

CITY NEWS.

EATON & Co. will show to-day winceys at 5c. per yard less than last season's prices.

THE "QUEEN'S OWN BOUQUET" is an exquisitely fragrant perfume, prepared by Joseph Davis, chemist, King street east, Toronto.

A free fight took place in a boarding house on Shuter street, last Sunday. The approach of a guardian of the peace put the belligerents to flight.

JAMES McQUILLAN'S West End Furniture Warerooms will soon be opened in the new premises now being built at 258 Queen street west. See advertisement.

Two trains collided on the Grand Trunk Railroad, on the curve near Carleton, on Saturday last. The engine came to grief, and a number of cars were smashed.

R. MACKENZIE has one of the finest stocks of dolls, toys and fancy goods in the city. Intending purchasers will do well to call there before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the number, 364 1/2 Yonge street. See advt.

MR. WRIGHT'S GROCERY, 277 Yonge street, is one of the places we can recommend mechanics to deal at. The groceries and provisions at this store are of the very best description, and sold at reasonable prices. See advt.

PETLEY & DINEEN'S Great Silk Sale, at the "Golden Griffin," King street east, will be continued till the end of this week, therefore, we advise our fair readers to avail themselves, AT ONCE, of the opportunity now offered, of buying silks at the lowest prices that they have ever been sold for in Toronto.

A slight difficulty occurred on Saturday, between a party of coal-heavers, with Jerry Sheehan in command, and another party of workmen engaged in unloading a collier at one of the wharves. Jerry and his men determined to do that unloading themselves, until a policeman was sent for, and quiet was restored by the Sheehanites retiring.

DAVID'S COUGH BALSAM, for coughs, colds, shortness of breath, asthma, &c., is admitted to be, by all who have used it, an invaluable medicine. It operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, consequently causing a free expectoration. The charge is only 25 cents per bottle, and in most cases one bottle will effect a cure. See advertisement.

SATURDAY EVENING TEMPERANCE MEETING.—By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the third of the series of Temperance Meetings, under the auspices of the Toronto Reformation Society, will be held in the Temperance Hall, on Saturday evening next. The programme will be an interesting one, and we recommend our readers to favor the meeting with their presence. The object is good, and we hope there will be a large attendance.

MESSRS. McCULLOCH & MORTON have purchased the business formerly carried on by the late F. A. Ratray, at 220 Yonge street. We are confident that this new firm will be well patronized, as they have had a long experience in the grocery business, and are prepared to sell the very best teas, sugars, and all goods usually kept in a first-class grocery establishment. Our readers are invited to give this old established place of business a share of their patronage. See advertisement.

Communications.

OSHAWA.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

DEAR SIR,—Although I have not written for a length of time, it has not been for want of something to write about, but must be attributed to laziness on my part.

In a former letter I mentioned the fact of the Messrs. Gibbs, of the Oshawa Cabinet Company, having granted their employees an hour on Saturdays. At that time I expressed a doubt as to the hour still being granted after the elections, and the fact of its having been withdrawn since the last Saturday of October, shows that I was justified in doing so.

On the above mentioned Saturday the employees quit work as usual, at 5 o'clock, no notice having been given to the contrary; but the engine continued to run until 6 o'clock. The men were told "it was a long lane that had no turning," "there was a long winter before them," &c. The swearing in this establishment is done on strictly-Christian principles, and consist of simple and compound oaths, and probably, for originality cannot be surpassed in any other establishment.

The President of the Company has been elected an M.P. More's the pity for the working classes. By the way, how is it that we say such a one has been elected—no matter—although voters may have been bullied, brow-beaten or coaxed into voting for the party, it is all the same. Bands play "See the conquering hero comes," partisans cheer, and strong men weep with joy (whisky), as though the whole thing were genuine?

I am glad to state that the Messrs. Gibbs gave their employees a picnic in the beginning of September. Some dissatisfaction exists, however, in connection therewith. The day men only having been allowed

their day's pay, the piece-workers are naturally disappointed.

A number of workmen in this factory were discharged last Saturday, something which has not occurred for quite a length of time. Some have it that they were discharged as a warning to those who wish to quit work at 5 o'clock on Saturdays, although the men are willing to lose the hour, a statement having been made that (compound oath) the factory could be filled with men, in twenty-four hours, who would be glad to work till 6 o'clock on Saturdays. I have also heard, however, that they were discharged owing to dullness of trade.

In the above factory no method has yet been adopted for carrying off the dust from the machines, so that the machine hands may be said to be generally under a cloud. As regards the heating of the factory, with the exception of one part of it, where it is generally very cold, it may be said that it is temperately heated during the cold weather; ventilation, however, is imperfect.

Wages in some departments are low; in others medium wages are paid. A draw is given every Saturday, varying from \$4.00 upwards, the balance at the end of the month.

Great inconvenience is felt by the men, as they do not commence paying until after 6 o'clock on Saturdays. Of course, as men are so plentiful, there is no necessity to consult their feelings in the matter.

In conclusion, I may state that in the above as in too many establishments, man is looked upon as a thing out of which money is to be made. In my next I will endeavor to give the character, &c., of the Joseph Hall works.—Yours respectfully,

HEATHER JOCK.

Oshawa, Nov., 1872.

HAMILTON.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

DEAR SIR,—I suppose the Boston fire and Thanksgiving Day may be said to constitute the great events of the past week. Of the first, much has been said and written concerning the perishable nature of all material at present used for building purposes. Men stand silent with astonishment as they hear that granite melts before the flames of that conflagration like snow before a fresh wind. In the daily papers a question has been asked: "What substitute shall we find for building materials which have proved so frail, so utterly inadequate to resist the power of the flames?" This question, I believe, is about to be answered in Hamilton. An invitation has been placed in the hands of one of the leading insurance agents here, requesting him to arrange a meeting of insurance agents and merchants, at which it is intended to exhibit a section of a wall, floor and roof for warehouses, which the inventor purposes to submit to the severest test that fire can give a building, either external or internal. We shall watch the proceedings with interest, and send you word what the result will be.

Now a word or two on the Thanksgiving Day. No doubt it is very pleasant to have a holiday, and the pleasure is much enhanced if the day's pay is safe, thus adding profit to pleasure; but how does it feel when a man, or class of men, have a day of enforced idleness—in short, a direct tax—imposed upon them, without so much as a question being asked as to how they like it? I am anxious that this should be properly ventilated, and no doubt, sir, you will extend the usual indulgence to any of my fellow-workmen who will please answer the following questions:

1st. Has the Lieutenant-Governor in Council a right to impose a direct tax upon any class in Ontario? If so, when and where did he get such power to govern?

2nd. Has any body of clergymen in the Province of Ontario the right to legislate away the time of the working class by appointing a day in direct violation of the law of labor, which says: "Six days shalt thou labor and do all that thou hast to do?"

And lastly, Is it fair and just that those parties who thus deprive the working class of a day's wages should themselves escape the burden thus imposed upon others? How strongly the words of One who spake as never man spake come in here? He said: "Ye bind heavy burdens and grievous to be borne, and lay them upon men's shoulders, but ye yourselves will not touch them, no, not so much as with one of your fingers." And again, of old it has been said, "I hate robbery for a burnt offering." Now, sir, I hold that not only on one day, but on every day, should the lives and conversation of all men be a constant thanksgiving. I do not believe in a day set apart in order that a few non-producing gents should have an opportunity of airing their eloquence at the expense of the producing class.

Hoping to hear the opinion of some fellow-workman through your columns,

I remain, dear sir, yours,

WORKMAN.

CONVICT LABOR.

We clip the following important remarks upon the subject of convict labor, from a speech recently delivered by Col. A. S. Colyar, at Lebanon, Tenn.

"By encouraging immigration we can replace the capital lost by the war. Contrast the State of Tennessee with Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio; we have 45,000 square miles, Pennsylvania has 46,000 square miles, Ohio 40,000, and Massachusetts 7,000 square miles. Our lands are far superior to Massachusetts lands, and equally as good as Pennsylvania and Ohio lands.

Our lands are worth \$272,000,000, those of Pennsylvania are worth \$662,000,000, and Ohio \$666,000,000, while the 7,000 square miles in Massachusetts are worth \$123,000,000.

What makes this difference? The reason of the difference is, that Massachusetts has 138 people to the square mile, Pennsylvania has 63, Ohio 68, and we have 24. When Pennsylvania and Ohio had only 24 people to the square mile, the land of neither was valued at \$272,000,000. Now, if by immigration, we can enhance the value of our lands to \$600,000,000 or \$700,000,000, is not this the best speculation we can engage in; in other words, if we can sell \$300,000,000 worth of lands to the people of Ohio, Pennsylvania and other Western States, and still have \$300,000,000 worth left, would it not be a happy recapture of the capital we lost by the emancipation of our slaves. By a little effort we can get the immigration, because by collecting the statistics we can make a showing both truthful and captivating. Besides our agricultural products we can show resources that no State in the Union has. Pennsylvania has the coal, but brings her iron ore 1,200 miles. England is the only country yet fully developed that has both the coal and the iron in such abundance and varieties. Having both the coal and the iron, she has made the whole world tributary to her. She has built workshops and ships, and for a century collected the raw material of every country, and now no nation has such commercial power.

Last year the coal dug in England averaged 43,000 cars daily; 94 per cent. of it was used at home. With our advantage of coal, iron, copper, timber, climate and soil, now that our institutions are the same as Ohio and Pennsylvania, to suppose that the disparity in the price of lands will be kept up is as absurd as to suppose that water will not seek its level. A man in Ohio has 100 acres of land and a growing family; he can sell his land for \$10,000; he does not want to go to a new country, he can come here and buy 300 or 400 acres of as good land as his for the money. This he will do, and large numbers will make such changes. They will do this until in population and value of real estate the States are equal.

I have not time to pursue this interesting subject further.

The penitentiary is a subject deserving of much consideration, and which I will discuss, just here, which I had not intended.

It has cost us a vast deal of money, which the books show, but twice as much in the way of legislation which the books do not show. The practical workings of this institution since 1829, prove, if they prove anything, that the State cannot make the penitentiary self-sustaining as a workshop.

Why is it that five hundred men, over half of them mechanics, cannot be made to feed and clothe themselves? The answer is to be found in the arguments made on the other question, and this case but illustrates that argument, that business under the direction of Government does not pay. And it proves the necessity of removing from an institution of this kind all complication. Different trades, many pursuits, requiring much skill as well as careful superintendence, changes from one thing to another, with a heavy mercantile business to dispose of the goods, are all unfavorable to the success of such an institution.

But there is another argument in favor of a change equally forcible. This institution, which has cost the State so much money to run it, has well-nigh ruined the mechanics of Nashville, and materially affected them all over the State. Through this institution the State is breaking down all its mechanics—absolutely competing with all the mechanics in the State and impoverishing the State to break them down. None know better than the mechanics of Nashville how this competition affects them. Many of them are broken down by it, others are driven away, while many good mechanics are kept out of the State because they will not compete with convict labor.

Can this labor be profitably employed without coming in competition with the mechanic? I say, most unquestionably, yes. Tennessee must be a great iron State. She has an abundance of coal and iron, and at this time before we have fully embarked in the great business of iron and coal, which we will soon do, all this convict labor could

be employed—permanently fixed as laborers—either in digging coal or making railroad iron. In Pennsylvania and other States where there are great numbers of miners, the opposition would be so great that the experiment would be dangerous. This is the reason the convicts are not employed in the mines in Pennsylvania, but in most of the States this labor has been simplified as much as possible, and everywhere they are using this labor at the business which least affects the mechanics.

In many of the States they are taking this labor out and putting it to work on railroads, but this is found to be costly, and the convicts are insecure, because of the large number of guards it takes, and because of the constant moving from place to place.

IMPROVE EVERY OPPORTUNITY.

There are people in this world, who do not improve or appreciate the advantages or chances which are presented to them through life to better their condition. It is true, that there are many cases of misfortune, but nine-tenths of the failures are caused by people neglecting their business. Some seem to think that the world owes them a living, and they care very little how they get it. Some build castles in the air and figure out fortunes on paper, and will induce friends to assist them with cash to prosecute their gigantic enterprises, which through their neglect and shiftlessness comes to naught. Again and again they are assisted, with the hope that good fortune will attend them, and at least a part of their indebtedness be cancelled. The "castle builder" has many projects on foot, but seldom finishes or completes anything, and as he has become accustomed to live by the aid of friends, begins to think this is a universal world with the property owned in common. forgets that, it is his duty to himself as well as to his friends to try to succeed in well doing—forgetts that to attain wealth and respectability he must be honest, energetic and persevering—forgetts that which has been entrusted to his care is the property of his friends—forgetts that every man should get an honest living by industry—forgetts that he should save instead of squandering that which he has. Such a man should have a guardian appointed, who would see to it that he was placed to live with some steady old Quaker who would send him to school and compel him to do chores for his board.

THE THIRD OF THE SERIES.

OF

Saturday Evening Entertainments,

Under the auspices of the

TORONTO TEMPERANCE REFORMATION SOCIETY.

WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, 22nd INSTANT.

A good programme will be provided. All are invited. Seats free. No collection.

WEST END FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS.

JAMES McQUILLAN, FURNITURE DEALER.

258 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

Strict attention paid to repairing in all its branches. City Express delivery promptly executed. Household Furniture removed with greatest care. First-class Furniture Varnish always on hand. 32-4h

MECHANICS!

Look Out for Christmas Groceries.

JAMES A. SLOAN,

Begs to inform the readers of the ONTARIO WORKMAN that he has received his Christmas Fruits, and a large assortment of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, suitable for the Holiday Season.

Remember the Number

213 QUEEN ST. WEST.

McCULLOCH & MORTON,

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

F. A. RATRAY,

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.

WM. WRIGHT,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS.

227 FRUIT, OYSTERS, &c., &c. TEA

227 Yonge Street, Toronto.

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.

29-4c

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.

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 Repts, in all the new colors, at 98c, worth \$1.50.

All-wool French Repts, the best quality made, at 65c, worth 90c.

Handsome Figured Repts, 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, 87 1/2c, and \$1, worth from \$1 to \$1.50.

Black Gros Grain Silks, at \$1.12 1/2, \$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 Sheetings 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,

32-4

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,

257 The Daily Papers always on hand. 32-4c

Cheap Goods!

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE

IN THE CITY, FOR

Dolls, Toys and Fancy Goods,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

IS AT

R. MACKENZIE'S,

364 1-2 Yonge Street,

BETWEEN ELM AND WALTON STS

32-4

The Central Family Grocery,

COR. QUEEN AND TERAULEY STS

Offer great inducements to families and housekeepers in fresh

Family Groceries and Provisions,

Comprising Teas of high quality and good flavor, fresh ground Coffee several grades, Cocoa, Chocolate, New Raisins, New Currants, New Candied Peel, Crosse & Blackwell's Jams and Fruits, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Wyat's Pickles, etc., Canned Fruits, Corn, Peas, etc., Canned Lobsters, Salmon, Mackerel, Sardines.

A full stock of Provisions 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,

Brandy from \$1.50 to \$4 Sealot Brand,

Port Wine \$1.00 to \$4

Sherry Wine \$1.50 to \$3

Grape Wine \$1.00

Jamaica Rum \$1.50 to \$3

O. T. Gin \$1.50 to \$3

Holland Gin, J. D. Kuyper, a large stock of Bottled Liquors, Guinness and blood, Stout, Ale and Porter.

Cash traders would do well to give us a trial. Remember the place.

C. HUNTER.

32-4c