

# Ontario Workman.

THE EQUALIZATION OF ALL ELEMENTS OF SOCIETY IN THE SOCIAL SCALE SHOULD BE THE TRUE AIM OF CIVILIZATION.

VOL. I.

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## Labor Notes.

Lack of water has stopped all the factories in the valley of Virginia.

The pie bakers of New York have formed a company with a working capital of \$300,000.

Nearly three thousand women are engaged in a boot and shoe making in Philadelphia.

The Tailors' Union of New York has voted \$1,000 to assist the tailors on strike in Philadelphia.

The carpenters of Chicago have commenced the work of reorganization in good earnest. They recently held a grand mass-meeting at Turner Hall, West 12th street.

Four thousand bricklayers went out on strike in Chicago on Monday, for eight hours a day. The carpenters' strike continues with no prospect of settlement. The city is quiet, notwithstanding the large numbers of unemployed persons on the street.

Last week the order of American Mechanics made a very imposing display in the city of New York. They marched in procession several thousand strong, accompanied by numerous bands of music and many banner with appropriate mottoes.

The *Workingman*, Nashville, hoists the name of Andy Johnson for Congress, and says:—"There is not a page in the history of Andrew Johnson's long political life which is not embellished with acts demonstrative of his fidelity to the interests of the poor and oppressed."

Nomads are particularly requested to avoid Louisville for some time to come. The city is full of men—no empty benches—and the Unions are making arrangements to better their condition. Nomads will also remember that Chicago can dispense with their presence just now.—*Coopers' Journal for September.*

The workmen employed in the phosphate mines of Messrs. Floerstein & Schott, in North Burgess, struck for higher wages on Monday last, and mining operations there are in consequence in *statu quo*. The men were getting on an average about a dollar a day and their board, which the Company's agents, Messrs. Anthony & Evans, thought quite sufficient, and which they determinedly refused to advance.

For more than three weeks 4,000 potters have been locked out at Longton, the Potteries. The saucer-makers struck for an increase of wages to the extent of 50 per cent. The employers refused to concede such an advance, or to discuss the question, as it was prematurely raised, being three months before the customary hiring time. As the saucer-makers would not give way, the china manufacturers determined not to allow any work to be done in the clay departments, the result being that turners, throwers, and oven men have been deprived of work. A novel feature of the unhappy dispute is that the men of the clay branches have just issued a protest against the saucer makers, condemning their action as being unreasonable, and their demands as too great and ill-timed.

## CANADIAN.

Belleville is talking about introducing street cars.

The early closing movement has again been inaugurated in Ottawa.

A very serious epidemic known as catarrhal fever has broken out among the horses in Hamilton and neighborhood. The veterinary surgeons are kept busily at work.

Through the exertions of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, the Corporation of Quebec has caused water-troughs to be placed in all the pens in the cattle market.

CHEESE FAIR.—A Provincial cheese fair is announced to be held at Belleville, under the management of the Ontario Dairyman's Association, on the 15th and 16th of this month.

The Northern *Advocate* is responsible for

the following:—"Mr. George W. Sibbald, of Gravenhurst, on Friday last, captured a speckled trout in the flume of his mill, which measured 22 inches in length, and weighed 4½ pounds."

A large number of the young men of Montreal are leaving business and going West to learn farming. Some of them are possessed of considerable means, and intend purchasing farms in Ontario and the Western States. Some are going to Colorado.

On Monday last a man named McCan, employed in the Oakville saw-mill, met with a shocking accident, one of his hands having been completely severed from the arm. A man named Ripson lost his arm at the saw-mill of M. Allridge, Waterdown, on the same day.

A terrific hail-storm passed over Meadowvale on Sunday evening, accompanied by thunder and lightning, and hail-stones which measured four and a-half inches in circumference. All the windows in the village exposed to the west are more or less broken. The unpicked fruit throughout the country which the storm passed over will be very much injured.

The London *Advertiser* offers the following advice to its readers:—"If you meet Ann L. Brady, as she calls herself, and feel like putting your hand in your pocket and giving her ten dollars, don't do it, even though she tells you that her seven children were burned up in the Chicago fire, and that she has a cough which is taking her rapidly to the grave. She is an imposter, and never lived in Chicago, or had any children at all."

A man named Williams, a brakeman employed on the Great Western Railway, arrived in Hamilton about two years ago, and represented himself as a single man, while at the same time he had a wife and daughter in England. Since he has been here he accumulated considerable property, and took unto himself a second wife, and lived comfortably with her. Yesterday wife No. 1 and grown up daughter arrived here without his knowledge, and proceeded to her husband's house, when she was surprised to find that he had married another woman.

## AMERICAN.

Cattle are dying off at a rapid rate in Appanoose County, Ia., with Texas fever.

Fruit is so plentiful in Tennessee that even the hogs are tired of it.

Another Illinois woman has kindled her fire with kerosene oil, and left ten orphan children.

Dan Rice, the showman, has sued the Ohio Railroad Company now for \$30,000, on account of damages sustained by his show, which was recently thrown from the track near Tiffin.

The marriage of two dwarfs took place at Springfield, Ohio, lately. The bridegroom stands three feet ten inches high, and the bride nearly an inch taller.

Workmen in clearing away the debris at the Lunatic Asylum found the bodies of Miss Walter, Benj. Burgess, and an iron puddler of Newburg. Two other persons are still missing.

Stanley has closed an engagement with Frederick Rallman, of New York, to deliver one hundred lectures in America for fifty thousand dollars, beginning in November at Steinway Hall.

The recent storm on the lakes proved very disastrous to the shipping and occasioned a terrible loss of life. Many stories are told by the survivors of different wrecks of the hardships and perils passed through before being rescued, some of which are almost incredible. The fact that thirty dead bodies have been washed ashore on a short strip of beach on Lake Huron shows that the aggregate loss of life must have been very large.—*Buffalo Express.*

A riot occurred about ten o'clock on Monday night, on the corner of Fifth street and Broadway, Cincinnati, between a fourth ward Greeley torch-light procession and some colored people, in which fifty to seventy-five shots were fired, and several

persons wounded, but none, so far as heard of killed. The accounts of the affair, by eye-witnesses, are very conflicting, and it is almost impossible to obtain reliable particulars.

## THE USE OF PAPER.

HATS, SLIPPERS, CAR-WHEELS, BOATS AND WAGGONS MADE OF PAPER.

When Evans began to make collars his attention was at once drawn to a subject which had long occupied the mind of his predecessor, Walter Hunt, and the pursuit of which had led to some of Hunt's most persevering experiments. This subject was the discovery of a practicable mode of making a tough, long-fibre paper which would not require linen or muslin as a strengthener. Notwithstanding Hunt's failure, Evans became satisfied that such a paper could be made, and in connection with the Messrs. Crane, well known paper-makers of Dalton, Mass., he began a series of experiments which resulted in the production of a sheet of paper combining all the qualities of thickness, toughness, pliability, fineness, smoothness and color. This paper, as made on a cylinder machine, is produced by running off three sheets of pulp, and uniting them while in the wet or pulp state by passing the sheets together between pressure rollers. By this mode the fibres of the middle sheet are made to interweave or interlock with those of the outer ones, so as to form an almost homogeneous sheet, quite unlike what is produced by pasting together several sheets of finished paper, as in the manufacture of Bristol board or pasteboard. This description of fine thick paper, of long fibre, is claimed to be an entirely new article, as distinct in its character, when compared with other paper, as vulcanite rubber is when compared with the old rubber goods. It is maintained, also, that not only is this paper in itself patentable, but likewise any article made therefrom.

## THE WONDERFUL USES OF PAPER.

The fact that three sheets of pulp could be thus combined led Mr. Crane and others to conclude that the sheets of pulp might be almost indefinitely multiplied and sheets of paper of nearly any required strength produced. Experiment proved the correctness of their reasoning, and soon after Mr. Evans procured his patent for collars made of this paper, a patent was issued for hats similarly made, by consolidating successive sheets of the paper in moulds of the desired shape, which afforded imitations of straw braids. This was followed by patents for paper slippers, paper belting for machinery, equal in toughness to the strongest English sole leather; paper boats, admirable as hunting and pleasure boats, and unrivalled in strength, lightness and swiftness, for racing purposes; paper cans and wood encased barrels for holding and transporting petroleum and benzine, which are superseding all others; paper sweat-linings for hats; paper horse-collars, as enduring as ox-yokes; paper waggon and carriage bodies, paper lambrequins or valances, imitating elegant tapestry and many other novelties of similar character.

All these articles are manufactured of paper substantially the same in its mode of production as that first obtained and used by Evans in his manufacture of paper collars. A very large amount of capital is now embarked in the manufacture of paper of this description and the various articles made therefrom. The multiplicity of these articles bids fair to rival that of the useful and novel products of hard rubber, while in their dissimilarity and fitness for opposite uses they present the most striking contrasts. What, for instance, affords a greater contrast than a fine embossed paper collar for ladies' wear, imitating the richest embroidery, and almost as delicate in pattern and fabric as lace, and a solid paper waggon body, or paper rolls for rolling metals, which are so hard that if two of them are placed close together and a tenpenny nail passed between them, it emerges as flat and thin as a sheet of writing paper, leaving not the slightest mark or impression upon its rolls.

Nearly all the articles which we have mentioned are now manufactured largely, the paper being procured chiefly from mills in Massachusetts, but also from mills in Northern New York and in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

## BEWARE OF THE SPARE BED.

A correspondent of the *Health Reformer* says:

In our itinerant life we have suffered much by sleeping in beds that were not daily used. Beds that are not daily exposed to the air and sunlight will gather dampness. And there are but very few who understand the necessity of having the sun and air come frequently into their sleeping-rooms, that bed and bedding may be kept perfectly dry and free from impurities.

Beds that have been left unused for days, and even weeks, in the damp season of the year are dangerous to the health and life of those who sleep in them. When visitors are expected, the parlor stove may be for the first time set up, and a fire kindled in it, and the parlor bedroom opened. And this is considered sufficient preparation to make the friends comfortable. But the bed and bedding, if not carefully separated, and aired, are not safe for any one to use.

I have had very afflicting experience in sleeping in damp beds. I slept with my infant two months old in a north bedroom. The bed had not been used for two weeks. A fire was kindled in the room; this was considered all that was necessary. Next morning I felt that I had taken cold. My babe seemed to be in great pain when moved. His face began to swell, and he was afflicted with erysipelas of the most aggravated form. My dear babe was a great sufferer for four weeks, and finally died, a martyr to the damp bed.

A few weeks after I accompanied my husband to fill appointments in several places. In four of these places we had the misfortune to be assigned the spare beds in rooms opening from the parlor. The stove was set up in the parlor adjoining these bedrooms the very day we were expected. Dampness had entered every part of these unheated, unventilated rooms. The windows had not been raised, and were carefully covered with paper curtains, and outside of these drapery, and the blinds were carefully closed. The air had not been permitted to circulate freely through the house, and the precious sunlight was excluded as though it was an enemy. Why was there need of windows at all when they were not used? It would have saved expense to have made these houses without windows. Our good-hearted friends received us cordially, and we should have enjoyed our visit, had it not been for the dreaded spare bed.

At the first two places we visited, we took severe colds by sleeping in their damp, unused beds, and we suffered greatly with the rheumatism; but tried to fill our appointments. In the third damp bed, we lay nearly two hours trying to get warm; but the clothing was literally wet. We were under the unpleasant necessity of calling our friends; for we felt that it would be positively fatal to life and health to remain in that damp bed. Our friends cheerfully renewed their fires, and the bedding was removed from the bed and thoroughly dried.

We returned from that journey and exposure to suffer for months. I feared that I should be a cripple for life. My husband was afflicted with pain in the chest and lungs, and he had a severe cough for months. After three months of almost helpless suffering, and careful treatment, by the mercy of God, I was able to walk.

We have been exposed in our late journeys to "death in the spare bed." We have taken colds which have settled upon the lungs, causing soreness of the flesh. Since our fears have been aroused we have been careful, and have been under the necessity of close questioning in regard to our beds. In some cases, we have removed the bed clothing and have dried it by the

fire before we ventured to sleep. This may have given the impression that we were particular and perhaps notional. We own that we are particular. We value life which God has preserved, by a miracle of his mercy, from the death in the spare, damp, and mouldy beds.

In the case of all these beds, where the air has not circulated through the rooms daily, the bedding should be removed and thoroughly dried by the fire, before being slept in. Sleeping rooms should have the windows raised every day, and the air should circulate freely through the rooms. The curtains should be drawn from the windows. The blinds should be fastened back and the blessed sunlight should thus be invited in, to brighten and purify every bedroom in the house.

## SIR HENRY SYDNEY'S ADVICE TO HIS SON.

"Since this is my first letter that ever I did write to you, I will not that it be empty of some advices which my natural care of you provoketh me to wish you to follow. Let your first action be the lifting up of your mind to Almighty God by hearty prayer; and feelingly digest the words you speak in prayer with continued meditation of Him to whom you pray, and of the matter for which you pray. And do this at an ordinary hour, whereby the time itself will put you in remembrance to do that which you are accustomed to do at that time. Be humble and obedient to your master; for unless you frame yourself to obey others, and feel in your own self what obedience is, you shall never be able to teach others to obey you. Be courteous and affable to all men, with diversity of reverence according to the dignity of the person. There is nothing that winneth so much, with so little cost. Use moderate diet, so as after your meat you may find your wit fresher and not duller, your body more lively, and not more heavy than before. Give yourself to be merry, for you degenerate from your father if you find not yourself most able to do anything when you be most merry. But let your mirth be ever void of all scurrility and biting words to any man, for a wound given by a word is often harder to be healed than that which is given by a sword. Be rather a hearer, and bearer away of other men's talk, than a beginner and procurer of speech. If you hear a wise sentence or an apt phrase, commit it to your memory. Let never oath be heard to come out of your mouth, nor word of ribaldry; detest it in others, so shall custom make to yourself a law against it. Be modest in every assembly, and rather be rebuked by light fellows for maidenly shamefastness than by your sad friends for pert boldness. Above all things tell no untruth. No, not even in trifles. Study and endeavor to be virtuously occupied. So shall you form such a habit of well doing, that you shall not know how to do evil. Remember, my son, the noble blood you are descended of by the mother's side, and think that only by virtuous life and good actions, you may be an ornament to that illustrious family." His mother was Mary, eldest daughter of the Duke of Northumberland. At the time of Philip's birth, she was mourning the death, on the block, of her father, her brother Robert, and his wife, the Lady Jane Grey. To the letter of Sir Henry Sidney a postscript was added by this excellent woman:—"Your noble and careful father hath taken pains, with his own hand, to give you in this his letter, so wise, so learned, and most requisite precepts for you to follow with a diligent and humble, thankful mind, as I will not withdraw your eyes from beholding and reverently honoring the same. I first bless you with my desire to God to plant you in His grace; and secondly, warn you to have always before the eyes of your mind these excellent counsels of my lord, your dear father, and that you fail not continually once in four or five days to read them over."