

record which displays such an outrageous attempt to make the will of the employee subservient to that of the employer as in the case I am about to lay before you, and which calls for the unqualified condemnation of all liberal-minded men and lovers of liberty. The case which I make reference to is the discharge of six men from the *Montreal Witness* printing office on account of their connection with the *Montreal Typographical Union*, No. 97. This contemptible sheet, better known as the "only religious daily," has long played the double game of professing to be the "working-man's paper," advising temperance, industry and economy, amongst the working classes, while it openly discountenanced all associations amongst them which might tend to ameliorate their condition; and practiced its temperance principles by making a keeper of an illicit groggery a prominent man in their establishment. A pupil of the school in which the Hon. Geo. Brown is tutor, it is in no way behind its instructor in either religious or political intolerance, but lacks what the former possesses in the way of sound sense.

The men discharged from this establishment (most of whom had served their time in the place) made no demand, either by sanction of the Union or individually, for either a reduction of the hours of labor, increase of pay, or alteration in the internal management of the office, their sole crime was that they did not think the same way as the proprietors of the *Witness*. Upon being discharged they were told that if they would sever their connection with the Union, they would still be kept on; but they, with the true spirit of men "who know their duties, but dare maintain their rights," indignantly spurned the offer, and departed to seek employment from men with less temperance and religion, and more liberal minds.

Now, Mr. Editor, it is for the working men of the Dominion to say whether such an outrage on the rights of freemen shall pass unnoticed. There is a time when "patience ceases to be a virtue," and this time has now come when the proprietors of a religious (!) organ attempt to turn the world back on its axis, and renew the days, "When each had his dungeon and racks for the poor, And a gibbet to hang a refractory boor."

Let the workmen of Canada awake from their lethargy, and by their united action show these individuals that such conduct is not to be tolerated in this age of civilization and this land of freedom. Let them assemble in their halls, throughout the length and breadth of this Dominion; let them resolve to sustain their brethren in the step they have taken; let them resolve not to permit the paper in their reading-rooms; not to buy or sell it; not to purchase of any man who advertises in it, and to take such other action as they may deem necessary, to show these individuals that they cannot with impunity run counter to public opinion.

JUSTICE.

HAMILTON.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

DEAR SIR,—I have copied the following from the *Glasgow Herald* of the 6th inst.:

"THE FIFTY-ONE HOURS MOVEMENT IN GREENOCK.—On Monday the workmen in Messrs. Caird & Co's. employment commenced on the new arrangement; and Messrs. Steele & Co's. workmen have appointed a deputation to wait on their employers and endeavour to have the hours of labour similarly arranged as in Messrs. Caird's yard; that is, from 6 a.m. till 5 p.m., with two meal hours, instead of from 7 a.m. till 5 p.m., with one meal hour as at present. The plumbers, gasfitters and brassfiners have also commenced work on the fifty-one hours system."

Bravo! Glorious old Scotland: the honored birth-place of many a noble reform, the nursing-mother of patriots and heroes, whose annals shine like the silvery surface of thine own mountain lakes on a calm summer eve, delighting the eye, enlarging the heart, and causing the rulers of earth to rejoice in the ever-changing beauties of thy mountain scenes. And we, the sons of toil, can rejoice also that humanity has gained much, very much, from the sorrows and sufferings of those whom Scotland is proud to call her noblest sons; would that all her sons were alike. But it is only when we find the firmness of the Scottish character tempered with discretion and guided by justice, that we see the patriot, the hero, and the friend of humanity; for alas for her, and for humanity, when any of her sons allow firmness to be swayed by passion, and guided by selfishness, we see only an obstinate, bungling blockhead, a disgrace to his native land, and a curse to mankind.

In a word, sir, the work of labor reform goes gloriously on in the Old Land; the capitalists there are redeeming the time. The year 1872 will shine forever as one of the brightest in its history.

How sad it is to turn from this pleasant

themo to the dark realities with which we are all surrounded in this young and what should be a prosperous and happy country; but alas for the selfish, obstinate, unpatriotic spirit that sways our mis-called reformers here; men whose only object is self-aggrandizement without regard to the future well-being or present prosperity of those whose labor is their only source of wealth; for take away the laborer and it needs no Joseph to interpret the capitalist's dream: the seven lean and ill-favored kine would soon eat up the fat and well-favored. What will our friends the Agents for Immigration say when addressing those men on the bank of the Clyde? Will they set before them the advantages they would enjoy by coming to Oshawa, where they could breathe an atmosphere filled with fine particles of wood, thereby bringing on the hollow cough, the fallow cheek, and an early grave; where men are refused liberty to quit one hour earlier, even when they offer to lose the time? Or will they represent the superior style of swearing there; where every doctrine in the confession of faith is fully represented. Or mayhap that they will tell the tale of a Hamilton employer who, when asked lately for an advance of pay, declared that a man who could put money into a savings bank, or build for himself a house, had too much already. This same employer a few years ago had not a dozen shirts to his back, but such is life in this fair young Dominion of ours. When will the sons and daughters of toil arouse themselves to the calls of duty, and seek to leave a noble example to their children. True, there may be a hard and a prolonged struggle, but let them only remember the words of this Oshawa employer, recorded by our worthy friend, Hether Jock, "It is a long lane that has no turn in it." Let them each canvas for the ONTARIO WORKMAN, and then they will, at least, be doing what in them lies to forward the cause of labor reform.

I remain yours,

WORKMAN.

CONVICT LABOR.

We continue the remarks of Col. A. S. Colyar on the above subject:

"But few, if any of the States, have the same chances to use this labor profitably without injuring the mechanics that we have. Iron and coal are in their incipency. I am employing more miners than all the other coal mines in the State, at least my company is supplying more coal than all the other mines, and I do not hesitate to say that now, this convict labor can be employed without the slightest conflict; indeed, the skilled miners which we have in Tennessee, would all be needed in opening mines and instructing the new labor."

"With some people the employment of convict labor to dig coal is regarded as an experiment; but having absolute control of the labor, and the convicts being generally stout able-bodied men, make it a certainty that the labor can be profitably used."

"In 1861 I took forty slaves to the coal mines which I am now working, and put them to digging coal. In a few months they were doing good service, and not one of the party failed in the effort to learn to dig coal. Miners soon come to prefer it to any other business, and beyond doubt, there is no class of laborers in the world who enjoy better health."

"Suppose the 600 convicts now in the penitentiary, or the 1,000 which will probably be there in two years, judging from the additions under our new system, were divided out and put to digging coal at the different mines in Tennessee, you would thereby make the supply of coal certain for all purposes to the whole people of the State who wanted to use it. You remove all danger and costs of strikes, which is a big item in the production of coal in this State as well as in Pennsylvania, all of which enters into the price already paid by the consumer, and the labor being a cheaper labor than can now be had, it would materially affect the price of this article—this article of almost universal consumption—and which the poor, as well as the rich, must have. By this means, instead of being the evil genius of the mechanic, you make the convict his greatest support."

"Instead of competing with him in making bedsteads and bureaus, hollow-ware and castings; indeed, instead of competing with him in the arts and crafts, and trades of life, you put him where he furnishes these classes with what they are compelled to have to carry on their business and warm their families."

"But if it is not deemed advisable to put the convict labor to digging coal, put it to making railroad iron. This is a business which can be carried on with but little complication, and needs only a small proportion of skilled men, and, like coal, is purely productive. Whatever is made by it is that much wealth added to the State."

There is no doubt this labor could be employed in making railroad iron.

"Since 1845 we have paid money enough to England and Pennsylvania for railroad iron to make Tennessee rich."

"Two years trial of convict labor in the mines, has proved the truth of all I said, and but for the lease made of the prison convict labor in the coal mines of Tennessee, we would soon harmonize convict labor with mechanical pursuits, making the former sustain the latter, and at the same time yield to the State a sum of money which would soon restore the lost school fund."

A CHEERFUL HOME.

A single word may disquiet an entire family for a whole day. One surly glance casts a gloom over the household; while a smile, like a gleam of sunshine, may light up the darkest and weariest hours. Like unexpected flowers which spring up along our path, full of freshness, fragrance and beauty, so the kind words, and gentle acts, and sweet dispositions, make glad the home where peace and blessing dwell. No matter how humble the abode, if it be thus garnished with grace and sweetness, with kindness and smiles, the heart will turn longingly toward it from all the tumults of the world, and home, if it be ever so homely, will be the dearest spot beneath the circuit of the sun.

And the influences of home perpetuate themselves. The gentle grace of the mother lives in her daughters long after her head is pillowed in the dust of earth; and fatherly kindness finds its echo in the nobility and courtesy of sons who come to wear his mantle, and to fill his place; while, on the other hand, from an unhappy, misgoverned and disordered home go forth persons who shall make other homes miserable, and perpetuate the sourness and sadness, the contentions, and strife, and trouble, they fly forth as vultures to rend their prey.

The class of men that disturb, and disorder, and distress the world are not those born and nurtured amid the hallowed influences of Christian homes; but rather those whose early life has been a scene of trouble and vexation, who have started wrong in the pilgrimage, and whose course is one of disaster to themselves and trouble to those around them.

EDUCATIONAL.

A cue to the troubles in Spain may be found in the fact that at the last census there were 5,000,000 men and 6,800,000 women, who could neither read nor write, leaving only 2,414,015 of the former and 715,906 of the latter who have attained these accomplishments. It must be a fearful task to govern this mass of ignorance, and no wonder that the changes in the Spanish Government are bewildering in their rapidity. Add to this an impoverished exchequer with a chronic deficit of millions every year, a credit almost ruined by the repudiation of just obligations, a war in which a foolish pride makes Spain unwilling to withdraw from, and which she is too poor to prosecute with vigor, and it will be seen that King Amadeus is sleeping on anything but a bed of roses.

AMERICAN.

Twenty-five thousand working girls were thrown out of employment by the Boston fire.

A man convicted of murder in Boston, and sentenced to be hanged there on Saturday, escaped from prison the previous evening, disguised in his wife's clothes.

A letter from Cuba mentions that the military engineers are constructing a fortified work sixty miles long, which will require a force of 5,000 troops to man it, for the purpose of effectually severing the communications of the insurgents.

A member of the Vermont Legislature has been fighting the old battle against secret societies, but not with the most encouraging result. After many ineffectual attempts, his bill abolishing the obnoxious organizations was brought to a vote, and, in a House of 242 members, 159 voted against it, and 35 for it. The rest happened to be out at the time.

A Boston man has invented a "pocket companion and guide to happiness," in the shape of a bottle made to look exactly like a cigar. On the case, or even when in the parlor sparkling your lips, and before you have time to ask whether smoking is objectionable, you bite off the end of the cigar (ha! ha!) and a drink of old rye corrugates your throat in a twinkling.

The sawmills of the Upper Ottawa are shutting down for the winter, and the companies are sending supplies up the river to carry on the winter operations, which bid fair to be as extensive as last year.

The WHITE HART, corner of Yonge and Elm Street, is conducted by Bell Belmont, on the good old English principle, which gives the greatest satisfaction to its numerous patrons. The bar is most tastefully decorated, and pronounced by the press to be the Prince of Bars. Under the entire management of Mrs. E. Belmont, who is always proud to attend to the customer's wants. A spacious billiard room, and attentive waiters, render the WHITE HART a popular place of resort. Ad

F. PEIRCE,

DEALER IN

Provisions, Cured Meats, Butter,

POULTRY, ETC.,

233 Yonge Street, Toronto,

(Opposite Louisa Street.)

Hams, Bacon, Pork, Sausages, Boiled Ham, and Rolled Beef, Lard, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Vegetables, &c., always on hand.

33-1e

TO MECHANICS AND OTHERS.

ST. JOHN'S TEA WAREHOUSE.

D. MACDONALD

Begs to inform his friends and the public that he has recently fitted up and re-arranged at considerable expense, the store

ON THE NORTH-WEST CORNER OF TERAULEY AND ALBERT STS.,

Where he has opened out with an extensive and well-assorted stock of

Fresh Groceries and Provisions,

WINES AND LIQUORS, of the Choicest Brands.

CHRISTMAS FRUITS,

Valencias, Seedless Sultanias, Layers, and other Fruits.

TEAS A SPECIALITY.

The Subscriber having had many years experience in the Tea Trade has, as a consequence, peculiar advantages in buying his Teas, and can therefore supply his customers with the

VERY BEST KIND OF TEAS

At Prices that will defy Competition. Parties wanting Teas would do well to call at the ST. JOHN'S TEA WAREHOUSE before purchasing elsewhere.

Remember the address: on the North-West Corner of Terauley and Albert Streets.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city. 33-1e

BALLS AND SUPPERS ATTENDED TO,

BY WILLIAM COULTER,

On the shortest notice, and in a manner as to give entire satisfaction. Home-made bread always on hand.

Remember the address—CORNER OF TERAULEY AND ALBERT STREETS.

33-oh

LAUDER & PROCTOR,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, ETC.

OFFICE:—Masonic Hall, 20 Toronto street.

A. W. LAUDER.

JAS. A. PROCTOR

33-hr

DAVID'S

COUGH BALSAM,

An infallible remedy for COUGHS, COLD, and all affections of the Lungs and Throat.

25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

JOSEPH DAVID,

Chemist, &c.,

170 King Street East.

32-1e

MECHANICS, LOOK OUT!!

Before purchasing your STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS BASKETS, &c., call and see the

Large and Well Assorted Stock,

AT

G. HOWSON'S,

239 Yonge Street.

The Daily Papers always on hand. 32-2e

TO MECHANICS.

S. C. JORY, PHOTOGRAPHER,

75 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

This is the place for Mechanics to get cheap pictures. All work done in the best style of the art.

31-oh

T. CLAXTON,

Importer and Dealer in

First-class Band Instruments,

Violins, English, German and Anglo-German Conchinas, Guitars, Flutes, Pipes, Bows, Strings, Instruction Books, &c.,

197 YONGE STREET.

Special attention given to repairing and tuning every description of Musical Instruments. 23-oh

M'CULLOCH & MORTON,

Beg to inform the public that they have purchased the business at one time carried on by the late

F. A. RATTRAY,

AT

220 YONGE STREET,

Where they are receiving a fresh supply of Teas, Sugars, and all goods usually kept in a

First-Class Grocery Establishment.

A call solicited.

CITY TEA MART, Corner Yonge and Albert Streets.

32-f

WM. WRIGHT,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS,

FRUIT, OYSTERS, &c., &c. &c.

227 Yonge Street, Toronto.

32-1e

EATON & CO.

WILL SHOW

ON FRIDAY, NOV. 22.

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.

29-1e

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

JANES & NEWCOMBE

Being determined to keep pace with the times, and to maintain their reputation for selling the

Cheapest First-Class Goods in Town.

WILL CONTINUE ALL THIS WEEK

A GRAND CLEARING SALE

OF THE WHOLE OF THEIR

Stock of Magnificent Goods

Consisting of Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Trimmings, Dress Goods, Black Goods, Cottons, Linens, Flannels, Blankets, Hosiery, Gloves, Gents' Furnishings, Millinery, Mantles and Shawls, at such reduced prices as will effect a speedy clearance,

HAVING RECENTLY MADE SOME

EXTENSIVE PURCHASES

At about HALF PRICE, their Stock will now be found one of the Largest, Finest, and Cheapest in the Dominion.

Particular attention is drawn to the following lines as samples of the general stock:

Heavy Ottoman Silk Reps, in all the new colors, at 90c, worth \$1.50.

All-wool French Reps, the best quality made, at 60c, worth 90c.

Handsome Figured Reps, at 45c, worth 70c.

All-wool French Satens at 60c, worth 80c.

Handsome Figured Satens at 30c, worth 50c.

A line of French Merinos at 50c, worth 75c

Beautiful Colored Glace Silks, all shades, at 90c, worth \$1.25.

Very Heavy Colored Gros Grains at \$1.40, worth \$2.

The balance of those Black Glace Silks at 70c, 87½c, and \$1, worth from \$1 to \$1.50.

Black Gros Grain Silks, at \$1.12½, \$1.25, \$1.45, and \$1.65 worth from \$1.65 to \$2.50.

Best Black Gros Grain Silks, including Bonnet's and other popular makes, from \$1.95 to \$4, worth from \$2.50 to \$5.

The Largest and Cheapest assortment of Laces in town! Maltese, Honiton, Brussels, Point, and Thread.

A very special lot of Heavy White Shootings at less than the wholesale prices—72-inch at 30c, worth 45c; 80-inch at 40c, worth 60c; other lines equally cheap.

The Finest Styles of Millinery in town at greatly reduced prices.

A Job Line of Mantles at from \$2 to \$10, worth from \$4 to \$15.

As these Goods were imported especially for the best Canadian Trade, and are marked down to such exceedingly low prices, they cannot fail to please everyone. No lady should make her purchases before examining our magnificent stock. An inspection is respectfully solicited.

JANES & NEWCOMBE,

RECENT HOUSE,

51 KING STREET EAST,

32-h



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, November, 1872.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 12 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner.

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