

parts. It is as proper now as then, and by this means we shall have eight hours for labor, eight hours for rest and eight hours for the improvement of the mind. In this Government the power is in the hands of the people, and to have an enlightened Government we must have an enlightened people. For this the people must have time to study the principles of their Government. Study is just as necessary as physical labor. But capital and labor never have or can unite. Capital will never be content unless it control labor. The speaker saw that some of the papers here have advocated the formation of coöperative establishments. But they always figured 10 per cent for the interest of the capital. But that is three or four times what it should be. When capital is made to recognize the right of the laboring man to one-third of his time, his audience must then see that the laws do not allow the capital to tax the producing wealth of the country three or four times more than its annual increase. Capital must not be allowed to be centralized in the hands of a few. The reform must never cease. If the laboring classes produce the wealth, they must control it; and if all the workingmen agree upon this, success is certain. The opposition are wily. After the laboring classes have elected a member of the Legislature, capital goes and buys him. He was satisfied that they are in earnest. No great reform was ever accomplished without some sacrifices. He wished them God-speed in this work, and any aid which he could give would be given with the best of feeling. [Applause.]

MR. TREVELLICK. Mr. RICHARD TREVELLICK was next introduced, and was received with great cheering. He would propose the health of the Legislature of Illinois and its Governor for the work they had done in behalf of the workingmen. He would that his voice might extend to the limits of the city. Like the "rats" in Union printing offices there were some men who gave their influence against the movement, and he wished them to hear him. He believed this to be God's work. The day must be divided into sleep, recreation and amusement, with the one-third for labor. This was a divine law. He was glad to stand there with the Mayor. He was a late convert and he was a good one, because he was a great one. Why was it that men were here from other countries? Had they made no effort to sever the ties that bound them to their native land? They came because there labor had been oppressed. These men never would forget their homes, but they were obliged to seek a kinder shore beyond the Atlantic. They would remember that what happened to one nation might happen to another. They were this day entered upon a serious question. What had disfranchised so many millions in Europe? The same cause was at work among them, and would, if it could, grind them into the dust. Let them look back two years ago. He remembered how few were the sheltering arms that were stretched about them. To-day he was rejoiced at the change. Labor should be made attractive. Legislation hitherto had done nothing to effect this. In Michigan alone \$16,000,000 had been spent for capital, and not \$16,000 for the laborer. He asked them now to bury the political hatchet and demand that the Government be administered for the benefit of toiling freemen.

GEN. WALLACE. Gen. M. R. M. WALLACE was introduced, and was received with hearty cheers. When these had subsided, he remarked that if there was any position of which a man might be proud, it was that from which he looked into the faces of honest men. It had been said that the wealth of the country had been produced by the laboring man. The working man does produce the wealth of the nation. This gathering was but one pulsation of the heart beating with hostility to tyranny. The contest was now between labor and oppression. Here the laws came from the men. Power and sovereignty come from the people, and they were to say what laws should exist. It was not merely a contest between capital and labor. It was a fight between monopoly and labor. It was the concentration of capital that oppressed the laboring man. Where men have emolument and power they will oppress labor. He was glad that the first day of May had seen them taking a stand in this matter. The speaker retired amid loud applause.

THE RESOLUTIONS. Mr. A. C. CAMERON then advanced to the stand and read the following resolutions, which had been prepared by the Trades Assembly: Whereas, By a recent act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois a law was passed making eight hours a legal day's work in the absence of a written contract to the contrary; and Whereas, A number of the employers of this city, with a view to destroy the effect and original intention of such a law, have determined to insist upon the adoption of the hour system; and Whereas, The position and desire of the mechanics of Chicago have been grossly misrepresented, either through ignorance or design, which misrepresentation is calculated to injure both the employer and employe, and in order to give a full and official expression to our intention; therefore Resolved, By the workingmen of Chicago, that we will maintain, at all hazards, the principle that eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work, under the sanction of law, and that we denounce the high-handed action of the employers who have, and who propose to discharge their workmen for declining to work more than eight hours per day. Resolved, That the question of wages is of secondary importance, and that we have never proposed to demand ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, or any other sum which would not be equitable.

The resolutions were passed with great applause.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

A meeting of the Chicago Trades Assembly was held on Tuesday evening, at which the following letter from President JOHNSON was read:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29. SIR: Your very kind letter of the 25th inst. has just been received, in which you invite me to be present in Chicago at a mass meeting of the workingmen of that city on the 1st proximo. I regret sincerely that my public duties will prevent me from doing more than to express to you, and those you represent, my thanks for your courtesy and my warmest wish for the success of all your endeavors to benefit, protect and elevate the laboring men of our country, in whose welfare I have ever been and am now most deeply interested. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, ANDREW JOHNSON.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

Referring editorially to the demonstration, the Chicago Tribune says:

"The workmen seem to be divided into three parties: 1. Those who are for eight hours at all hazards, utterly reckless of the consequences to themselves, to employers and to the general public. 2. Those who are for the eight-hour rule, but not in favor of a strike, nor in favor of earning less money per day. 3. Those who are in favor of working only eight hours, but willing also to work for wages reduced in the proportion of the amount of labor. Behind these are the vast numbers who are employed by the week or the piece, who are willing that a strike should succeed, provided it does not interfere with their employments, or in other words, who are willing to take all the advantages that may follow a strike, but take no risk in its losses, present or remote. Of these several classes the first composed almost exclusively the procession yesterday. The others took no part in it.

So far as the strike is considered, it now becomes an issue of endurance. Within half a day's ride of Chicago all manner of mechanical labor can be had at ten hours. There is not an article manufactured in Chicago that may not be made a hundred miles hence, and brought hither and sold cheaper than it can be produced and sold here for, under the eight-hour rule. Against a competition of that kind manufacturers will make no effort. They will save money by closing their shops, and, if the demand be persisted in, by removing their machinery to other points. It is a hopeful sign that in a contest of such magnitude as this the large majority of the workingmen take no active part against their employers, and it is to the coolness and persevering efforts of the men who yesterday lined the sidewalks, and did not form part of the procession, that the public must look for a speedy and satisfactory result of the eight-hour business, and for the restoration to practical sense of the zealots who propose to sacrifice all things to gain an empty, profitless and expensive end.

The Chicago Eight-Hour Mob on Thursday.

Dispatches from Chicago to the Cincinnati Commercial, dated 2d inst., give the subjoined account of the proceedings of the eight-hour men on that day:

"This morning a mob of several hundred eight-hour men took the war path on the West Side, their chief object being to close up establishments in which the ten-hour men were at work. Their first raid was upon the lumber-yard of KING & BROS., which they summarily closed up. They then visited three or four other lumber-yards in that part of the city, and the planing-mill of GOSS & PHILLIPS, and compelled the proprietors to suspend operations and their employes to leave the premises. Their next demonstration was upon the lumber-yards of O. M. PATTON & BRO. and BIGELOW & BROS. Rushing into these yards with wild yells and shouts for the eight-hour law, &c., they were about to eject the men engaged at work, when they encountered SERGT. GARRITY and his posse. The mob was too strong numerically for the Sergeant and his small squad to attempt any arrests; but the policemen firmly stood their ground and insisted that the crowd must disperse. In the course of an hour and a half the excited crowd moved away from the yards, when the police force returned to the Burlington freight-house to await further developments.

After the lapse of nearly an hour, about two hundred of the mob were seen rushing down the railroad track toward the Fort Wayne freight-house, yelling like so many Indians. Nearly all were armed with sticks, clubs or pieces of lumber, while many carried stones and brickbats in their hands. As soon as this attempted flank movement was discovered, SERGT. GARRITY and his men started for the last-mentioned freight house. Then commenced a lively race between the mob and the police, each party striving to reach the building first. The police reached it about one minute before the mob, and taking a position on the platform in front of the entrance to the building, each man placed his hand upon his revolver and stood ready to repel an attack. As the mob came up, one fellow, who seemed to be a ringleader, shouted, as he picked up a huge bowlder, "Stones, boys, stones! Every devil of you get a stone!" which many of them did, while those having sticks raised them menacingly over their heads, shouting, "No ten-hour men here—the Eight-hour Law shall be obeyed," &c.; but on arriving in front of the platform, the spectacle presented by the police force checked them, and a sudden halt was made. SERGT. GARRITY informed the mob that they must disperse; that their proceedings were unlawful; that they must not interfere with other men's business, &c. After much loud talk and numerous ominous threats, the rioters finally retired from the spot. Another mob attacked a man engaged at work at PARKER & STEARNS' sash manufactory, and dragged him into the street. He drew a revolver, and kept his assailants at bay, and finally intimidated them so as to cause their moving off in search of other game. In the struggle the object of the mob's wrath received a gash on his face and nose, the latter being injured very badly. While these acts were in progress on the west side, another mob collected on the south side, and closed up the lumber-yards of WOOD & LAWRENCE, Gillet & King, H. F. Eldridge, Eddred & Spatt, Roberts, Calkeles & Huk, Reed & Bushnell, N. B. Bradley & Co., A. R. Gray & Co., and H. F. Stouffer & Co., the sash and blind factory of Palmer, Tuttle &

Co., the broom-corn warehouse of G. A. Severance, the planing mill of Hall and Trost, and the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad shops and freight-house. The Illinois Central and Rock Island elevators were also closed; the men at work were generally frightened into stopping labor, but in several instances force was employed to eject them, and at WOOD & LAWRENCE'S lumber-yard two men were nearly killed. In consequence of the scarcity of laborers at the railroad depots, the clerks were obliged to engage in work of rolling freight, and immense piles have accumulated which are as yet untouched. Three of the ringleaders of the mob have been arrested.

The Eight Hour Movement in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 4.

No riotous demonstrations by the strikers are reported to-day. Squads of Police are stationed in various parts of the city, and under their protection work in some of the manufacturing establishments is partially resumed, under such temporary arrangements as can be made between the parties interested. No labor of consequence is being performed at either railroad shops or freight depots. Meetings were held in various parts of the city last night by the strikers, at which resolutions were adopted insisting in the recognition of eight hours as a legal day's work; deprecating the acts of violence committed by their fellow workmen, and expressing willingness to accept eight hours' pay for eight hours' labor.

The Eight Hour Movement in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 4.

No disturbances have yet occurred among the mechanics and laboring men of this city, although considerable discontent is manifested in some quarters. There is no well defined plan of action among them. Considerable numbers do not regard the movement as conducive to their interest, and continue to work at the old rates. Men who work by the piece stand aloof and take no part in the movement. Those who stop work either demand full pay for eight hours' labor or will accept only so small a reduction of wages that employers refuse the terms. No serious disturbance to the industrial interests of the city is apprehended. All differences are expected to be amicably settled within a short time.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

The Workingmen's Demonstration in Chicago—Letters from President Johnson and Others—The Tone of the Speeches.

The Chicago papers of Thursday devote much space to the workingmen's demonstration in that city on the preceding day, of which some account was given by telegraph.

MAYOR RICE'S SPEECH.

The first speaker was Hon. J. RICE, Mayor of the city, who said:

Fellow-citizens of the City of Chicago, of the State of Illinois and of the United States of America: [Voice—"Bully for you," and cheers.] This day has been set apart by a vast number of earnest men as a day of rejoicing—a day of rejoicing that the Legislature of the State of Illinois, at their recent session, enacted a law which declares that one-third of a day, or eight hours out of twenty-four, shall be the legal time for a laboring man to work. They rejoice for the reason that they believe it is one step in advance which is to elevate that large class of workingmen, as they are termed, in the United States of America; they believe it is one step to elevate them to the plane where they rightfully belong, and where their own comfort and the content and happiness of their families and their rights as men shall be more nearly approached. It would not be profitable to you, nor becoming in me, to attempt any argument with regard to the relation between capital and labor. \* \* \* What I want to impress upon your minds, gentlemen, to-day, is that this is a great change. I would beg of you, and that is partly the reason I am here to-day, to approach this matter with reason, calmness and conciliation. I ask you to be willing to concede that there are two sides to the question, that you may give the subject the attention and thought that reasonable men do. [A Voice—"We want eight hours' work and eight hours' pay."] That is a question you have to settle for yourselves, and I will stand by you as long as I can. I believe that every man in this world works in the hope that the day will come when he will have to work no more. I know that but very few ever reach that coveted end, but it is none the less the hope that buoy up the man of toil. But I came here to urge that however steadfast you pursue this, however much assured you are, you should look forward to this thing with calmness, and if you find there is any way to accomplish your end by compromise, you will accept it.

Letters from various persons were then read, among them the following:

FROM GOV. FLETCHER, OF MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 30, 1867. To A. C. Cameron, Chairman: My spirit beats within me to be gone to Chicago to greet the workingmen, but I am yet to travel. Tell them that with earnestness of heart and soul my voice shall be heard in their behalf throughout the great valley, wherever laws are made, and wherever capital attempts despotic rule over men—the workers. I regret that my illness deprives me of ability to be at your meeting. I am more proud of the invitation than any I have ever received in all my life.

FROM GOV. OGLESBY, OF ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, April 26, 1867. DEAR SIR: I shall greatly regret if any one business or interest of our State shall suffer, even temporarily, from the inauguration practically of the provisions of a law, which I feel sure time will prove to have been founded in wisdom and based on intelligent principles. I am pleased to learn that the friends of the law are determined to adhere to an honorable purpose, to seek no advantage not fairly given by the spirit and purpose of the law. It would be better in the beginning to yield to some inconvenience rather than by insisting upon doubtful rights or privileges to incur the taunt that a respect for or attachment to the principles of the law did not so much control their action as a disposition to secure a technical advantage to bear, what naturally all expected, that our workingmen are asking nothing not consistent with a reasonable demand, and that they are determined, in a kind but decided and peaceful manner, to insist upon their rights only. Very respectfully yours, H. J. OGLESBY.

THE SPEECHES.

Hon. A. J. KUEHNDALE was then introduced. The following is an abstract of his remarks: We have the teachings of ancient times that it is proper to divide the twenty-four hours into equal