

something like 150 detached buildings, of every conceivable size and shape, ranging from the representation of peasant huts of the various nationalities to the pavilions of the Emperors, and there is also a reproduction of a section of the celebrated Alhambra Palace. The various productions on exhibition have been so often and so well described, that I feel it would be worse than folly for me to endeavor to furnish further information in that respect. Taken as a whole, the exhibition is, without question, the finest that has yet been held. As an evidence of the progress that has been made by the nations of the earth in manufactures, arts and sciences, it is certainly a grand and complete success; but I am sorry I cannot say as much of it in regard to what was generally considered its special and distinctive features,—that is, as furnishing an exhibition of the actual process of production from the raw to the manufactured article. In this respect, with one or two exceptions the exhibition is not even satisfactory. I have also heard that some patentees have not exhibited their latest improvements in some departments of machinery; because of their fear of having their inventions and improvements copied. In such matters the continentals do not maintain the highest reputation, as a simple case which occurred here a few days since pertinently demonstrates. Christy, the well known hat manufacturer, came to know of some firm in this city who were stamping their manufactures with his name. He brought them before the authorities, and the case being proved against them, they were somewhat heavily mulched. The fine was paid with a great deal of grumbling; their excuse, in substance being, that they had done the same thing for thirty years, and thought it very hard, that after so long a time, anybody should make a fuss about it.

Many of the streets here, especially in the newer portions of the city, are very wide and straight, some nearly 200 feet wide and well paved, with stone paving, but when you go into the old, or city proper, there they are narrow and tortuous in the extreme. They have a most curious way of watering the streets here, the water barrels are similar to many with which you are familiar, but in place of the distributing pipes at the end they have a length of hose of some six feet attached to the barrel, and at the end of this is a huge, heavily pierced watering pot head, fixed on to the hose just above this is a rope, and by this means the head is swung from side to side by a man who follows the cart. You can easily understand the amount of unnecessary labor that is expended by this system; but I suppose it was so done by their predecessors, and that is sufficient why it should be followed out by the present generation.

We were just in time to see the "lion" of the continent, the Shah. We arrived the day he made his one visit to the Exposition I was somewhat astonished to find how little commotion his presence made. The streets through which he passed was little more than usually crowded, and there was not the slightest attempt at popular demonstration. This was very different from the receptions he received in England, from what I heard, and I am very much inclined to think that in this respect the Austrians have shown their good sense. The fetes given by the Court in his honor were but few in number, merely consisting of a reception at the Luxemburg palace, a grand dinner at Schonbrunn, the summer residence of the Emperor—a gala representation at the opera, a military review, and, the closing one, a dinner and illumination at Schonbrunn. The latter was without a doubt a fine spectacle, but neither so extensive nor brilliant, as I expected to see. The Shah made but few visits to the city, and it is said the reason why he kept so quiet was his mortal fear of the cholera. At his reception at Luxemburg he remarked, "Vienna is a very fine city, I have no doubt, these houses look very beautiful in front, but I am very sure there are many bad places behind them. I'll tell you how I know, I smell." Some one present ventured to remark that Vienna was a very old city. "Yes," said the Shah, quickly, "but because a thing is old it is no reason why it should not be clean." Certainly the Shah has good foundation for his remarks for more abominable odors that daily offend one's nostrils can hardly be imagined.

Speaking of cholera, there are a good many "long stories" about as to its extreme prevalence here. With the excessive heat we have had, the almost entire absence of anything like proper drainage, and above all the recklessness of the diet that is shown by very many people, leaves no room for surprise that cholera should exist to a certain extent; but certainly it is not at all so prevalent as many rumors from abroad leads one to infer. So far, but few direct cases have come to my knowledge.

On our way here the most absurd rumors

were about as to the exorbitant rate of living, etc., but actual experience has proved that these rumors were equally as false and unfounded as the canards about cholera. It is well known that at any time hotel living in Vienna is in advance of other continental cities, and it is natural to expect, taking into account the large influx of visitors, that some advance should be made in the charges; and I was therefore greatly surprised when the actual facts of the case were known. The charges at a first-class hotel are little, if any, in advance of similar establishments in London, and it is quite possible to live here very comfortably as cheaply as could be done in Toronto. You can get a very good room at the hotels for two florins and a half per day (equal to 5s. 6d.) and meals average from one to two florins (2s. 6d. to 4s.). Articles in the stores are cheaper than they could be obtained with you.

The distribution of prizes takes place next Monday, and I have heard that England takes quite a large number. America will I presume, have her share, as her exhibition of machinery, though not very extensive, is very good. Wanzor, of Hamilton, who has some machines on exhibition, will receive two medals.

I had intended to make some allusion to what strikes a stranger, as one of the many peculiarities of the country,—I refer to the "beer gardens," but as I have probably already passed the bounds of prudence in the space occupied I shall leave that for a future occasion.

Communications.

THAT "NOT UNFAIR OFFER."

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

SIR,—That your article on "Exclusive Legislation" should have been regarded by some as treading rather heavily upon the toes of a certain class of Unionists, is not at all surprising, and that our esteemed friend and co-worker Mr. Levesley, fourth Vice President of the International Union of the Machinists and Blacksmiths, should come to the rescue is least of all astonishing,—when his devotedness to the interests of his union during his brief connection with it, is taken into consideration, a characteristic which,—when displayed in the conduct of any unionist, we delight to honor. His grumbling, however, about the matter contained in your article, being at "variance with THE WORKMAN'S usual course," is a feeling with which I have no sympathy, because I have always been disposed to admire the impartiality that has invariably characterized your dealings with the deliberations of our Trades Societies. Your readers would a few weeks ago, notice an article in your columns under the heading "Disgraceful," which contained a sharp and vengeful attack upon the Amalgamated Engineers' Executive, for an alleged inconsistency in connection with one of its decisions, with the nature of which your readers are already familiar. Notwithstanding the strong tendency of the article alluded to, to kindle feelings of indignation in the minds of the more sensitive of our members, for the simple reason that the real facts of the dispute seemed to be for the time concealed, and the picture of the Executive's misdemeanor painted in the ugliest possible coloring. Our members, however, had sufficient faith in the candor of the WORKMAN, and refrained from instant retaliation; conduct which was fully rewarded by the promptitude with which publicity was given by the WORKMAN, to the correct nature of the issue, when the details were put into its possession.

If your correspondent has undertaken to calm down the stormy elements contained in the resolution which formed the subject of your comments, he will find he has enough to do without finding fault with the course pursued by a journal, which has always endeavored to deal out simple justice to all. If this resolution is the sort of music to which the members of the A. E. are to be invited to march, into the desirable Amalgamation with the M. and B. Union, I am afraid that its stirring strains will sound rather harshly upon the well trained ear of an organization, which seeks to spread its benign influence over, and afford shelter and protection to every member of our craft, wherever he is to be found on earth's wide domain; industriously plodding on in life's toilsome way, without regard to creed or nationality. Probably I will take occasion to refer to this piece of legislation in a future issue.

"The Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union," says your correspondent, "makes a not unfair offer," to the Amalgamated—consider it ye members of the Amalgamated—instead of contributing one dollar a month, you will only be required to contribute fifty cents, while your sick pay will be double what it is now, whereas the members of the M. & B. Union agree on the event of their going to England—to

pay double the contributions and only to receive half the relief which their own Society offers. Prodigious generosity! how noble! How self-sacrificing! and how benevolent! What a contrast is this "not unfair offer" to the spirit of that resolution adopted the other day, without debate, by an Industrial Congress composed of American Trades Unionists, against "a party of mechanics, known by the name of the Amalgamated Engineers, which are detrimental to the Machinists and Blacksmiths International Union." It was once my privilege to hear the president of the M. & B. Union intimate to a Toronto audience that, while the members of his Society had only to pay one half the dues of the Amalgamated, the sick benefit was double. I wondered then, and have continued to wonder ever since, how it is, that in the face of such inducements the Amalgamated presumes to plant its "detrimental" roots on America's tender soil; and more amazing still that this same Amalgamated, with its "headquarters in England," should continue to extend its influence, increase its membership, and add to the number of its branches every year on the American continent.

Surely this "offer" has been inadvertently made. The M. and B. Union has not counted the cost. If otherwise, a gross misunderstanding exists somewhere, and the sooner it is cleared up the better. I would commend your correspondent kindly to communicate to the public all the benefits presented by the M. and B. Union to its members for their twenty-five cents a fortnight, and I will undertake to furnish a fair account of the relief afforded to the members of the Amalgamated in return for their twenty-five cents a week.

Regretting such an extensive encroachment on your space I will, in closing, refer your correspondent to an article in your issue of the 28th August, entitled a "Princely Trade Union," and it may happen that he will discover what I hope to be able to show, that the members of the Amalgamated Engineers receive other, and as important relief, as the sick benefit is.

I am, yours etc.,
AMALGAMATED.

Toronto, Sep 9th. 1873.

THE BOILERMAKERS AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS.

Mr. R. Knight, the General Secretary of this society, says:—

"The progress we have made this quarter, from a financial point of view, is beyond the expectation of the most sanguine of our members, as we have made a saving on the quarter of £3,554 3s. 7d., making our present accumulated capital £31,688 7s. 11d.; and with sound principles and good management, with past progress and present position, we have reason to hope for a still brighter future. Much has been done; all has not been done. Our members understand the principles of this society, and they value its benefits, and we have a right to expect from them an advocacy of these principles, and a large increase to our numbers will be the result. The watchword in the future must be co-operation—not clumsy or futile, but wise, foreseeing, energetic, untiring, and invincible co-operation. Let us clearly make up our minds that our work is not done, and that no pause or halt is to occur until our beloved society is really second to none. Great has been our progress in the past; but having a platform stronger and more solid than we have ever yet had to stand upon, we expect still greater things in the future."

"The increase to our members this quarter has been 285, making a total of 12,333 members on the 30th of June. We have also opened one new lodge at Loughborough, in Leicestershire. No doubt the officers and members of some of our new lodges have opposition to contend against; but we would ask them to persevere in their duty, remembering that we cannot accomplish much without a struggle, and that you have a strong society, who are always ready to assist you if you should require it."—*See Hiv.*

TRADES' DEMONSTRATION IN EDINBURGH.

On Saturday, the 23rd ult. a great trades demonstration against the Criminal Law Amendment Act took place in Edinburgh. Representatives of about forty crafts from Edinburgh, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, Greenock, Paisley, and numerous other towns came forward on the occasion, and the expectation of an imposing, pageant at the same time attracted to the city many thousands of visitors. The trades met in Bruntsfield Links, whence they marched with bands and banners, emblems of their crafts, and appropriate mottoes and devices, forming an imposing procession about two miles in length. It was estimated that nearly 16,000 workmen took part in the

procession, which was witnessed by vast crowds of spectators, no less than 40,000 of whom had been conveyed to Edinburgh by special trains from all parts of the country. The procession marched through the principal streets of the city to the Queen's Park, where, at four platforms, as many different sets of speeches were delivered, by prominent trade unionists against the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the Master and Servant Act, and the Law of Conspiracy. Resolutions calling upon the Government to repeal the Criminal Law Amendment Act and amend the other laws complained of, and pledging workmen to support only those candidates at the coming election who would vote in the direction indicated, were unanimously adopted. In the course of the proceedings the railing of one of the platforms gave way and one fell altogether, but fortunately, though several persons were bruised and scratched, no very serious injury seems to have been sustained.

HOURS OF LABOR AND WAGES IN GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

According to the annual report of the Glasgow United Trades' Council, the following are amongst the trades represented at the council, with their hours of labor and wages:—Glasgow Chair and Cabinetmakers' Association: hours of working, 51 a week; wages, 28s.; overtime at the rate of time and quarter.—Glasgow Carpenters' Association: 84 hours; 24s.—Associated Carpenters and Joiners: 51 hours; 7d. an hour; overtime, time and half.—Associated Iron-moulders of Scotland: 51 hours.—Amalgamated Lathers and Lathplitters of Scotland: 51 hours; 6d. an hour; overtime, time and quarter.—United Operative Masons of Scotland: 51 hours a week, or nine hours a day; 7d. an hour.—Associated Plumbers of Glasgow and Suburbs: 51 hours; 7d. an hour.—Glasgow Operative Pump, Boot and Slipper Makers: 70 hours; 28s. a week.—Glasgow and West of Scotland Saddlers and Harness Makers' Association: 51 hours; 24s. a week; overtime, first five hours time and quarter, after that, time and half.

READY MONEY.

Keep ready money on hand if you can. No matter if it is only a little sum. If it is only sufficient for the current expenses, it is a great convenience, to say the least. Any one who has tried and compared the credit with the cash system, will readily admit the correctness of the above remark. When you buy for cash you generally get things cheaper—get better weight and measure, and all the favors the dealer can extend to his patrons. On the chronic credit system, the matter is usually reversed. If you try to avoid credit by borrowing, you improve matters very little, if any. Hence we give this advice, "Turn an honest penny" whenever you can, and always have sufficient money on hand to meet your small engagements.

Books, Pamphlets, Posters, Handbills, and Job Printing of every description, executed at the ONTARIO WORKMAN office.



PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That conformably to the clauses of the Act 36 Vic., cap. 9, the following timber limits will be offered for sale at public auction at the House of Parliament, in this city, on the 21st day of October next, subject to the conditions below, namely:

Comprising 565 square miles in the county of Gaspé, 950 in that of Rimouski, 25 in that of Saguenay, and 64 in the county of Temiscouata.

Those situate in the three counties first mentioned are at an average distance of 5 miles from the coast of the river and Gulf Saint Lawrence, and watered by good navigable streams, viz: the Dartmouth, Malbaie, Sainte Anne, Cap Chat, Grand Matane, Petit Matane, Metis, Blanche and Tartigue, &c., &c.

Those situate in the county of Temiscouata, are watered by the Cabano, tributary of Lake Temiscouata, and the Blue River tributary of Saint Francis, both flowing into the Saint John's.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The above timber limits at their estimated area, more or less, to be offered at the upset price of four dollars per square mile, for the Gaspé, Rimouski and Saguenay agencies, and six dollars per square mile for the Grandville agency.

The timber limits to be adjudged to the party bidding the highest amount of bonus.

The bonus and first year's rent of two dollars per square mile to be paid in each case before the sale is over.

These timber limits to be subject to the provisions of all similar regulations now in force and which may be enacted hereafter.

Plans exhibiting these timber limits will be open for inspection at the Department of Crown Lands, in this city, and at the Agents' Office for these localities, from this day to the day of sale.

F. FORTIN,
Commissioner,
Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 12th August, 1873.



Welland Canal Enlargement.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Welland Canal," will be received at this office until noon of SATURDAY, the EIGHTEENTH day of OCTOBER next, for the construction of Fourteen Locks and fourteen regulating Weirs, a number of Bridge Abutments and Piers—the excavation of the Lock and Weir Pits—the intervening Reaches, Raceways, etc., on the new portion of the WELLAND CANAL, between Thorold and Port Dalhousie.

The work will be let in sections, six of which, numbered respectively 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, are situated between Port Dalhousie and St. Catharines' Cemetery, and three (numbered 12, 13 and 14) extend from the northern side of the Great Western Railway to near Brown's Cemetery.

Tenders will also be received for the enlargement and deepening of the prism of the present Canal between Port Robinson and the Aqueduct at Welland; work to be let in sections, each about a mile in length.

Tenders are also invited for the completion of the deepening and enlargement of the Harbor at Port Colborne.

Specifications of the work, can be seen at this Office, on and after THURSDAY, the TWENTY-FIFTH day of SEPTEMBER instant, where printed forms of Tender will be furnished. A like class of information relative to the works north of Thorold, may be obtained at the Resident Engineer's Office, Thorold; and for works at and above Port Robinson, Plans, &c., may be seen at the Resident Engineer's Office, Welland.

All Tenders must be made on the printed forms supplied, and to each must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the due fulfillment of the contract.

This Department does not however bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 4th Sept., 1873.

74-r

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TORONTO POST OFFICE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Heating New Post Office, Toronto," will be received at this office until Thursday, the 11th day of September next at noon, for heating apparatus, required for the New Post Office, now being erected.

Specifications, Plans, etc., can be seen at this Office, also at the office of Henry Langley, Esq., Architect, Jordan Street, Toronto, on and after Friday, the 5th instant, where all necessary information can be obtained.

The signatures of two solvent and responsible parties willing to become sureties for the due fulfillment of the work, to be attached to each tender.

The Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 2nd September, 1873.

74-s



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 7th day of July, 1873.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th section of the Act 31 Vic., Chap. 6, intitled "An Act respecting Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Fort Williams, in the County of Cornwall, Nova Scotia, and the same is hereby constituted and erected into an Out Port of Customs with warehousing privileges, and placed under the Survey of the Collector of Customs of the Port of Cornwall.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk Privy Council.

July 26, 1873.

MUSICAL HALL,

177 YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

VIOLINS AND VIOLIN STRINGS,

The Best and Cheapest in the City.

J. F. DAVIS,

The well-known Violinist.

JAMES BANKS,

AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,

45 Jarvis, Corner of King Street East.

Mechanics can find useful Household Furniture of every description at the above Salerooms, cheaper than any other house. Cooking and Wash Stoves in great variety.

SALEROOMS:

45 and 46 Jarvis, Corner of King St. East.

Furniture Bought, Sold, or Exchanged.

58-10

EATON'S

NEW

DRESS GOODS!

We show to-day a choice lot of French Goods, in checked, plaid, and striped material—all the newest shades and colors. A job lot of Black Laines, at 10 per yard—a bargain.

CORNER YONGE & QUEEN STREETS

COME AND SEE THEM TO-DAY

58-40