

**MR. JOHN KERR.**—This gentleman's election card will be found in another column, as he has finally consented to again offer his services as one of the Aldermen for St. Patrick's Ward. Mr. Kerr is a friend of the workingman, and if he is returned, he will be as he has been in the past, a worthy representative in the Council.

**T. BROWNLOW.**—This gentleman is advertising a bankrupt stock of \$20,000 worth of dry goods and ready-made clothing. Great bargains are promised, and our readers would do well to pay Mr. Brownlow's store (181 Yonge st.) a visit at once.

**MR. THOS. DAVIES.**—It will be seen by referring to our advertising columns, that our respected citizen, Mr. Thomas Davies, has consented to become a candidate for the office of Alderman for the Ward of St. David. His friends are sanguine that he will be elected, as he is very popular. If he be elected, we are confident that he will prove an honest and useful member of the Council.

#### STREET CAR IDYL.

Queens of all hearts, we saw them come, with languid steps aboard the car; and soon their voices silvery hum sounds clear above the rattling jar.

Awhile we gazed, with downcast eyes, at eyebrows arched and fingers taper, and heard with ill-concealed surprise, each charmer praise her favourite paper.

What could they know of "leaders" learned, these politicians so enchanting? And yet, which ever way we turned, we heard them on this subject ranting.

The *Mail* they condemned unheard, the *Globe* with scorn was blamed; but the *WORKMAN* they both averred, was the best paper could be named.

"If you," the laughing Zephine cries, "would save your patience, time and trouble—take a *WORKMAN* the weekly size, and neatly fold it four times double—"

We reached our crossing here, and left, amazed beyond the least description, of power of speech almost bereft—what was the rest of that prescription?

#### Correspondence.

#### THE SOCIAL POSITION OF THE WORKINGMAN IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou enter into the ground.—Genesis, III, 19.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

DEAR SIR,—The above quotation from the inspired book is part of the sentence passed upon mankind for the crime of disobedience to a positive command of God. There were no exemptions made. There were no privileged classes contemplated, which were neither to sweat nor work. Workingmen do not quarrel with this Divine law, or burden rather, which was laid upon the whole race, by inscrutable wisdom. But in the human hive, all were to be working bees. There were no drones allowed or allowable. All were placed on an equal footing. The condition to which all were subjected was one of labour. How long was this to last? Just till death ended the labours of each. This state of things was not only universal in its application, but it was to endure till the end of time. As I said before, workingmen do not object to labour, but they demur to the *quantum* of labour which our modern state of society demands from them, and the conditions of life which it entails. Can our modern philosophers who dilate on economic laws, deny that the workingmen of the present day is condemned to an endless and monotonous routine of working, eating and sleeping? Is this a happy state of life? Is it a state of existence here in this world that our Creator designed man to suffer? Is the burden never to be taken off even for an hour?

We here in America, boast of American freedom, and in some respects we have a right to boast. For example, we know that the soil of America belongs to the people of America; and this we may here remark is one of the most consoling facts that we could chronicle. But it must be stated at the same time, that for years past extensive tracts of our public domain has been seized upon by greedy and avaricious speculators, and gigantic railroad corporations. We may also boast that our American political institutions endorse our manhood. Politically, we are not placed in the same category, as are the peasants and workingmen, who live under the old rotten and tyrannical dynasties, monarchies and aristocracies of Europe.

Apart from this, however, and viewed purely from a social stand point, what is the social position of the American workingman? Is the burden of labour he has

to undergo not as heavy as that of the serf workingman in Europe? Does the various gradations of moneyed men in America not look down with as much supercilious contempt upon the workingman here, as the egotistical and overbearing aristocrat in Europe does upon the workingman there? Are what are called the "Masters" not as exacting here as they are anywhere? Does greed, avarice and capital not drive the workingmen, and hold as undisputed sway over them as the same forces do elsewhere?

We know that many of the most ignorant of workingmen entertain the erroneous idea that none are workingmen but those that handle the spade or the plough, the trowel or the hammer. This is a mistaken idea. For instance, we believe that Horace Greeley was as much a workingman, when alive, as were those who built our railroads and cities, or dug our canals. All who work with the brain and pen are workingmen, after their kind; and are entitled to double honour for the enlightened labour they have performed.

What we say is this, that if there were no drones allowed in the human hive, and if labour was equably borne by all the members of the human race, that much less of it would fall to the lot of the hardest worked; and if every man was to receive the full fruits of his labour, (which in strict justice he is entitled to,) that a comfortable share of competence and independence would accrue to all who work.

To make this more plain. At the present moment, and for centuries past, the land of England, Scotland and Ireland, Germany, and many other countries in Europe are owned by a few; the millions living, or rather, existing miserably on these lands, are digging or delving incessantly; to the end of their lives they are toiling and sweating. If those millions were receiving the full fruits of their toil, what social position would they arrive at, compared with the one they are doomed to occupy? The landlords say to their miserable serfs, those diggers and delvers: You must pay to me so much for the liberty to dig in those fields, and that so much, mind you, is the amount of two-thirds or perhaps three-fourths which accrues from the toiler's labour. This is nothing but sheer robbery, gross it over as you may, and we know it is attempted persistently to have it glossed over. From whence did this brood of landlords derive their titles to the possession of those lands? By what right, human or Divine, do they demand the produce that the toilers have made, and that the light and the warm beams of the sun in the firmament brought to development?

You say the right of conquest, the right of the sword, the settlement, charters, and flats of kings; the feudalistic arrangements of mediæval ages. Away with all so-called rights; we deny them *in toto* and *in globo*. There is not the shadow of right about them, but the most down-right, barefaced, iniquitous robbery. True these landlords have fenced themselves round with so-called laws, which they themselves have made (such as primogeniture and entail game laws, &c.); true, they have politico-religious engines erected which they call Church and State, and standing armies, and navies, militia and police; all of which, they aver, are necessary to keep the people in order and peace, which avowment is false; for the engineery we have named is their own creation, and kept to overawe their serfs; lest they should arise against the odious robbery and spoliation, which is inflicted upon them, from generation to generation. Every one knows that if the toilers were receiving the fruits of their labor, that they would be contented, comfortable and happy; and in their midst there would be no need of such vast military forces. These landlords, moreover, add insult to injury, by taxing their poor serfs to maintain the forces we have enumerated, that the chains which bind them may be riveted upon them for ever.

There was a nation in Europe, that at a certain phase of its history, for ever abolished the miserable state of serfdom, which they had to endure. That nation was France. We have heard much declamation from the pulpit and the press, about the "horrors" of the French Revolution. No doubt during that Revolution there were "horrors;" there are horrors and excesses committed in every revolution; but if there were "horrors," what was the result? Why the reign of feudalism was absolutely and for ever abolished in France, and the French people became the owners of the soil of France; a nation of peasant proprietors. They asserted and maintained their manhood, and their right to the fruits of their own industry. Such a consummation was eminently worth all the blood and "horrors" it cost. Desperate diseases require desperate remedies. To enfranchise many millions of the human race, and to

enable the diggers and delvers to enjoy the fruits of their own sweat and toil, many more revolutions have yet to take place, without the "horrors" if possible; but if the robbery, injustice and cruelty perpetrated by a few cormorants upon the millions of our fellow men, cannot be put an end to without the "horrors," then recourse must be had to the most desperate means to accomplish the end desiderated. Justice and equity are attributes of divinity, and must govern in this world, before the social position of the toilers in this world can be properly adjusted. Adjusted, however, they must be.

An intense spirit of greed and avariciousness, exemplified by speculators, corporations, rings, and millionaires, is the ruling passion in America; and these evil forces combine to cheat the poor toiler out of the full fruits of his labor, and arrogate to themselves to dictate what amount of labor shall be performed, what remuneration shall be paid for such labor, and in fact practically assign to the toiler what shall be his social position. These evil forces in America effect, in a great degree, the same social injustice which feudalistic arrangements under monarchies, accomplish for the working man in Europe.

I remain, dear sir,  
Yours with much respect,  
JOHN McCORMICK.  
Toronto, Dec. 2nd, 1872.

#### HAMILTON.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

DEAR SIR,—In your last issue, under the title "The Time for Action," you have clearly set before the working classes their privileges and their duties at the coming municipal elections. It is most undoubtedly true that the municipal council chamber is the real training school for representatives who may afterward be called upon to fill the more exalted places in either our Provincial or Dominion Legislatures. Let then the advice which you have so kindly given, be acted upon, and the working class will soon see that they are a power in the community, a power no longer to be traded in by every unscrupulous politician. Let them bring out their own men and support them, let them divide every constituency by population, a test which we heard so much about at the last Dominion elections, when our constitutional friends raised such a cry of injustice, because Manitoba and British Columbia had, they said, got more representatives than they were entitled to by their population. Now these same friends of ours have a splendid opportunity of showing how very constitutional they are, and how determined that justice shall be done to every portion of the Dominion. Let them see that all classes are represented in proportion to their number, and thus bring the question home to our own doors. We shall see.

One word to "Mechanic," your London correspondent: I learn that in the matter of money the working men of London are to have "representation by population" given to them on the subscription list for Reading Room and Library. Now I hope that the intelligent men of London will see to it that when the directors and officers of the Association are appointed, the same rule shall prevail. Let no false idea of inferiority or incapacity hold back a working man from taking his place upon the board of directors, or from filling any other office that he may be nominated to; let us have no begging to be excused, no declining; but let every man that shall be nominated stand a vote, and if elected, let him go in and show that the working man is capable of holding any office in the gift of his fellow citizens. Great events often spring from small causes.

From the east "Justice" gives us a fair statement of the occurrence in the *Witness* office, the only cause of the dismissal of these men being that they were members of a Trade's Union. Now, as all the officials in the *Witness* office are men of principle, we presume, and, therefore, are opposed to Trade's Union's on principle, we will, no doubt, soon hear that the *Witness* has attacked all such societies. Well, first there is the Law Society of the Dominion; it is very careful that no man practices at the bar unless he has his proper credentials. Again, we have the Alopactic and Homeopathic Schools of Medicine. Their members can meet and arrange a rise in fee's, and no man dares to make them afraid. They too are very jealous of their privileges as any unfortunate quack who may practice killing without license soon finds out. And last, not least, we have the various associations of Divines, who, above all others, are death upon nob-sticks. I defy any man to show a more exclusive or more vindictive class of men than any order of our modern clergy. Seeing then that these things exist, and now that the *Wi-*

ness has commenced a crusade against Trade's Union's, we shall wait to see how valiant it will be for the truth. Possibly we may hear from that oracle that it is right to be temperate in all things, and this champion of reform will be content with attacking those whom the great head and heart of reform has pointed out as fit victims for sacrifice, as human sacrifices are not yet abolished from the reform ritual.

The Postmaster-General seems to think that progress is a necessary part of his business. We were much pleased yesterday to notice the letter boxes attached to lamp-posts in several parts of Hamilton. They will prove to be a great convenience to the districts in which they are placed.

Trusting that the present time may be rightly viewed and improved by my fellow toilers,

I remain yours,  
WORKMAN.

OTTAWA.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

DEAR SIR,—Nearly a month ago a Union of the Journeymen Saddle and Harness makers of this city was formed for the purpose of obtaining an increase of wages from the master saddlers. The demand has been made, which the latter refuse to grant, so the former are now out on strike. There is no prospect of an arrangement yet, and there is a determination on the part of the men to hold out.

It is to be hoped that all "fair men" in our branch will keep away from this section of country till the difficulty may be settled.

Yours, etc.,  
ONE OF THEM.  
Ottawa, Dec. 3rd, 1872.

#### \$20,000 BANKRUPT STOCK

#### OF DRY GOODS

READY-MADE CLOTHING,  
AT 181 YONGE STREET,

T. BROWNLOW

Having purchased a Bankrupt Stock of Dry Goods and Ready-made Clothing at a great sacrifice, consisting of Fancy Dress Goods, French Merinos, Wool Plaids, Winceys, Shawls, Jackets, Flannels, Blankets, Clouds, Hosiery, &c. Also, Men's and Boys' Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Drawers, Ties, &c. The great portion of the above is Fall and Winter Goods, bought this season, and will be found superior in quality and style to most bankrupt stocks.

Great bargains will be given. In order to save time, the lowest prices will be asked first.

Sale to commence on Saturday morning, November 30th.

T. BROWNLOW,  
181 Yonge Street

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Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,  
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CHRISTMAS' AND NEW YEAR'S  
PRESENTS  
FOR MECHANICS,  
AT  
THE BAZAAR.  
164 YONGE STREET,  
OPPOSITE THE "GLOBE" HOTEL.

19 Kinds of Tea Sets, from \$1 75.  
Cups and Saucers, from 50c. per dozen.  
Sauce Tureens, 25 cents each.

133 YONGE STREET

G. M. LYNN & CO.  
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BEST AND CHEAPEST  
No Better Stock in the Market.  
G. M. LYNN & CO.,  
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CHARLES TOYE,  
MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,  
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A large and extensive stock on hand. A good fit guaranteed.

#### TO THE LABORING CLASSES.

All who wish to have Good, Neat, and Comfortable  
BOOTS AND SHOES.  
Call at the WORKINGMEN'S SHOE DEPOT,  
181 York Street,  
BOOTS SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.  
P. MCGINNES.

#### TO THE ELECTORS OF ST. PATRICK'S WARD

Your vote and interest are respectfully solicited for

JOHN BALL

AS ALDERMAN FOR ST. PATRICK'S WARD  
FOR 1873.

The Election will be held Jan. 6, 1873.

#### TO THE RATEPAYERS OF ST. PATRICK'S WARD.

GENTLEMEN:—

In retiring from the representation of your ward in the City Council, in accordance with my public declaration, made some months ago, I beg to tender to you my most earnest and heartfelt thanks for your repeated endorsement of my official conduct, as evidenced by your electing me from year to year, and during the past few years invariably placing me at the head of the poll.

When comparatively a stranger in Toronto you generously delegated to me the power of representing you in the City Chamber. I accepted the trust, fully sensible of its importance and responsibility. In now resigning you the honor you so kindly bestowed, I feel enabled to point with confidence and pleasure to the Council records, as affording the best proof of my efforts to do justice to your Ward, and to the citizens generally.

During a period extending over eight years of public service amongst you, in full appreciation of your spontaneous support, I may be permitted to add, that on all occasions, and at all hours, whenever and wherever my services have been required, I have readily and cheerfully endeavored to reciprocate the good feeling so liberally extended to me.

You may rest assured that, whether I continue to hold a seat at the Council Board or otherwise, I will always endeavor to co-operate with yourselves and your representatives, in supporting every measure having for its object the improvement and advancement of our prosperous city. Again thanking you,

I have the honor to remain,  
Your obedient servant,  
(Signed), JOHN CANAVAN,  
Toronto, November 28th, 1872.

#### TO THE ELECTORS OF THE Ward of St. David.

GENTLEMEN,

Having been urgently requested by a large number of influential friends and ratepayers to allow myself to be put in nomination for the office of Alderman for your Ward, and having ample time at my disposal to devote to the duties, I have acceded to their request and now beg to announce myself a candidate for municipal honors. If elected, I will do my utmost to fill the office with credit to myself and benefit to the City, and more particularly to the Ward of St. David.

Yours obediently,  
THOS. DAVIES.

St. Patrick's Ward.

#### TO THE ELECTORS OF ST. PATRICK'S WARD.

Your vote and interest are respectfully solicited for re-election as ALDERMAN for the year 1873.

JOHN KERR,

St. Andrew's Ward.

Your vote and influence are respectfully solicited for

FRANK RIDDELL,  
AS ALDERMAN FOR 1873.

The Election will take place on the first  
Monday in January, 1873.

EATON & CO.  
ARE NOW SHOWING  
15,000 YARDS OF  
WINCEYS,

At 8c, 10c, 15c, 20c, to 40c.  
These Goods are SPECIAL BARGAINS for WARM  
DRESSES, and at 2c to 5c per yard less than last Fall's  
Prices.

COME AND SEE CHEAP WINCEYS.

CORNER YONGE & QUEEN STREETS.