

store, and be satisfied for themselves that they can buy boots and shoes so cheap, that they have saved money in making their purchases at his establishment.

WRIGHT AND WIDGERY.—This firm are doing a lively business on the corner of Yonge and Richmond streets. The oyster parlor they opened sometime ago has become very popular, and is patronized by ladies and gentlemen. At this place is where H. M. Rowe's world-renowned oysters are always to be found by the can or quart. The senior member of this firm, Mr. Wright, has had a long experience in this line of trade, and he is well qualified to build up one of the most extensive businesses of the kind in Toronto, which he is fast doing. The store is very attractive at present, filled with goods suitable to the holiday season.

C. HUNTER'S CENTRAL FAMILY GROCERY.—This popular place of business is on the corner of Queen and Terauley streets, where families and housekeepers will find great inducements in fresh groceries and provisions. The teas are of high quality and good flavor; fresh ground coffee of several grades. The stock of fruits are large and varied, such as new raisins, new currants, jams, and canned fruits. A full stock of provisions is always on hand:—Butter, eggs, ham, bacon, fish, flour, cornmeal, oatmeal, cracked wheat and buckwheat flour. Also a large stock of first-class brands of liquors. Our readers would do well to give Mr. Hunter a share of their patronage, as he is worthy of it, and his prices are low.

T. Eaton & Co. are offering Canadian socks—excellent goods—cheap.

Communications.

CONVICT LABOR.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

SIR,—In your last issue I referred to the prison labor question, condemning at large two principles in connection with the prison that is soon to be one of the settled institutions in this city, the western capital of our Dominion. With regard to the first—the contract system—the *Globe* speaks with satisfaction, and points to its workings in the United States. But of all the importations that we have received from our American cousins, the contract system must be looked upon by those most interested as the most rotten and corrupt—socially, morally and politically—that we have ever borrowed from that quarter. Moreover, the injustice and inefficiency of the system, both to the State and the prisoner who is sought to be reformed, are becoming more and more apparent every day to the enlightened and interested people of that country, before the public opinion of which the corrupt contract system is rapidly dying a natural death—a system that is only calculated to enrich a few fat contractors at the pecuniary loss of the public, and, in a very great measure, at the expense of the moral and reformatory discipline of the convict.

Now, I hold—and believe I can do so without intelligent dissent—that the reformation of the offender should be the question in prison management. The position of the prisoner in undergoing the sentence of the law should not be solely that of punishment, but more in the sense of giving temporary security to society from the depredations of one who had rendered himself obnoxious by his disregard for the usages of such society; and society then should fairly demand that the very best possible means for the reformation of the law-breaker should be adopted, and that the prisoners shall not be made victims to the avarice of any Car Company or other private enterprise, while in the custody of the State.

With regard to the occupation, I will say that no greater injustice could be heaped on any industrial community than that the Commonwealth should provide buildings, appliances, and collect together six or seven hundred convicts, at the expense and continued responsibility of the people, to be handed over to a few private speculators, to be engaged by them in the monopoly of a particular business, for the mere consideration of fifty cents per day—a sum that will about half meet the outlay of the State in the prosecution and imprisonment of the convict, while the margin will go into the pockets of the contractors, without risk or encumbrance.

But the main objection to a speciality of a calling in a city of this extent is, that no one trade can bear the introduction of six hundred men into it without ruining the free industry carried on in that particular trade. Outside whatever it may be, both employers and workmen will have to succumb to the competition, aided and abetted, as it will be, by those who should be the guardians of the people's interests.

The whole question takes this shape, so far as the labor of the country is concerned: that the State should be responsible, not only so far as running the institution and meeting all deficits is concerned, but that it should also assume the responsibility of seeing that the prisoners are properly employed in a way that will least conflict with honest outside labor, upon which rests the burden of sustaining such institutions.

And here is the query: How shall our convicts be employed? Well, I don't know that any honest mechanic has any particular ambition to have them employed at his calling, more than a doctor, a lawyer, or a minister would wish to see the convict element of the country led into the mysteries of their professions at the expense of the State during their

three or five years' imprisonment. But then, if it is really necessary to give convicts professions, in hope that they may become respectable when liberated, by all means give them decent ones, such as are at a premium, and by this influx place the professional services of those mentioned above within the means of the operative classes. For why should the mechanical element have to suffer all the degradation and competition from this lawless class, and pay as largely as any other class in the community for having introduced into the mysteries of their crafts some of the worst elements of society, when, according to the statistics of most civilized countries, the mechanical class furnish but about ten per cent to the crime of those countries?

I shall close for the present, and shall endeavour to notice in your next issue how convicts might be employed in this city profitably to the State and to the satisfaction of all, with, perhaps, the exception of a few State contractors.

Yours truly,
JOHN HEWITT.
Toronto, Dec. 18, 1872.

COACHMAKERS' UNION.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

SIR,—This Union was organized in Toronto about twelve months ago, and is the first Union of the craft, we believe, in Ontario. Although small in numbers, owing to the limited amount of carriage business carried on in Toronto, its members are composed of men made of the right kind of metal. Since its formation, it has, like its sister Unions, had a great deal to contend against. We are happy to state that it is an established fact, and in a flourishing condition. The members meet every second and fourth Monday in the month. We should like to see Unions of the craft started in every city of the Dominion where carriage business is done. Unions are not only for the advancement of the craft, but for benevolent purposes as well. If a member is sick, he is attended to; in want, assisted; out of employment, every member lends him a helping hand in getting another job; their meeting nights are social reunions, where the interest of their trade is discussed and ideas interchanged, thereby benefitting not only themselves but their employers as well. Long may the Coachmakers' Union flourish, and long may its members continue bound in the links of brotherly love. Next meeting night the election of officers takes place, and we trust there will be a full attendance of members present, as business of an important nature will be brought before the Union.

Yours truly,
UNIONIST.
Toronto, Dec. 18, 1872.

THE PRINTERS' STRIKE.

(To the Editor of THE WORKMAN.)

SIR,—Observing that your journal is open for the discussion, through its columns, of questions pertaining to the rights of the workman, I will give you a short synopsis of the manner in which some of the craft are treated who "went back" on the Union and worked on the *Globe*. During the "strike," it is a well known fact, that almost fabulous inducements were offered to country printers, holding situations elsewhere, to come and work on the *Globe*; and in too many instances this nefarious plan succeeded. In this way many really good printers were induced to forsake offices in which they had passed through the various grades from errand-boy to that of foreman, and come to Toronto to sign yearly engagements, only to find their bright visions of prosperity suddenly dashed to the ground. It is not my intention at present to censure these young men; had the writer been placed in their position, and unacquainted with the managing director of that journal, it is not at all likely but that he might have been "taken in and done for" along with the others. As to the interior working in that office, the old hands—i.e., those who "went back" on the Union—are favored with nearly all the "fat" matter, while the poor dupes are left to complain of this treatment amongst themselves and vow that if ever they got the upper hand, they will let the *Globe* know "who's who." This is only as it should be, and it is really cheering to know that many of our country friends have abandoned the principles inculcated in their susceptible minds by that insidious poisoner, and are slowly but surely enrolling their names among the list of those who nobly fought for the general good. Probably they might have remained firm to the *Globe* for a much longer time had the managers of that journal treated them as they had been led to expect, but it must ultimately result in that one word—discontent. Independent of this, few, if any, had ever been accustomed to night-work, for which no consideration was ever made. From this but one conclusion can be arrived at, viz.: that if a publisher anticipates running a daily morning paper with "green" hands—showing partiality to a few workmen who happen to have been in the office the longest, and who could not obtain work elsewhere through debauchery and drunkenness—then he will be gloriously disappointed when the result is made apparent. The time is almost past when such inducements will have any attraction—more especially in Toronto, certainly not in the *Globe*—and it does not require a very vivid imagination to picture the time when

that office will have to submit to the stern decrees of fate and be governed in its interior working by men who wish for nothing but their rights and justice.

Trusting this news will be hailed with satisfaction by many,

I remain,
Yours respectfully,
A "GLOBE" PRINTER.
Toronto, December 16, 1872.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

IN CASH.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

BY BUYING YOUR

DRY GOODS

AND

CLOTHING,

AT THE

Grand Christmas Sale,

NOW GOING ON AT THE

Golden Griffin,

A Special Discount of TEN PER CENT. will be given on all CASH PURCHASES, during the remainder of this month, as we prefer giving our Customers their

Christmas Presents in Cash,

Rather than the paltry gift usually given at this season of the year.

PETLEY & DINEEN,

MANAGERS,

GREAT SILK AND CLOTHING HOUSE,

128 TO 132

King Street East

HUGHES & CO.'S OLD STAND.

CAUTION TO SMOKERS.

Master's Celebrated Virginia Shag

(Registered), sold in packets, only at 10c, 20c, and 35c each.

THE IMPERIAL, 324 YONGE STREET.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

DESKS,
WORK BOXES,
ELEGANT CARD BOXES,
TARTAN INK STANDS,
TARTAN CARD CASES,
PEARL JEWEL BOXES,
LADIES' COMPANIONS,

AT

J. EDWARDS,

136 YONGE STREET.



Post Office Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Post Office will be open for delivery on

CHRISTMAS DAY.

From 8 to 10 a.m.
Usual daily mails will close at 6 a.m. United States mails will close at 10 a.m.

JOSEPH LESLIE,
Postmaster.

Toronto P.O., December, 1872.

CAUTION TO SMOKERS.

The Imperial Smoking Mixture.

Is manufactured solely by W. MASTERS & CO., and sold in registered packets, at 15c, 30c and 50c each.

334 YONGE STREET.

Ward of St. Lawrence.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, 1873.

GENTLEMEN:—

Having received a requisition signed by a large number of the merchants and influential electors of the Ward of St. Lawrence to offer myself as a candidate for Alderman at the ensuing election, I do not feel justified in declining the support so kindly proffered. I therefore beg to announce myself as a candidate, and respectfully solicit your votes and support.

Your obedient servant,
P. G. CLOSE.

Ward of St. John.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, 1873.

GENTLEMEN:—

At the request of many of the Electors, I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Ward, at the ensuing Election, which takes place on Monday, the 6th day of January, 1873, and I respectfully solicit your votes and support in my favor.

Your obedient servant,
F. W. COATE.

Ward of St. John.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, 1873.

GENTLEMEN:—

At the request of many of the Electors, I have consented to offer myself as a Candidate as Alderman for the Ward, at the ensuing election, which takes place on Monday, the 6th day of January, 1873, and I respectfully solicit your votes and support in my favor.

Your obedient servant,
M. STAUNTON.

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST

Are respectfully requested for

ROBERT BELL,

AS ALDERMAN,

For the Ward of St. Andrew,

For the year 1873.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF

St. Andrew's Ward.

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST

Are respectfully solicited for

JOHN GARR,

AS ONE OF YOUR

Alderman for the Coming Year, 1873.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF

St. David's Ward.

GENTLEMEN:—

I have felt for some time that after my long service as your representative, I might fairly think of retiring. But so general I find to be the desire that I should remain in the Council, and so kind have been the promises of renewed support, that to allow private considerations to prevail, would be ill-repaying the continued confidence of my friends. I therefore again announce myself a candidate, and rely on your indulgence to take the will for the deed, if I am not able to call on you all, before the day of election.

Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM ADAMSON,
Toronto, Dec. 4th, 1872.

1873.] ST. GEORGE'S WARD [1873.

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST

Are respectfully solicited for

JOHN CLEMENTS,

AS ALDERMAN FOR 1873.

The Election takes place on Monday, the 6th day of January, 1873.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS.

The original English Cut Tobacco House,

THE IMPERIAL, 324 YONGE STREET.

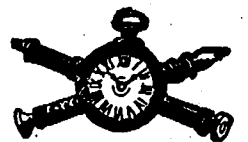
W. MASTERS, Importers.

ST. JOHN'S WARD.

VOTE FOR

JAMES SPENCE

AS ALDERMAN FOR 1873.



Christmas & New Years Presents.

AT

E. M. MORPHY'S

141 YONGE STREET.

Consisting of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, new style Gold Chains, Fine Gold Sets, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Studs, Lockets, Silver and Plated Ware, Clocks, Fancy Goods and Spectacles (pebble and Glass), for every sight.

LOW PRICES, GOOD VALUE, EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED.

30 YEARS IN THE SAME SHOP

Christmas and New Years' Gifts

CHEAP, AT THE

IMPERIAL,

324 YONGE STREET,

W. MASTERS & CO., Importers.



THE MOST SUITABLE PRESENT

FOR THE HOLIDAYS

IS A

HANDSOME SET OF FURS,

AND THE BEST PLACE

TO GET THEM IS AT

COLEMAN & Co.'S,

"HATS THAT ARE HATS,"

55 King Street East.

OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET.

First-Class Fur Sewers and Finishers wanted.

35-w



FURS! FURS!

Ladies' and Gents' Fine Furs

IN MINK SETS,
IN SABLE SETS,
IN GREBE SETS,
IN ERMINE SETS,
IN S.S. SEAL SETS,
IN GREY LAMB DO.

BUFFALO AND FANCY SLEIGH ROBES,

Ladies' S. S. Seal Jackets, trimmed and plain.

The Latest Styles of Silk Hats,

English, American and Canadian Felt Hats.

J. & J. LUGSDIN,

101 Yonge Street.

36-w

EATON & CO.

ARE OFFERING

Extraordinary' Bargains,

IN

BLANKETS.

ALL THIS WEEK,

\$2 25, \$2 75, \$3 90, \$4 50,

A SPECIAL LOT JUST RECEIVED,

7 lbs. for \$4 50.

CORNER YONGE & QUEEN STREETS.

29-te

ANTHONY GILLIS,

(SUCCESSOR TO T. ROBINSON),

FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSER,

12 QUEEN STREET WEST.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, Shampooing and Hair Dyeing done in first-class style. Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting promptly and carefully attended to.

36-br