is the greater, because this is the first occasion on which an inter-provincial gathering of this character has been summoned to meet in the Province of Quebec.

That the harmony that will prevail during your session, as well as the desire to carefully and judiciously deliberate, as well as determine upon, all questions coming before you, will be conspicuous I have no doubt, and that as a result of both, the direct interests of the element you represent will be still better conserved, and that too without injury or detriment to the welfare of the general community.

I am pleased by the fact that the Reports of the Executive Officers appointed last September have already been placed in your hands, and through which you will be fairly able to conceive and appreciate the amount and value of the work attempted as well as accomplished by them during the past year,

and all of which, I sincerely trust, will meet with the hearty approval of the present Congress. I am also glad to know that the secretary-treasurer, Mr. Dower, has been equal to the estimate of those who honored him in election, and that his annual statement of receipts and disbursements, already before you, indicates that with the resources at hand much had been accomplished, while the limited financial resources of the organization were never once lost sight of in the matter of expenditure.

Anticipating, as I do, that each and every one of you, in your respective provinces, have been sufficiently interested to keep a close eye on all business of interest to wage earners introduced either in the federal parliament at Ottawa, or in the provincial legislatures, I do not deem it necessary to refer to such legislation in other than general terms. My experience and observations lead me to the conclusion that much that is required, whether in the passage of new laws or in the beneficial amendment of some already on the statute books, both federal and provincial, may and can be achieved through intelligent agitation and united perseverance on the part of organized Labor throughout the Dominion. To secure the one and council the other in your respective localities—while always advising your constituents to avoid, and at the same time carefully note, the many side issues and crafty schemes of those who would but use them for party political purposes or for personal preferment, I sincerely hope will be a prominent part of the good work of the present Congress. Looking to that laudable end, I specially recommend that a change be made so that the executive committee of the Congress be composed of six persons—three from the Province of Ontario and three from the Province of Quebec, with the president of the Congress as chairman. By this arrangement, while acting as an executive committee for the Congress, each three referred to would also be empowered to act as a sub-committee in supervising as well as promoting such legislation of a purely provincial character as may be outlined by this body or its executive, or which may be promoted or asked for by Labor organizations within either or both provinces in the interim between the yearly meetings of the Congress. While returning my sincere thanks to the various Labor bodies of the Dominion, as well as to many individual members thereof, for the promptitude with which they responded whenever appealed to in forwarding my efforts on behalf of Labor legislation while present during the parliamentary session at Ottawa last winter, I desire to pay tribute to St. Catharines, Hamilton, Toronto, and Montreal District Assemblies of the Knights of Labor, the Trades' and Labor Council of St. Catharines, and especially to the Toronto Trades' and Labor Council, for its ever active, vigilant, and influential work, not only locally, but in the interest as well of the Labor cause of the whole Dominion, and the well-directed efforts of which body were of constant and material value at all times in strengthening my hands as the president of your body. I doubt not, and I hope, that the other Trade and Labor Councils, as well as Provincial and District Assemblies of the Knights of Labor throughout Canada, will emulate the work of the Toronto body just referred to, and vie with each other in forwarding the good work of much-needed reform in the interests of those who live by the sweat of their brow in this Dominion. It affords me great pleasure also to be able to testify to the unanimity which prevailed between the executive committee of the Congress and myself during my term of office, and the willingness evinced by each and every one of its members to perform the duties incumbent upon them in a manner beneficial to those whose interests they were the guardians of for the time being. I would be failing in my duty did I neglect to credit the prompt attention with which the secretary-treasurer performed all the duties of his office, and very often at much inconvenience to himself.

In conclusion, and with a full consciousness of the great good which should, and no doubt will, result from your wise and judicious deliberations, and while invoking the blessings of a kind Providence, I now formally declare the Fifth

Session of the
for the transact

Moved by

That the Pres
Standing Orders,
Standing Orders.

The Presid

Committee

Holmes of Tor
Hamilton, Leec

Committee

of Quebec, Lar
of Uxbridge, F

The Comm

To the Officers a

GENTLEMEN,

books and vouch
beg so to report.
treal, has paid t
with the amount
of \$82.26. The
1888, including
last year of \$50.
leaving, as alrea

We take ple
he has kept his
be.

The whole

On motion,

Moved by M

That the Pres
not being suitable

The motion

Lauer and Feen

Moved by M

That the Pres
to draft a cablegra
expressing the sym
and conveying the
tion of their dema

The Commit

hall for the meet

To the President

Your commi
posals of this Cor
mittee recommen
used.

Respectfully

On motion, t

Session of the Trades' and Labor Congress of the Dominion of Canada open for the transaction of such business as may rightfully come before it.

Moved by Mr. Lauer, seconded by Mr. March,

That the President appoint a Committee on Ways and Means, and a Committee on Standing Orders, and that the President's address be referred to the Committee on Standing Orders. Carried.

The President then appointed the following Committees:—

Committee on Ways and Means.—Messrs. Lafontaine of Montreal, Holmes of Toronto, Brooks of Cornwall, Crozier of Ottawa, Burns of Hamilton, Leech of Toronto.

Committee on Standing Orders.—Messrs. Lauer of Montreal, Langevin of Quebec, Lamb of Toronto, Clarke of Montreal, Parr of Toronto, Hogan of Uxbridge, Farrell of Ottawa.

The Committee on Audit submitted the following report:—

To the Officers and Members of the Dominion Trades' and Labor Congress:

GENTLEMEN,—Your Auditing Committee having carefully examined the books and vouchers of the Secretary-Treasurer, we find the same correct, and beg so to report. Since the books were closed, River Front Assembly, Montreal, has paid the Secretary \$25, but we include it in audit, which, together with the amount in the hands of the Secretary, makes an actual cash balance of \$82.26. The total amount received from all sources since September 6th, 1888, including a donation of \$10 from Hamilton friends, and a balance from last year of \$50.91, is \$370.30. Expenditure in same period has been \$313.04, leaving, as already noted, a cash balance of \$82.26.

We take pleasure in complimenting the Secretary on the manner in which he has kept his books, making our task much lighter than it otherwise would be.

The whole respectfully submitted.

JOHN ALDRIDGE,
FRANK PLANT,
GEORGE GALE.

On motion, the report was received and adopted.

Moved by Mr. Beales, seconded by Mr. Holmes,

That the President appoint a Committee to procure another hall, the present one not being suitable for day meetings.

The motion was carried, and the President appointed Messrs. Lafontaine, Lauer and Feeney as such committee.

Moved by Mr. Farrell, seconded by Mr. Armstrong, and resolved,

That the President and Secretary be appointed by this Congress a special committee to draft a cablegram to the leaders of the great labor movement in London, England, expressing the sympathy of this Congress with the men now struggling for their rights, and conveying the earnest hope that their efforts may result in the favorable consideration of their demands.

The Committee to whom was referred the question of procuring another hall for the meetings of the Congress, presented the following report:—

To the President and Delegates of the Dominion Trades' and Labor Congress:

Your committee on hall beg to report that Ville Marie Hall is at the disposal of this Congress any day during the week, free of charge, but your committee recommend that the Congress pay cost of cleaning the same and gas used.

Respectfully submitted,

E. LAUER,
URBAIN LAFONTAINE,
BERNARD FEENEY.

On motion, the report was received and adopted.

An invitation was received from the officers of H. M. S. Tourmaline, through P. J. Ryan, Secretary Reception Committee, to visit the ship in a body at five o'clock. The invitation was accepted.

The Congress adjourned, to meet in Villa Maria Hall at 9 a.m. the following day.

SECOND DAY.

The Congress was called to order by President Carey at 9 a.m., in Villa Marie Hall.

The minutes of last session was read and confirmed.

The Executive Committee presented the following report:—

To the Officers and Members of the Dominion Trades' and Labor Congress:

GENTLEMEN—Your Executive Committee beg to submit herewith for your information a report of the action taken during the past year.

The Committee held its first meeting on September 20, 1888, and during the year held ten meetings, nearly all of which were attended by the entire Committee. On December 5, Mr. A. W. Wright, one of the Committee, owing to increased duties elsewhere, tendered his resignation, and Mr. Henry T. Benson, a member of the Builders Laborers' Union, Toronto, and a delegate from that body to the London Session, was appointed to fill the unexpired term.

Your Committee waited on the members of the Ontario Government on two occasions during the year, viz: November 14 and December 15, 1888, and pressed for necessary legislation in the interest of organized labor.

On January 15, 1889, your Committee had an interview with the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, when various measures were discussed and amendments suggested to several existing laws.

Your Committee met the members of the Legislative Committee of the Knights of Labor for Canada on January 10, 1889, and after discussing the matter, it was decided to seek legislation, as far as possible, on the line laid down by your body at the last Session. This meeting was the first and last official intercourse between the two Committees.

On February 18, the Committee instructed President J. T. Carey to proceed to Ottawa and watch legislation in the interest of those affiliated with the Congress. The following is furnished by him as a brief synopsis of his mission so far as relates to labor legislation:

"In accordance with instructions I attended at Ottawa the last Session of the Dominion Parliament, with the object of promoting as far as possible the legislation petitioned for by the different bodies affiliated with and forming the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress. Immediately after my arrival in that city I sought and secured an interview with Mr. R. R. Elliot, Chairman of the Canadian Legislative Committee of the Knights of Labor of America, and requested his co-operation in reference to the most important measures coming before the House of Commons. Independently of this I availed myself of every favourable opportunity of enlisting the support of the members of the House to such measures as would in the remotest manner tend to benefit those who work for wages, no matter by whom introduced; and I am pleased to state that with one or two exceptions such support was very cheerfully promised.

"Some three days elapsed after my arrival before I secured an interview with Hon. Mr. Tupper, Minister of Marine, respecting his Safety of Ships Bill. I was informed by the Hon. Minister that the House was pressed with business, but that his Bill, which was mainly a transcript of the measure of the previous session, and in some respects not quite as good, would become law. He could not, however, see his way to making the amendments petitioned for in the interest

of the Seamen. The clauses numbered 3 and

"(3.) No present of the Mr. upon summary

"In my in the interest, as before would have d could be produced a co defects of the of deck load, a serious char and property grant seamen The law at pr

"I lost no privileges of those Labor Organ great majority their Parliame

"The following titles, together under:

Bill No. 56. which are contr Bill No. 53. construction of Bill No. 91. Bill No. 102. Bill No. 54. Bill No. Bill No.

"Copies of law, namely: by Mr. N. C.

"As to the Amendment A of the Hon. M introduced ne

"As an ev satisfaction, e numbering in Organizations in respect of m number presen

"Before l and was acco isting immigra indigents, and whose importa

The Execu able courtesy a Mowat, of the assertion that

of the Seamen, on account of opposition from both inside and outside the House. The clauses of this Bill to which I offered most objections were sub-sections numbered 3 and 4, and which read as follows :

"(3.) No prosecution under this Section shall be instituted except by or with the consent of the Minister. (4.) A misdemeanor under this Section shall not be punishable upon summary conviction.

"In my opinion these two sections virtually renders the law impracticable in the interest of those most immediately and most seriously effected by its operation, as before a prosecution could be entered into both vessel and seamen would have departed from port, and as a consequence no evidence or witnesses could be produced in Court when a trial was reached, and under such circumstances a conviction would be almost impossible. Among the most serious defects of the law as it now stands are the facts that neither load line, height of deck load, or the number or capacity of crews are defined—defects of such a serious character as to render the Act of little or no value where so much life and property are at stake. The Minister of Justice promised me that he would grant seamen the right of appeal, but has not done so up to the present time. The law at present grants no right of appeal in any case.

"I lost no time in securing copies of all measures affecting the rights or privileges of those whom I directly represented, and forwarded them to the different Labor Organizations for immediate consideration and action thereon. The great majority acted promptly, passed resolutions and forwarded the same to their Parliamentary Representatives in the House of Commons.

"The following Bills affecting Labor Organizations, were introduced, the titles, together with the names of the members presenting the same, being as under :

Bill No. 56.—To place on the free list all articles of merchandise, the production of which are controlled by trusts or combinations—Mr. Edgar.

Bill No. 53.—For the protection of persons employed by contractors, engaged in the construction of railways—Mr. Purcell.

Bill No. 94.—Respecting Benevolent Societies—Mr. Dickinson.

Bill No. 102.—Respecting Threats, Intimidation and other offences—Mr. Wilson.

Bill No. 54.—Respecting Safety of Ships—Mr. Tupper.

Bill No. —Respecting Combines—Mr. Wallace.

Bill No. —Respecting Examination of Engineers—Mr. Cook.

"Copies of the above are herewith submitted. Two only were passed into law, namely : that respecting the Safety of Ships, by Hon. Mr. Tupper, and that by Mr. N. C. Wallace respecting Combines.

"As to the measure introduced by Mr. Wilson amending the Criminal Amendment Act, I may state it was withdrawn by the promoter, on the promise of the Hon. Minister of Justice that a measure embodying its intent would be introduced next session as a Government measure.

"As an evidence of the efforts of your Committee it may be recorded with satisfaction, even if the results prayed for were not attained, that petitions numbering in the aggregate over 200 were presented from the different Labor Organizations of Canada during the last session of the Dominion Parliament in respect of matters effecting the interests of working people, besides a large number presented with a like object in the Local Legislature of Ontario.

"Before leaving Ottawa I appeared before the Committee on Immigration and was accorded an opportunity of entering your protest against the existing immigration system, and most particularly that part under which paupers, indigents, and orphan children and waifs are not only allowed to land, but whose importation to Canada is encouraged by bonuses and otherwise."

The Executive Committee of the Congress in bearing testimony to the invariable courtesy and kind attention accorded them by the Hon. Attorney General Mowat, of the Province of Ontario, and his colleagues, are justified in the assertion that their efforts and suggestions were not unheeded by the Govern-

ment of that Province, as is fully evidenced by the following measures passed into law during the last session of the Legislature of that Province—all Government measures, viz:

- An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act.
- An Act to amend the Ontario Factories' Act.
- An Act for the Enforcement of Orders under the Act respecting Master and Servant.
- An Act to amend the Ontario Shops Regulation Act of 1888.
- An Act to amend the Municipal Act of 1889, and
- An Act to amend the Free Libraries' Act.

With the object of enabling the Congress to fully comprehend the great value of these measures, in so far as wage-earners of Ontario are concerned, and with the hope that like legislation may be had in the Province of Quebec, as well as in the other Provinces of the Dominion, copies thereof are herewith submitted.

In conclusion your Committee would tender thanks to the various organizations throughout the Dominion for active assistance rendered in signing and forwarding petitions, and for information cheerfully given when required.

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. CAREY, *Chairman.*
GEO. W. DOWER, *Secretary.*

Moved by Mr. March, seconded by Mr. Macdonald,

That the report of the Executive Committee be received and adopted. Carried.

Mr. Burns reported progress on behalf of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Communications were read from the President of the Canadian Time League, London, Ont.; from L. A. 3852, of Montreal; and from the Bakers' Union of Montreal, which were referred to Committee on Standing Orders.

The Committee on Standing Orders presented report No. 1, containing a number of resolutions. The report was received, and the resolutions taken up in the order named.

Moved by Mr. Duffy, seconded by Mr. Lauer,

That the system of subsidizing railways by land and money grants is detrimental to the best interests of the country, and that this Congress request the Government to discontinue said practice, but when need arises the Government shall provide facilities to the citizens of this country to exchange their products with each other, and not delegate this important duty to private corporations.

Mr. Lauer advocated the Government taking complete control of the railways. He strongly objected to land grants being made to anybody, and especially to railway corporations.

The resolution was adopted.

Moved by Mr. Duffy, seconded by Mr. Lauer,

That a Dominion Employers' Liability Act, uniform in its operations in all Provinces alike, is necessary to place the citizens of Canada upon an equal footing in this respect.

After a long discussion by Messrs. Jury, Benson, Darlington, O'Donoghue, Beales, Butler, Aldridge, Duffy, Lafontaine, and Coutlee, in which the opinion was strongly expressed that the matter was clearly a Provincial one, and that the Dominion Government could not pass such an Act, the motion was referred back to the Committee. The Committee then introduced the following, which was unanimously adopted:

That this Congress petitions the Provincial Governments to pass stringent Employers' Liabilities Acts.

Moved by Mr. O'Donoghue, seconded by Mr. Dower, and resolved.

That, in the opinion of this Congress, any terms or stipulations other than the rendering of an equivalent for wages insisted upon or demanded by employers in the engagement of employes should be declared by law null and void; and that any attempt at their exaction be declared a criminal offence, punishable by imprisonment for a specific period on proof and conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction; be it therefore resolved that both the Dominion and Provincial Governments be respectfully petitioned to introduce and pass into law measures to that effect.

Moved by Mr.

That this C
both Local and I
more, be a legal

Also move

That in the
Provincial Gove
work in all bran

Messrs. R
first motion.

Mr. Jobin

That we pet
system on all pu

Mr. Jury s
wanted eight h
the experience
ganizations wer
organizations, s
If labor organiz
fourteen and tw
having accomp
able to accompl
then moved, sec

That this C
hours as the stan

Mr. Lepine
labor organizat
movement with

Mr. O'Don
in the abstract,
present there w
hours a day. A
offices in the Ci
six hours a day,
at least.

Mr. Glockli
reforms necessa
at a solution in
problem. He h
would take a de

Mr. Reyno
ment incorporat
stand on this q
employ, and the
fourteen or sixt

It was move
for the whole,

That the ques
a motion covering

On motion t
Standing Orders
Jobin of Quebec,

A deputatio
introduced, cons
gentlemen addre
ance in the Labo

Moved by Mr. Reynolds, seconded by Mr. Lavigne,

That this Congress take action in the direction of having legislation introduced into both Local and Dominion Parliaments to the effect that eight hours per day, and no more, be a legal working day on all works under direct Government control.

Also moved by Mr. Leech, seconded by Mr. Hodgins,

That in the opinion of this Congress the time has arrived when our Federal and Provincial Governments should enact laws declaring eight hours per day a legal day's work in all branches of industry.

Messrs. Reynolds, Beales, and St. Pierre spoke strongly in favor of the first motion.

Mr. Jobin moved in amendment,

That we petition the Federal and Provincial Governments to adopt the eight-hour system on all public works, and that all contracts be let on this basis.

Mr. Jury said he was one of those who believed that if the workingmen wanted eight hours they had the remedy in their own hands. He held that the experience of the past showed that in those countries where the labor organizations were the strongest they had the shortest hours. It was by labor organizations, and by them alone, that such a movement had been accomplished. If labor organizations in the past had reduced the general hours of labor from fourteen and twelve hours down to ten and eight hours, it must be admitted that, having accomplished so much with everything against them, they would be able to accomplish infinitely more with all the advantages of civilization. He then moved, seconded by Mr. Duffy, in amendment to the amendment,

That this Congress recommend to all Labor organizations the adoption of eight hours as the standard day's work.

Mr. Lepine opposed the motion, on the ground that the trades' unions and labor organizations were perfectly competent to secure the success of such a movement without going to the Government.

Mr. O'Donoghue said that whilst in favor of Mr. Jury's amendment in the abstract, he could see good reasons for adopting the original motion. At present there was one section of Government employes who only worked six hours a day. All the clerks, all the sons of God knows what fathers, filled the offices in the Civil Service, and this class enjoyed the privilege of only working six hours a day, while the class mechanically employed had to work nine hours at least.

Mr. Glockling said that underlying the eight-hour movement were all the reforms necessary for the amelioration of the working classes. By arriving at a solution in this matter they would get down to the root of the labor problem. He hoped that the matter would be settled, and that the Congress would take a decided stand on the question.

Mr. Reynolds said he was agreeable to having Mr. Jobin's amendment incorporated in his motion. He believed they should take a decided stand on this question. Every trade was represented in the Government's employ, and there were thousands of Government employes who were working fourteen or sixteen hours a day.

It was moved by Mr. O'Donoghue, seconded by Mr. March, as a substitute for the whole,

That the question be referred back to the Committee, with instructions to bring in a motion covering the whole question. Carried.

On motion the President's address was withdrawn from the Committee on Standing Orders and referred to a Special Committee, composed of Messrs. Jobin of Quebec, Darlington of Montreal, and Reynolds of Ottawa.

A deputation from the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance was then introduced, consisting of Messrs. Carson, Baylis, Tees, and Featherston. The gentlemen addressed the Congress for a short time on the benefits of temperance in the Labor movement.

The President thanked the deputation, and said he believed the Congress would do its duty on the temperance question, which would be one of the foremost planks in all Labor organizations in the near future.

The Congress then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Congress was called to order by President Carey at 2 p.m.

Moved by Mr. March, seconded by Mr. Butler,

That all resolutions for the Standing Orders Committee be presented before the close of this session. Carried.

The following telegram was received and read:—

TORONTO, Sept. 4th, 1889.

To HUGH McCaffry, Trades' and Labor Congress, Montreal:

We have voted \$10 and sympathy to dock laborers, London. Ask Congress to take action.

ARTHUR QUINN, L. A. 2622.

The President stated that the following cablegram had been forwarded to John Burns, London:—

MONTREAL, Sept. 3rd, 1889.

To JOHN BURNS, London, England:

The Dominion Trades' and Labor Congress extends sympathy in the hour of your trouble.

J. T. CAREY, President.

GEO. W. DOWER, Secretary.

The consideration of resolutions submitted by the Committee on Standing Orders was then resumed.

Moved by Mr. Leech, seconded by Mr. Hodgins, and resolved,

That in the opinion of this Congress wage earners should in all cases be paid weekly.

Moved by Mr. Feeny, seconded by Mr. Duffy, and resolved,

That the power to call out the militia in case of riots be vested only in the Lieutenant-Governor of the Provinces and Mayors of cities and municipalities.

Moved by Mr. Glockling, seconded by Mr. O'Donoghue,

That this Congress, while favoring a judicious system of technical education, considers that the system of manual training in our schools, such as proposed by the Minister of Education of Ontario, is prejudicial to the interest and welfare of mechanics and wage-earners generally.

Mr. O'Donoghue said that this was a most important question, and he would like every member to understand it. They must not confuse technical education with manual training. What they were opposing in Ontario was a manual training in the Public Schools. Such a training as proposed would only produce a bastard system. The Minister of Education has told them in an interview that the Government had to provide such a system, because too many were going into the learned professions. There was the whole secret. The profession of the law had a strong union, and so had the medical profession, and they were well protected. They now wished to provide machinery to keep of the pressure on their callings, and to keep the labor market flooded.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Darlington, seconded by Mr. Lafontaine,

That this Congress, while favoring a judicious system of technical education, considers that the system of manual training in our Public Schools is in the best interest of the laboring classes.

Mr. Darlington advocated a broad view of the question. He claimed that manual education in schools would tend to the benefit of the working classes, and he believed they should work hand in hand with those who wished to provide it.

Mr. Glockling said it would be perfectly impossible for the schools to take in all the trades. He claimed that they had a right to look ahead in order to prevent trouble. It had been one of the faults of Labor organizations that they

had been too careful as possible. It concerned there had

Mr. Lafontaine

Mr. Lepine

been presented nical schools recognized the the rest.

Mr. Jury said Ontario regard training in schools

On a vote

Moved by

That the Gov Act not allowing charged under th

Mr. Carey, said that the M as to give the s had promised.

to the law, he his own case as was not British

The resolu

Moved by

That for th longer than five Carried.

The follow

The Recep

the Congress to

Moved by

That while to decline it for t

On a vote

Moved by

That the ele standing order fo The Congr

The Congr

The Speci

presented the f

To the Officers a

The Comm

submit the foll

That the a

for a change in

appointed from

the same to for

receive the con

had been too careless. They should surround their callings with as much protection as possible. It was the old story, that wherever the workingmen were concerned there had been no protection whatever.

Mr. Lafontaine warmly advocated manual training in schools.

Mr. Lepine advocated technical education, and stated that petitions had been presented to the provincial and municipal authorities asking that technical schools should be established in Montreal. Nearly all countries had recognized the utility of technical education, and Canada should not be behind the rest.

Mr. Jury said that there were no two opinions amongst the workingmen of Ontario regarding technical schools, but they were not in favor of manual training in schools.

On a vote being taken the motion was declared carried.

Moved by Mr. March, seconded by Mr. O'Donoghue,

That the Government be petitioned to repeal the clause in the Seamen's Agreement Act not allowing any appeal after a conviction for any offence, and giving all persons charged under the said Act the right to be tried by jury.

Mr. Carey, having left the chair for the purpose of speaking to the motion, said that the Minister of Justice had promised him to have the law amended so as to give the sailor the right to appeal. The Minister had not done what he had promised. If a man committed murder, the most heinous offence known to the law, he had the right to appeal, but the sailor had not. He referred to his own case as a proof of this. The way the sailors were treated, he claimed, was not British fair play, of which they would like to hear less and get more.

The resolution was adopted.

Moved by Mr. Darlington, seconded by Mr. Ryan,

That for the remainder of the session of this Congress no member shall speak longer than five minutes, or more than once on any resolution, except the mover. Carried.

The following invitation was received;—

The Reception Committee extends an invitation to the delegates attending the Congress to visit St. Helen's Island this afternoon in a body.

P. J. RYAN, Secretary.

Moved by Mr. Darlington, seconded by Mr. Mailhiot,

That while thanking the Reception Committee for the invitation, we are compelled to decline it for the present.

On a vote the motion was lost and the invitation accepted.

Moved by Mr. Glockling, seconded by Mr. March, and resolved,

That the election of officers and Executive Committee of this Congress be made a standing order for two o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The Congress then adjourned.

THIRD DAY.

The Congress was called to order by President Carey at 8.30 a.m.

The Special Committee, to whom was referred the President's address, presented the following report:—

To the Officers and Members of the Dominion Trades' and Labor Congress:

The Committee appointed on the President's annual address beg leave to submit the following:—

That the address of the President be received, and the recommendations for a change in the appointment of the Executive officers, *i. e.*, to have three appointed from the Province of Quebec and three from the Province of Ontario, the same to form the Local Legislative Committees for the two Provinces, do receive the consideration of this Congress.

P. J. JOBIN.

W. DARLINGTON.

JAS. C. REYNOLDS.

Moved by Mr. Darlington, seconded by Mr. Poffley,

That the report be received and adopted. Carried.

A communication was received from the Ottawa Hackmen's Union, and on motion it was referred to a Committee consisting of Messrs. O'Donoghue of Toronto, Macdonald of Ottawa, and Darlington of Montreal.

The Congress proceeded with the consideration of resolutions submitted by Committee on Standing Orders.

Moved by Mr. McCaffry, seconded by Mr. Hodgins,

That this Congress approves of the use of union labels, and hereby recommends to the subordinate bodies represented to see that such labels are on all manufactured goods which they may purchase, and in which callings labels are in use by labor bodies.

Mr. McCaffry said it was the duty of every wage-earner to invest his money only in those articles manufactured by union labor, and it was only by the adoption of such a practical step towards reform that the interests of organized labor would hope to succeed. He intended this to apply not only to cigars, but to every manufactured article necessary for domestic consumption.

The discussion was also taken part in by Messrs. Pepin, Lafrance, Dower, Gibson, and Lafontaine.

The resolution was carried.

Moved by Mr. Glockling, seconded by Mr. Farrell, and resolved,

That whenever tenders are called for by either the federal or provincial governments, or by any municipality, for the building of any public work or the performance of any public service, and where, in the building of such work or performance of any public service, workmen will be employed belonging to a trade or calling in which there is a usual and commonly recognized scale of wages, none shall be allowed to tender who have at any time during the previous twelve months paid less than the standard rate of wages in such trade or calling.

Moved by Mr. Glockling, seconded by Mr. Allan, and resolved,

That in the opinion of this Congress, the provincial governments should take steps to establish printing offices, in which all legal government printing and the publication of school books should be done.

Moved by Mr. Glockling, seconded by Mr. March,

That the provincial governments be asked to transfer the allowances now enjoyed by the universities and colleges to the public schools, for the purpose of further promoting their efficiency and providing the pupils of such schools with books free of charge.

Mr. Armstrong said that as the bonuses paid to the universities and colleges for the promotion of higher education came out of the public funds, an injustice was done to those who were unable, through want of means, to allow their children to avail themselves of those educational facilities. The poor man had to be content to send his children to the common school, and to inflict upon him a heavy and compulsory tax for an outfit of books was both unfair and unjust. To adopt the principle embodied in this resolution would be to vindicate one of the cardinal points of their programme, and would be doing the greatest good to the greatest number.

Mr. Darlington instanced his own case, in which he had to pay \$7 for books before he could send his children to school, and he asked whether, in the face of such imposition, it was possible for the workingman to live honestly and respectably. He was in favor of free, compulsory, and unsectarian education.

The resolution was adopted.

Moved by Mr. Patry, seconded by Mr. Lafontaine, and resolved,

That the government establish offices where the workingmen out of employment could go and enquire to obtain employment.

Moved by Mr. Lauer, seconded by Mr. Feeny, and resolved,

That in conformity with the principle of equity the laborer should have a first lien to the extent of his wages, on all his labor creates, irrespective of ownership.

Moved by Miss Witt, seconded by Mr. O'Donoghue,

That in the opinion of this Congress, the interest of the female workers requires that female inspectors of factories and workshops should be appointed by the Government, and that in order that the duties of such female inspectors, when appointed, shall not be performed in a merely perfunctory manner, the wishes of the various labor bodies should be consulted in making such appointments.

Previous moved, seconded

That as a s gress, the time l

Miss Witt

ing fault with

No doubt they

that the duti

reform they a

one of the gre

nity. There v

insist upon a

man. She wo

labor than a m

position to ma

closed book.

imposed, they

number of chi

the services of

gress would un

tors taken from

The resolu

Moved by

That as the

disrepute, and

pointment of or

prosecute all par

Mr. Armst

Province of Qu

was obliged to

night for its i

these might be

bec should lose

The resolu

Moved by

That a Com

pendent political

man to life, liber

Mr. Jobin s

ent party, whic

be free and hap

tired of the old

ance. The peo

had to go to the

Was it not tim

labor candidate

merchants. Th

could not be fou

Mr. Brenna

a word for labor

in their behalf.

Mr. Darling

This third party

other reforms u

good men had le

tired of the coqu

Mr. Lauer s

single plank of t

Previous to the above motion being put to the meeting, Mr. O'Donoghue moved, seconded by Mr. Jobin,

That as a special compliment to the mover of the resolution now before this Congress, the time limit in speaking be dispensed with in this instance. Carried.

Miss Witt, in speaking to the resolution, disclaimed any intention of finding fault with the mode in which the existing inspectors carried out their work. No doubt they did their best, so far as they knew how, and no one could deny that the duties imposed upon them were very difficult and onerous. The reform they advocated, however, in the appointment of female inspectors was one of the greatest moment to a very large section of the wage-earning fraternity. There were many instances in which a woman among women would insist upon a closer observance of the law than would ever suggest itself to a man. She would intuitively know a good deal more about the system of female labor than a man could ever acquire, and from that knowledge would be in a position to make inquiries and obtain information which is now practically a closed book. Notwithstanding the limitation of hours which Parliament had imposed, they knew full well that in Toronto at any rate there were a large number of children employed under age, and this was specially a case in which the services of a woman would be of the utmost value. She hoped the Congress would unanimously assent to the proposal, and insist that female inspectors taken from the ranks of the wage-earning classes would be appointed.

The resolution was adopted.

Moved by Mr. Duffy, seconded by Mr. Feeny,

That as the violation of any law with impunity tends to bring the Government into disrepute, and to make our judiciary system ridiculous, this Congress demands the appointment of one or more officers in each judicial district, whose duty it would be to prosecute all parties violating or evading any law, either local or federal.

Mr. Armstrong said that the law governing landlord and tenant in the Province of Quebec was a disgrace. When the tenant gave notice of leaving, he was obliged to keep his house open during the daytime and a portion of the night for its inspection by every Tom, Dick and Harry, under the plea that these might be the incoming tenant. The workingmen of the Province of Quebec should lose no time in rectifying this obnoxious law.

The resolution was adopted.

Moved by Mr. Lauer, seconded by Mr. Clarke,

That a Committee be appointed to consider the advisability of forming an independent political party, the platform of which to be based upon the inalienable right of man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Mr. Jobin supported the resolution. What they wanted was an independent party, which would make it fashionable to be honest. They all desired to be free and happy. He would pursue that line every time. They ought to be tired of the old parties, which always appealed, not to intelligence but to ignorance. The people put them in, and then when the people wanted anything they had to go to them with humble petitions, ending with, "And we will ever pray." Was it not time to end this and form an independent party? There was not a labor candidate in the Legislature of Quebec. There were lawyers, doctors, and merchants. These men were rich. Had the workingmen no brains that they could not be found upon the floors of the Legislature?

Mr. Brennan said that they had a labor candidate and he had never said a word for labor in the House of Commons. Not a word had he ever uttered in their behalf.

Mr. Darlington said that they had been made tools of by both parties. This third party would be the lever that would compel the carrying out of the other reforms upon which labor had set its heart. Hundreds and thousands of good men had left the ranks of labor societies because they were sick, sore, and tired of the coquetting with both parties, who cared nothing for their interests.

Mr. Lauer said that not a man in either political party had taken up a single plank of the labor platform. The labor organizations formulated cer-

tain demands, but still they voted for the old parties. They were the most inconsistent set of men (himself included) he had ever met with. Let them form an independent party for the carrying out of their plans.

Mr. Lafontaine said that while he was in favor of the movement he did not like to precipitate it. At the present time it would be a bad move. Till they found honest men they must wait for a third party.

Mr. St. Pierre said a third party could accomplish nothing if it had not a majority, and if there was a majority there need not be a third party in Parliament. All the great questions in England had been decided by two parties—Conservatives and Liberals. A question had only two sides in Parliament. In the States third parties had only accomplished anything by allying themselves with existing parties. It was measures which they should support rather than parties. Let them be logical. The mass of the people were not intelligent enough to thoroughly appreciate the great political questions of the day, and to attempt to break down the existing parties would be madness.

Mr. Lepine warmly defended his course in Parliament. He claimed that he had been elected to represent all classes in his constituency, and not simply the working classes. The working classes could not in reason expect to get all the legislation they wanted in a single session. They had to work gradually, with the assistance of the other parties, and he was strongly opposed to the formation of a third party. He claimed that he had done his duty, but it was absurd to think that he could have all the bills passed that might be formulated by the labor societies. He was only one, and he could not do any more than he had done.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Gale, seconded by Mr. Prescott,

That this Congress strongly recommends to labor organizations the advisability of placing in the field, where practicable, labor candidates, otherwise to support the party which is prepared to do the most for organized labor.

Mr. Jury said he would support the amendment if it could be shown which of the parties had done the most for them. When they talked about corruption, let them remember that political parties could rise no higher than the electorate. There were just as crooked things done in their societies as was done by the politicians. Let them look to themselves. If they were honest they could certainly elect their men, for they had numbers enough, but the trouble was that when the elections came round other subjects interfered—the man was a Catholic or a Protestant, or an infidel or a pagan—and the labor vote was knocked out of line. The fact was that, in despite of all promises, when a man got to Parliament he ceased to be an individual, he became the member of a party, and he would not leave it even upon the most urgent occasions.

On a vote, both the amendment and the motion were declared carried.

Moved by Mr. Plant, seconded by Mr. Ryan,

That whereas the giving of piece work to apprentices is detrimental to the good and welfare of their future as journeymen, and also a menace to trades' unions generally, be it therefore resolved, that this Congress petition both the Local and Dominion Parliaments, at their next sessions, to have an addition made to their respective Factory Acts, making it unlawful for any employer to give apprentices piece work except in the last year of said apprenticeship, and that this Congress request that all trades' unions and Knights of Labor Assemblies petition their respective members of both Houses of Parliament to give the matter their united support.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Butler, seconded by Mr. Feeny,

That it is the opinion of this Congress that the piece work system should be totally abolished.

The amendment was adopted on a vote.

The following motion, forwarded by L. A. 6023, K. of L., Montreal, was adopted:—

That for the purpose of securing as well as retaining efficiency and excellence of workmanship in callings, a regular apprenticeship is necessary, and should be insisted upon in trades where the same may be practicable.

Moved by

That this C
tion of working
booms be comp
that the wharve
prevention shal

Moved by

That this C
Mr. H. H. Cook i
ment, entitled, "
stationary steam
failed on being p

After a d

Hogan, and Bu

Moved by

That a Com

The Presid

The Congr

The Congr

Moved by

That the mo
Lost.

Moved by

That the Cor
President. Carri

Moved by

That the Con

The Presid

tineers.

For Presiden

For Vice-P

mation.

For Secretar

mation.

For Executi

son, Armstrong,

After sever

Hamilton, and J

For Execut

Boudreau, Gale,

were nominated.

After severa

of Quebec, and M

The followin

Mr. GEO. W. DOV

The Recepti

invitation from M

On the select

The Congress

Moved by Mr. St. Laurent, seconded by Mr. Brunet, and resolved,

That this Congress calls upon the Quebec Legislature to enact a law for the protection of workmen in the ports of Quebec and Levis, that all proprietors of floating booms be compelled to keep such booms in proper order, so as to prevent accidents, and that the wharves be kept in good order, and that all persons neglecting such means of prevention shall be held liable for compensation in case of accident.

Moved by Mr. O'Donoghue, seconded by Mr. March,

That this Congress places itself on record in approval of bill No. 8, introduced by Mr. H. H. Cook in the House of Commons during the last session of the Federal Parliament, entitled, "An Act for the examination and licensing of persons having charge of stationary steam engines or other devices worked under pressure," and which measure failed on being placed on the statutes of the country.

After a discussion by Messrs. O'Donoghue, Lepine, Jobin, Langevin, Hogan, and Butler, the resolution was adopted.

Moved by Mr. Parr, seconded by Mr. Benson, and resolved,

That a Committee on Thanks be appointed.

The President appointed Messrs. Glockling, Gale, and St. Laurent.

The Congress then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Congress was called to order by President Carey at 2 p.m.

Moved by Mr. Darlington, seconded by Mr. Ryan,

That the motion naming two o'clock the hour for election of officers be rescinded.

Lost.

Moved by Mr. Gibson, seconded by Mr. Beales,

That the Constitution be amended in accordance with the recommendation of the President. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Gibson, seconded by Mr. Beales,

That the Congress now proceed to the election of officers. Carried.

The President appointed Messrs. Darlington, Aldridge, and Coutlee, Scrutineers.

For President.—J. T. Carey of St. Catharines, re-elected by acclamation.

For Vice-President.—Urbain Lafontaine of Montreal, elected by acclamation.

For Secretary-Treasurer.—Geo. W. Dower of Toronto, re-elected by acclamation.

For Executive Committee.—Ontario—Messrs. March, Glockling, Parr, Gibson, Armstrong, Benson, Crozier and Beales were nominated.

After several ballots, Messrs. Chas. March of Toronto, D. R. Gibson of Hamilton, and Jos. T. Crozier of Ottawa, were declared elected.

For Executive Committee.—Quebec—Messrs. Duffy, Lafrance, Jobin, Boudreau, Gale, Brennan, Langevin, Darlington, Brault, St. Pierre and Butler were nominated.

After several ballots, Messrs. Louis Z. Boudreau of Montreal, P. J. Jobin of Quebec, and M. H. Brennan of Montreal, were declared elected.

The following invitation was received, and on motion accepted:—

MONTREAL, Sept. 5th, 1889.

MR. GEO. W. DOWER, Secretary:

The Reception Committee beg leave to state that they are in receipt of an invitation from Mr. Jas. Cochrane to attend a supper at 9 o'clock this evening.

P. J. RYAN, Secretary Reception Committee.

On the selection of next place of meeting, Ottawa was unanimously chosen.

The Congress then adjourned.

FOURTH DAY.

The Congress was called to order by President Carey at 8.40 a.m.

The Committee on Ways and Means presented the following report:—

To the Officers and Members of the Dominion Trades' and Labor Congress:

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee recommend that the per capita remain at eight cents. We estimate that the revenue will amount to about \$400, and therefore cannot see our way clear to reduce it. We recommend that the Janitor receive the sum of \$5, and the Secretary-Treasurer \$30. We also recommend that 1,500 copies of the proceedings be printed, that being 500 more than last year.

URBAIN LAFONTAINE.

JOHN BURNS.

JOS. T. CROZIER.

JOHN BROOK.

A. W. HOLMES.

FRED. F. LEEGH.

On motion the report was received and adopted.

The Congress then proceeded to the consideration of resolutions.

Moved by Mr. Lauer, seconded by Mr. Feeny, and resolved,

That this Congress petition the Government to pass a law compelling all vessels, whether steam or sail, navigating the inland waters of Canada, to carry competent crews of seamen, and also a law making it necessary to have hulls and rigging properly inspected by competent men appointed for that purpose, and also a law to stop the loading of vessels below a certain mark, to be designated by law.

Moved by Mr. Patrie, seconded by Mr. Lafontaine, and resolved,

That this Congress petition the Government of Quebec to establish free schools similar to those existing in the Province of Ontario.

Moved by Mr. Jury, seconded by Mr. Gibson, and resolved,

That this Congress petition the Dominion Government to amend Sub-section 2 of Section 13 of Chapter 273 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, that said Section shall read, "that no prosecution shall be maintainable against any person or persons for conspiracy for refusing to work with or for any employer, or for doing any act or causing any act to be done for the purpose of a trade combination, unless such act is an offence punishable by statute."

Moved by Mr. Darlington, seconded by Mr. Patrie, and resolved,

That all religious institutions, industrial schools, reformatories, penitentiaries, or prisons in which any article of trade is manufactured, or in which the labor performed enters into competition with outside free labor, other than in the production of articles or doing of work for the immediate use of such institutions, should not in the opinion of this Congress, receive any grants or subsidies from the government, either Local or Federal.

Moved by Mr. Coutlee, seconded by Mr. St. Pierre,

That the Government of the Province of Quebec be petitioned to enact a law to prevent the sale of tobacco in any form to minors.

The resolution was, on motion, referred to Executive Committee.

Moved by Mr. Jury, seconded by Mr. Kilts,

Whereas land is necessary to life and to the exercise of labor; whereas no generation of men have a right to sell for ever the land that must needs be used by all succeeding generations; and whereas the immense land grants of recent years, by which vast tracts of the public heritage have been ceded to railway and other corporations are very injurious to the common weal; and whereas land speculation, so rapidly developing in our cities, is enormously increasing the rents paid by all who require to use land, and whereas the value of land, which is created not by individual labor but by the growth of population, that is, by the whole community, belongs to the people in the same manner as the product of the labor of each individual belongs to him; and whereas the withholding of land from use causes a perpetual congestion of the labor market: therefore be it resolved that this Congress, representative of Canadian workmen, does hereby express its approval

of the Henry
motion of lan
value, irrespe
country—our
and place pub

Mr. Jury
for all the e
tended to cu
applied. Th
on record in

The resc

Moved b

That the
they are gettin

Moved b

That we a
burn or break

After a s

strongly con
seconded by

That this
department reg

On a vote

Moved by

That the L
eight hours a le
said Governme
to private contr

Moved in

That this C
standard day's

Moved in

Mr. Lauer,

That the G
as contractors u

Mr. Beale
respectability.

where nine ho

Mr. Jury
could they go
not agreed.

Mr. Aldri
thought they w
hered to.

Mr. Armst
tion, inasmuch
provided by sta

Mr. Gibson
ment works in
there was little
would be none
trades-to-day.

Mr. O'Don
eight hours for
leaving thousa
long hours, to t

Mr. Darlinto

of the Henry George land reform, and resolves to take all lawful measures for the promotion of land nationalization by means of the taxation of land to its full annual rental value, irrespective of improvements; and, further, that we call upon the farmers of this country—our co-workers—to aid us in our endeavors to thus lighten the taxation of labor, and place public burdens upon the almost untaxed fruits of the land speculator.

Mr. Jury said that he did not believe that the single land tax was a panacea for all the evils of life, any more than he believed in a medicine which pretended to cure all the ailments incident to the flesh. Many remedies must be applied. This was one in a given direction, and the Congress should put itself on record in relation to it.

The resolution was adopted.

Moved by Mr. Lafontaine, seconded by Mr. Coultee, and resolved,

That the law be amended so as to pay the petit jurors \$2 instead of 50 cents, which they are getting at present.

Moved by Mr. Pepin, seconded by Mr. Lafrance.

That we ask the Ottawa Government to pass a law compelling cigar dealers to either burn or break the boxes after they are emptied.

After a short discussion, in which the smoking of non-union cigars was strongly condemned, the following amendment was moved by Mr. Gale, seconded by Mr. Parr:—

That this Congress ask the Dominion Government to enforce the Internal Revenue department regulations of the transference of cigars from boxes before sale.

On a vote the amendment was adopted.

Moved by Mr. Lauer, seconded by Mr. Parr,

That the Dominion, Provincial, and Municipal Governments be petitioned to declare eight hours a legal day's work, and that such constitute a day's work for all employes of said Governments, whether in their immediate employment or on contracts let by them to private contractors, or given out by them at day's work.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Jury, seconded by Mr. Duffy,

That this Congress recommend all labor organizations to adopt eight hours as the standard day's work.

Moved in amendment to the amendment by Mr. O'Donoghue, seconded by Mr. Lauer,

That the Governments of Canada be petitioned to oblige all their employes, as well as contractors under the Government, to work eight hours per day.

Mr. Beales argued that shortened hours meant better morals and greater respectability. This was abundantly proved in the building trade in Toronto, where nine hours had been won.

Mr. Jury said he was in favor of shortening the hours of labor, but how could they go to Parliament with a question upon which they themselves were not agreed.

Mr. Aldridge said he was in favor of an eight-hours' day or less, but thought they would fail in what they sought if the existing methods were adhered to.

Mr. Armstrong was opposed to all Governmental regulations of this question, inasmuch as in certain parts of the States where the eight-hour day was provided by statute, it had practically become a dead letter.

Mr. Gibson said he could refer the meeting to many important Government works in the States which had been done on the eight-hours' system, and there was little doubt that if an eight-hour day was common in Canada, there would be none of the bad feeling which was to be found among the building trades to-day.

Mr. O'Donoghue held that they should first get the Government to declare eight hours for all their employes, which would be a more manly thing than leaving thousands, at present in the service of the Government and working long hours, to their fate.

Mr. Darlington said they should certainly get the Government to take the

initiative. There were men in the employment of the Government who got \$3,000 a year for working four hours a day; there were thousands who worked ten and twelve and got \$2 a day.

Mr. Jobin said the eight-hour system had been heard of in Quebec. There were men there strong enough to enforce it. Other unions might be strong enough numerically, but they hadn't got grit, and when a man hadn't got grit you couldn't put it into him. If they went to the Government in this matter and the Government refused to help them, a time would come when the Government would want their votes. Then let the labor unions vote for them—to stay at home.

Mr. Lauer held that if they got the Government to put the eight-hour system in force, others would soon follow.

Moved by Mr. Lafontaine, seconded by Mr. Darlington, as a substitute for the whole,

That this body strongly advocates eight hours as a day's work, and urges that all Government and Municipal work be done on the same basis.

On a vote the substitute was declared adopted.

Moved by Mr. Patrie, seconded by Mr. Horsiot,

That this Congress approves of a compulsory board of arbitration, to which all disputes between workmen and their employers shall be submitted.

Mr. Aldridge thought the rock on which this matter had hitherto come to grief was the difficulty of enforcing the arbitrators' award, as it was not legally binding on either side.

Mr. Armstrong was of the opinion that there should also be formed a board of conciliation, in order to avert the possibility of strikes.

Moved in amendment by Mr. O'Donoghue, seconded by Mr. March,

That with the object of facilitating the adjustment of disputes arising between employers of labor and employes, it be an instruction to the Legislative Committee of this body to seek the enactment of such legislation, either Federal or Provincial, as will provide machinery under which boards of arbitration may be provided for, with power to act in such cases, and whose verdicts will have the force of law.

On a vote, the amendment was declared carried.

Moved by Mr. Darlington, seconded by Mr. Brennan, and resolved,

That this Congress demands at the hands of the Governments of the various Provinces of Canada the establishment of bureaus of labor statistics.

Moved by Mr. Brennan, seconded by Mr. Kerrigan,

That efficient inspectors of gear and tackle be appointed for all the ports of the Dominion.

Mr. Brennan said that in order to ensure greater protection to life and limb among 'longshoremen the Government should insist upon a thorough inspection of all tackle with which our shipping was loaded and unloaded. Hardly a week passed without some fresh horror being added to the ghastly list of wounded and maimed sailors who were sent to an untimely grave through carelessness and indifference of the steamship owners. The local papers were full of the accidents occurring at the waterside, and, surely, it was not too much to ask that the Governments should step in between the men and their employers and provide some adequate protection for their lives.

Mr. Foster believed this motion struck a sympathetic chord in the breast of every delegate present, and that as the result of their demand the public outside would be induced to take up their cause and insist that something should be done to ensure greater protection to life and limb. From a canvass made of the hospitals they found that in one year there were as many as one hundred and ninety deaths attributable to accidents of this character, while ninety-six cases were treated at the hospitals and as many more outside.

Mr. Gale said the same accidents that befel the hardy sons of toil on the

wharves of M
man has bee
prayer to hea

The resol
The Cong

The Cong
Moved by

That this
ments from 30

Moved by

That the P
the laborer the
that it be enact
all labor claims

Moved by

That in th
to the prosperi
Dominion Trad
country to use
and encouragin

Moved by

That this C
private individu
receive pay suffi
labor market.

Moved by

That this C
to take the nec
ence of building
such inspectors.

Moved by

Whereas, a
reducing the pri
detriment of th
scarcely ever pr
wages, being me
whereas, if won
tition should be
learning a trade
resolved.—That
evil, and request
the man for the

Moved by

That the co
encouraging to
justice to the pe
resolved.—That
existing immigr
introduction of
the Imperial Go

A long an
being Messrs. C
Butler, March

The resolu

Moved by

That this C
plained of by th
the local labor o
or baking of like

wharves of Montreal equally concerned the laborers at Quebec. Many a good man has been sent to his long rest without an opportunity of saying a last prayer to heaven before the breath was crushed from his body.

The resolution was adopted.

The Congress then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Congress was called to order by President Carey at 2 p.m.

Moved by Mr. Lafontaine, seconded by Mr. Coutlee, and resolved,

That this Congress recommend the Government to amend the law limiting judgments from 30 years to 10 years.

Moved by Mr. Clarke, seconded by Mr. Lauer, and resolved,

That the Provincial Governments be requested to pass an act that will guarantee the laborer the full amount of his claim before any other by whomsoever presented, and that it be enacted that all parties letting contracts will, before paying the same, see that all labor claims have been previously satisfied.

Moved by Mr. Read, seconded by Mr. Burns, and resolved,

That in the opinion of this Congress intemperance is one of the greatest drawbacks to the prosperity and social standing of the young men of this country, therefore the Dominion Trades' and Labor Congress calls upon all labor organizations throughout the country to use their influence in their respective localities in the direction of promoting and encouraging temperance.

Moved by Mr. Parr, seconded by Mr. Lamb, and resolved,

That this Congress protests against Government employes being allowed to work for private individuals and contractors while under salary, believing that such officials should receive pay sufficient to avoid the necessity of working extra hours and competing in the labor market.

Moved by Mr. Benson, seconded by Mr. Lamb, and resolved,

That this Congress recommend labor organizations, in localities where such exist to take the necessary and active steps to secure municipal laws providing for the existence of building scaffold inspectors, and that only competent persons be appointed as such inspectors.

Moved by Mr. Boudreau, seconded by Mr. Read, and resolved,

Whereas, at the present time female labor is manipulated and used as a means of reducing the price of labor in general; and in trades where the female is so used to the detriment of the male labor, as exemplified particularly in the printing business, she is scarcely ever properly taught said trade, or given an opportunity of earning a fair rate of wages, being merely used for the time being as a lever to reduce the price of labor; and whereas, if woman is to be recognized as a competitor in the labor market, such competition should be on a fair basis, brought about by her going through the same routine of learning a trade as the male, and consequently getting the same rate of wages; therefore, resolved,—That the Dominion Trades' and Labor Congress strongly discountenances this evil, and requests that employers of labor be urged to pay the woman the same wages as the man for the same class of work properly done.

Moved by Mr. O'Donoghue, seconded by Mr. Glockling,

That the continued and systematic expenditure of large sums of public money in encouraging to this country paupers, indigents, and orphans from abroad, is a gross injustice to the people of Canada, and in particular to the working classes, therefore be it resolved,—That it is the imperative duty of the Government to peremptorily abolish the existing immigration system, and that due care should be exercised in preventing the introduction of such classes into Canada, whether they be sent under the authority of the Imperial Government or through any other channel.

A long and spirited discussion took place on the motion, those taking part being Messrs. O'Donoghue, Lepine, Darlington, Armstrong, Lafontaine, Duffy, Butler, March, St. Pierre, and Jobin.

The resolution was adopted on a vote.

Moved by Mr. Horsiot, seconded by Mr. Piche, and resolved,

That this Congress having had laid before it the very serious grievances justly complained of by the journeymen bakers' organization of Montreal, warmly recommends to the local labor organizations in that city not to patronize or purchase any other bread or baking of like character than that manufactured by day labor.

Moved by Mr. Aldridge, seconded by Mr. March, and resolved,

That this Congress calls upon the Dominion Government to at once appoint the officers required by the Trades' Union Act to give it practical effect, so that labor organizations can take advantage of such Act by incorporation under its provisions.

Moved by Mr. March, seconded by Mr. Duffy, and resolved,

That this Congress, recognizing the true intent of an Act respecting benevolent societies, introduced in the Federal Parliament last session, as being to cripple and injure labor organizations in a vital direction, places itself upon record as opposed to any legislation of such character, and recommends all labor organizations in Canada to promptly oppose any future efforts in this or like direction.

Moved by Mr. Clarke, seconded by Mr. Lauer, and resolved,

That the Quebec Government be requested to introduce the Torrens System of land transfer, as at present existing in various parts of Ontario.

Moved by Mr. O'Donoghue, seconded by Mr. Glockling, and resolved,

That this Congress, recognizing the great injury done organized labor in the passage into law by the Federal Parliament last session of an Act entitled, "An Act for the Prevention and Suppression of Combines formed in Restraint of Trade," be it therefore an instruction to the Legislative Committee to lose no time in securing if possible such legislation as will give organized labor at least a legal status, of which it has been deprived by the Act referred to.

Moved by Mr. Parr, seconded by Mr. Feeny, and resolved,

That this Congress urges the passage into law, during the coming session of the Dominion Parliament, of the bill introduced last session by Mr. Purcell, entitled, "Bill No. 53. An Act for the Protection of Persons Employed by Contractors Engaged in the Construction of Railways."

Moved by Mr. Lauer, seconded by Mr. Clarke,

That Henry George's "Progress and Poverty" be placed upon the list of books to be used in our schools in the education of our children.

On a vote, the resolution was declared lost.

Moved by Mr. Jury, seconded by Mr. Holmes, and resolved,

Whereas among other serious grievances calling for the enactment of a Workshop Regulation Act is the spread of the pernicious sweating system in the tailoring trade in this country, bringing in its wake social, physical and moral degradation to the employes, therefore be it resolved that this Congress petition the Provincial Legislatures to pass a Workshop Regulation Act, with strict provisions as to the sanitary condition of all workshops and dwellings in which any kind of labor (except household) is performed, and the appointment of inspectors to strictly enforce such provisions.

Moved by Mr. Coutlee, seconded by Mr. Lafontaine, and resolved,

That a petition be sent to the Quebec Government to pass a law to have the stores close their doors at six p.m., except on Saturday.

Moved by Mr. Parr, seconded by Mr. Lamb, and resolved,

That the Provincial Legislatures be petitioned to so amend the Provincial Assessment Act that councils of cities, towns and other municipalities be compelled to publish the assessment rolls annually in the newspapers of the municipality, or in pamphlet, in time to be submitted to the Court of Revision.

Moved by Mr. Gale, seconded by Mr. Langevin, and resolved,

That this Congress recommends labor unions and Knights of Labor assemblies throughout the Dominion to endeavor to secure amendments to the municipal laws of the cities so as to tax vacant lands held for speculative purposes at their full value.

In concluding their final report, the Committee on Standing Orders recommended that the Congress records its approval and concurrence in all acts done and measures passed upon at previous sessions of Congress not dealt with in detail at the present session.

The Special Committee appointed to enquire into the grievances of the Ottawa Hackmen's Union, reported as follows:—

Your Special Committee, while fully recognizing the grievances complained of by Ottawa Hackmen's Union, feel constrained to report that the remedy therefor is altogether a matter of municipal legislation, and only obtainable through that channel, and it is recommended that the subject be brought to the attention of Ottawa Trades' Council for further action in the direction indicated.

D. J. O'DONOGHUE.
ALEX. MACDONALD.
WM. DARLINGTON.

The rep
The Co
received and

To the Officer

GENTLEMEN
to submit th

First.—
Committee o
and generous

Second.—
M. S. Tourma
tesies extend

Third.—
to Alderman
absence of H

wishes on the

Fourth.—
the City Hot
bers during t

Fifth.—T
the Dominion
success of the

Sixth.—T
to the press f
of the procee

Seventh.—
Cochrane for
interest in the

very sumptuo

Eighth.—
of the Ville M
ings of this C

There bei
meet in Ottawa

The report was received and adopted.

The Committee on Thanks presented the following report, which was received and adopted:—

MONTREAL, Sept. 5th, 1889.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Dominion Trades' and Labor Congress:

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee appointed to draft resolutions of thanks beg to submit the following report:—

First.—That the thanks of this Congress be tendered to the Reception Committee of the Montreal Trades' and Labor Council for the very cordial and generous treatment tendered the members during their stay in this city.

Second.—That the thanks of this Congress be tendered the officers of H. M. S. *Tourmaline* for their kind invitation to visit the vessel, and for the courtesies extended while aboard.

Third.—That the thanks of the Congress are due and are hereby tendered to Alderman Rolland, for his kind reception on behalf of the citizens (in the absence of His Worship the Mayor) to the delegates, and his expressed good wishes on the occasion of the opening of this Congress.

Fourth.—That the thanks of this Congress are due to J. P. Peavey of the City Hotel, for the excellent treatment and courtesies extended the members during their stay there.

Fifth.—That the thanks of this Congress be extended to the delegates of the Dominion Temperance Alliance for their visit, with our best wishes for the success of their mission towards the uplifting of humanity.

Sixth.—That the thanks of this Congress are due and are hereby tendered to the press for the very full and impartial reports published from day to day of the proceedings of this body.

Seventh.—That the thanks of this Congress be tendered to Mr. James Cochrane for his sympathy and support to organized labor, by his expressed interest in the workingmen's organ, the *Canadian Workman*, and also for the very sumptuous entertainment tendered by him to the members.

Eighth.—Finally we would return our warmest gratitude to the members of the Ville Marie Assembly for the gratuitous use of their hall for the meetings of this Congress.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. GALE.

R. GLOCKLING.

J. B. ST. LAURENT.

There being no further business, the Congress was declared adjourned, to meet in Ottawa, Ont., on a date to be selected by the Executive Committee.

ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED AND NAMES OF DELEGATES.

ORGANIZATION.	DELEGATES.	SECRETARY'S ADDRESS.
Toronto Builders Laborers' Union	H. T. Benson { Geo. T. Beales Chas. Chapman Alfred Roberts Thomas Ryan Henry Poffley Henry Tucker Robert Lamb { R. Glockling D. J. O'Donoghue Geo. W. Dower Urban Lafontaine J. A. Brault P. J. Ryan J. T. Carey L. K. Simmons F. Keefer D. R. Gibson J. P. Coutlee Thomas Flood G. Ouimet B. Feeny P. J. Duffy J. P. Clarke { A. W. Holmes Miss Emma Witt A. F. Jury { Wm. Hogan John Edgar J. P. Johnston	Robert Lamb, 239 Lippincott Street.
Toronto Trades' and Labor Council	{ R. Glockling D. J. O'Donoghue Geo. W. Dower Urban Lafontaine J. A. Brault P. J. Ryan J. T. Carey L. K. Simmons F. Keefer D. R. Gibson J. P. Coutlee Thomas Flood G. Ouimet B. Feeny P. J. Duffy J. P. Clarke { A. W. Holmes Miss Emma Witt A. F. Jury { Wm. Hogan John Edgar J. P. Johnston	Geo. W. Dower, 23 Wickson Avenue.
Montreal Trades' and Labor Council	{ R. Glockling D. J. O'Donoghue Geo. W. Dower Urban Lafontaine J. A. Brault P. J. Ryan J. T. Carey L. K. Simmons F. Keefer D. R. Gibson J. P. Coutlee Thomas Flood G. Ouimet B. Feeny P. J. Duffy J. P. Clarke { A. W. Holmes Miss Emma Witt A. F. Jury { Wm. Hogan John Edgar J. P. Johnston	M. J. Lachapelle, 1529 Notre Dame Street.
St. Catharines Trades' and Labor Council	{ R. Glockling D. J. O'Donoghue Geo. W. Dower Urban Lafontaine J. A. Brault P. J. Ryan J. T. Carey L. K. Simmons F. Keefer D. R. Gibson J. P. Coutlee Thomas Flood G. Ouimet B. Feeny P. J. Duffy J. P. Clarke { A. W. Holmes Miss Emma Witt A. F. Jury { Wm. Hogan John Edgar J. P. Johnston	F. Keefer, St. Catharines.
Hamilton Trades' and Labor Council	{ R. Glockling D. J. O'Donoghue Geo. W. Dower Urban Lafontaine J. A. Brault P. J. Ryan J. T. Carey L. K. Simmons F. Keefer D. R. Gibson J. P. Coutlee Thomas Flood G. Ouimet B. Feeny P. J. Duffy J. P. Clarke { A. W. Holmes Miss Emma Witt A. F. Jury { Wm. Hogan John Edgar J. P. Johnston	D. R. Gibson, 112 Victoria Ave. North.
D. A. No. 1, K. of L., Montreal	{ R. Glockling D. J. O'Donoghue Geo. W. Dower Urban Lafontaine J. A. Brault P. J. Ryan J. T. Carey L. K. Simmons F. Keefer D. R. Gibson J. P. Coutlee Thomas Flood G. Ouimet B. Feeny P. J. Duffy J. P. Clarke { A. W. Holmes Miss Emma Witt A. F. Jury { Wm. Hogan John Edgar J. P. Johnston	Amedee Blondin, 100 Rue Beaudry.
D. A. No. 2, K. of L., Montreal	{ R. Glockling D. J. O'Donoghue Geo. W. Dower Urban Lafontaine J. A. Brault P. J. Ryan J. T. Carey L. K. Simmons F. Keefer D. R. Gibson J. P. Coutlee Thomas Flood G. Ouimet B. Feeny P. J. Duffy J. P. Clarke { A. W. Holmes Miss Emma Witt A. F. Jury { Wm. Hogan John Edgar J. P. Johnston	Edward Lauer, Box 81, St. Henri.
D. A. No. 125, K. of L., Toronto	{ R. Glockling D. J. O'Donoghue Geo. W. Dower Urban Lafontaine J. A. Brault P. J. Ryan J. T. Carey L. K. Simmons F. Keefer D. R. Gibson J. P. Coutlee Thomas Flood G. Ouimet B. Feeny P. J. Duffy J. P. Clarke { A. W. Holmes Miss Emma Witt A. F. Jury { Wm. Hogan John Edgar J. P. Johnston	R. Glockling, 141 William Street.
D. A. No. 236, K. of L.	{ R. Glockling D. J. O'Donoghue Geo. W. Dower Urban Lafontaine J. A. Brault P. J. Ryan J. T. Carey L. K. Simmons F. Keefer D. R. Gibson J. P. Coutlee Thomas Flood G. Ouimet B. Feeny P. J. Duffy J. P. Clarke { A. W. Holmes Miss Emma Witt A. F. Jury { Wm. Hogan John Edgar J. P. Johnston	Wm. Hogan, Drawer 16, Uxbridge.

ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED AND NAMES OF DELEGATES.

ORGANIZATION.	DELEGATES.	SECRETARY'S ADDRESS.
D. A. No. 207 K. of L.		

ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED AND NAMES OF DELEGATES.

ORGANIZATION.	DELEGATES.	SECRETARY'S ADDRESS.
D. A. No. 207, K. of L	J. F. Keefer.....	J. F. Keefer, Box 454, St. Catharines.
Toronto Typographical Union, No. 91	{ Wm. B. Prescott..... John Armstrong..... W. H. Parr	J. P. Griffin, Box 543.
Jacques Cartier Typographical Union, Montreal ..	{ Cyrille Morneau..... J. St. Pierre..... Louis Z. Boudreau..... Silas W. Read..... Fred. Hodgins..... Fred. F. Leech	J. E. Tardiff, 30 St. Christopher Street. C. J. Maguire, Box 1134.
Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176	{ Alphonse Lafrance..... Arthur Pepin	Wm. Donaldson, 173 Givens' Street.
Toronto Plasterers' Society	{ Alex. R. Macdonald	Geo. S. Warren, 172 Craig Street.
Cigarmakers' Union, No. 58, Montreal.....	{ Wm. St. George	
Bricklayers' Union, No. 7, Ottawa.....	{ John Aldridge	Robt. Jackson, 92 Claremont Street.
Bricklayers' Union, No. 2, Toronto.....	{ Cyprien Mailhot	
Montreal Plasterers' Society	{ Frank Plant	F. Plant, Box 383.
London Typographical Union, No. 133.....	{ John Burns.....	Philip Obermeyer, Times Job Room.
Hamilton Typographical Union, No. 129.....	{ H. S. Langevin	Edward O'Connor, Box 644.
L. A. 4003, Quebec.....	{ Geo. Gale	E. Brady.
L. A. 5421, Montreal	{ Edward Lauer	A. W. Yates, Box 98.
L. A. 6583, Cornwall	{ John Brooks	Hugh McCaffry, 29 Stafford Street.
L. A. 2622, Toronto	{ Hugh McCaffry	Jas. H. Gilmour, 101 Victoria Street.
L. A. 2305, Toronto	{ Chas. March	J. H. Rodier.
L. A. 3484, Montreal	{ A. T. Lepine	Jos. Leclerc, Sillery Cove.
L. A. 1007, Sillery Cove	{ J. B. St. Laurent	John Wilkins, Box 1785.
L. A. 2136, Montreal	{ Wm. Darlington	Edward Little.
L. A. 10061, Quebec	{ Patrick J. Jobin.....	Edouard Pellier, Box 1386.
L. V. 6023, Montreal	{ Alfred Patrie	
L. A. 3965, Montreal	{ Joshua E. Falle	John Irvine.

ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED AND NAMES OF DELEGATES.

ORGANIZATION.	DELEGATES.	SECRETARY'S ADDRESS.
L. A. 5580, Montreal	Edward Farrell.....	David Davies.
L. A. 10581, Quebec	Omer Brunet	Edouard Charpentier, 77 St. George Street.
L. A. 7814, Toronto	A. W. Wright	David Hastings, 65 Oak Street.
L. A. 4528, Montreal	Oscar Guyon	Joseph Lepage.
L. A. 7628, Montreal	{ Peter H. Foster	P. J. Dalton, 73 Jurors Street.
	{ M. H. Brennan	
L. A. 7906, Montreal	Louis Commandeur	Etienne Meussof.
Ottawa Hackmen's Union	John Regan	John Regan.
Bookbinders' Union, No. 4, Ottawa	Harry Allen	Harry Allan.
Pressmen's Union, No. 5, Ottawa	P. G. McCann	J. B. Manson.
	{ A. Lavigne	
Ottawa Typographical Union, No. 101	{ Andrew Porter	C. W. Close, Box 448.
	{ George Kilt	
Ottawa Trades' and Labor Council	{ James Reynolds	Andrew Porter, Union House.
	{ Joseph T. Crozier	
L. A. 3852, Point St. Charles	Edward B.	L. Jehu, Point St. Charles' P. O.
L. A. 644, Montreal	Cyrille Horsiot	Cyrille Horsiot.
L. A. 7209, Montreal	P. R. Legendre	Jos. Lizotte.
	{ Ferdinand Pelletier	
L. A. 10123, Point Levis	{ Jos. Beaulieu	S. Beaulieu, Point Levis.
	{ Alfred Bolduc	
L. A. 5222, Ottawa	Frank J. Farrell	W. H. Williams, Box 277.

SECTION 1
and Labor Co

SECTION 2
Dominion, so
existing statu
orable means

SECTION 1
Councils, Cen
Assemblies of

SECTION 2
and Local As
each one hund
or majority fr
Trades' Unio
Labor, three o
the Knights o
unite to send
delegates must
clause shall be
send one repre

SECTION 3
signed by the
and bearing th
ganizations ha
dentials must
organizations,

SECTION 4
and addresses
must be forwa
it is called to

SECTION 1.
be agreed upon
Congress, at a

SECTION 1.
assessment on
and such other

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME AND OBJECT.

SECTION 1.—The name of this organization shall be the "Dominion Trades' and Labor Congress."

SECTION 2.—Its object shall be to unite all the labor organizations of the Dominion, so as to secure the enactment of new laws or amendments to the existing statutes in the interest of wage-earners, and to further, by every honorable means, the welfare of the working classes.

ARTICLE II.

REPRESENTATION.

SECTION 1.—This Congress shall be composed of delegates from Trades' Councils, Central Labor Unions, Trade Unions, and State, District and Local Assemblies of the Knights of Labor in the Dominion of Canada.

SECTION 2.—The basis of representation shall be as follows: Trades' Unions and Local Assemblies of the Knights of Labor shall be allowed one delegate for each one hundred members or under, and one for each additional one hundred or majority fraction thereof; Trades' Councils, Central Labor Unions, National Trades' Unions, and Provincial and District Assemblies of the Knights of Labor, three delegates. Two or more Trades' Unions or Local Assemblies of the Knights of Labor, whose aggregate membership does not exceed 150, may unite to send one delegate. No proxy representation will be allowed, and all delegates must be members of the bodies they represent; but nothing in this clause shall be construed to prevent unions or assemblies from combining to send one representative who is a member of one of such unions or assemblies.

SECTION 3.—All delegates will be required to produce certificates of election, signed by the presiding officer and secretary of the organization they represent, and bearing the seal of the same, where such exists. Where two or more organizations have united to send a delegate, as provided by Section 2, his credentials must bear the signatures of the presiding officer and secretary of such organizations, and also the seals of the same, where such exist.

SECTION 4.—Notice of the election of delegates, together with their names and addresses and the number of members in the organization they represent, must be forwarded to the Secretary of the Congress at least five days before it is called to meet.

ARTICLE III.

MEETINGS.

SECTION 1.—The Congress shall meet annually, at such time and place as shall be agreed upon at each session; provided that it shall be in the power of the Congress, at any session, to decide by a majority vote not to meet for two years.

ARTICLE IV.

EXPENSES.

SECTION 1.—The expenses of this Congress shall be met by a per capita assessment on the membership of the organizations represented at its sessions, and such other organizations as may signify their willingness to contribute to

its funds, the rate per capita to be determined at each session of the Congress, but in no case to exceed ten cents per annum.

SECTION 2.—This per capita assessment shall be forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer in two equal instalments, due and payable on or before the 15th of November and the 15th of May in each year.

ARTICLE V.

OFFICERS.

SECTION 1.—The officers of this Congress shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary-Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, composed of these three officers and six additional members, three from the Province of Ontario and three from the Province of Quebec.

ARTICLE VI.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1.—The President shall preside at all meetings of the Congress and of the Executive Committee, shall call the Executive Committee for business at his discretion, or upon requisition of three members of it, and shall perform such other duties as are usually within the province of a presiding officer of a deliberate body.

SECTION 2.—The Vice-President shall perform the duties of the President in case of the absence or resignation of that officer.

SECTION 3.—The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep a correct account of the proceedings of the Congress, and shall, at the close of each session, prepare and have printed a report, which shall contain a record of the business transacted; he shall receive all money payable to the Congress, giving his receipt for the same, and shall expend it in payment of the just debts of the Congress; shall issue to all labor organizations in the Dominion, so far as he may be able, circulars notifying them of the sessions of the Congress at least six weeks prior to the date on which it is to meet, and shall arrange for reduced railway fares for delegates and forward to all of whose election he may have notification, the certificates which will enable them to obtain the same.

SECTION 4.—The Executive Committee shall meet at the call of the President, at such time and place as he may select, and shall act for the Congress during the intervals between its sessions; they shall watch the Provincial Legislatures and Dominion Parliament, and shall as far as possible endeavor to further the legislation decided on by the Congress at each session, or such other legislation as shall by them be deemed advisable. They may appoint one or more of their number, if the revenue of the Congress will permit, to attend the Provincial Legislatures or Dominion Parliament, and press for legislation in the interest of wage-earners, or act in conjunction with the delegates of any other labor organization to that end.