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LABOR IS WORSER.

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Vol. II.—No. 22.

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PRE-ADAMITE EARTH.

We come now to the third great geologi cal epoch, the Tertiary, which presents many very interesting characteristics. The world here becomes increasingly disturbed. At one time large tracts of land are raised above the water, become clethed with a rich regetation and peopled with animals, end then again gradually or suddenly subd, while portions of the bed of the an became elevated, to form new islands or continents. This process is then reversed and repeated many times, and thereby the animals existing at the time the change coour, and causing the alternate deposition of land, marine and fresh water fossils.

At the commencement of the period not a single animal identical with any of those of the chalk era is to be discovered; and yet nearly all the orders are abundantly represented by numerous species. We observe, however, one new feature of importance, namely, that the marine animals are rapidly losing the supremacy they have so long maintained. Although not, perhaps, less numerous than at any previous time, they have now formidable rivals in the land animals, which before were comparatively few in numbers, but now are taking the foremost place in importance, and forming the most conspicious characteristic of the period. Amongst the most remarkable of these we may observe the Palæotherium, the Dinotherium and the Megatherium. The second of these is an animal of gigantic size, and as it is supposed, the largest land animal which has ever existed. Its abpearance approaches that of the elephant, both in its general form and the fact of its being provided with a short trunk, and two enormous curved tusks, attached to javs or tens of thousands of years. The last over four feet long, but the structure of the creature is in many points more like that of the Tapir. It has a worthy rival in the isphere, and the commencement of the Megatherium, an inhabitant of South modern epoch, or that in which the whole America, and of which some curious particulars are given by Dr. Milnes, . It rivalled in size the largest rhinoceros, was armed into being. with claws of enormous length and power, its whole frame possessing an extreme degree of solidity, with a head and neck like those of the sloth, its legs and feet exhibit the character of the armadillo and the ant- admit of our now entering, although coneater. Some specimens of the animal give the measurement of five feet across the haunches and the thigh bone was nearly three times as thick as that of the elephant. The spinal marrow must have been a foot two facts, which, as previously stated, have, in diameter, and the tail at the part nearest the body twice as large, or six feet in circumference. The girth of the body was fourteen feet and a half, and the length eighteen feet:

Besides these colossal animals, we observe numbers of others, many of them of very peculiar structure, and as we pass on through the Tertiary epoch, bearing an increasing resemblance to the animals of moder times. Thus it has been found by Sir Charles Lyell, that in the Eccene period, or the first of the three divisions in which the Tertiary is divided, there are some 31 per cent. of invertebrate animals of the same species as the modern. In the Miocene (middle) period, 41 per cent., and in the Pliocene, 95 per cent.

"The vertebrate animals" says Prof. Agassiz, "make a similar approach or recession from modern races as we ascend or descend among the Tertiary strata, and the fishes are so nearly related to modern forms that it is often difficult, considering the enormous number (above 8,000) of modern species, and the imperfect state of preservation of the fossils, to determine exactly their specific relations, but in general it may be said that not a single species has been found which was perfectly indentified with any modern fish?". This will also apply generally to the reptiles, among which we now see for the first time those nearly turn represent forms of animal and vege- has been connected with the Ul.W. R. for purious value, pur necesses I know that it approaching in character, crocodiles, anakes, table life almost entirely peculiar to it, and ever 17 johrs, and during that period has the makes it all the more valuable. This and those of the frog tribe, besides several these facts possess a greater degree of in- shown himself both as a precision man and token shall ever call to my remambrance genera of fresh water and marine turtles.

Of birds, eight or ten species are referable to the same genera as the buzzard, owl, woodcock, carlew, and pelican. 'Again, the greater part of the mammalia of this epoch, are strikingly allied to the modern forms. Thus we have genera and species of the elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, horse, tapir, deer, ox, monkeys, &c., also, others allied to the bear, dog, hyena, cat, hare, rat, &c. This increasing resemblance is equally noticeable in the vegotation. The elm, willow, palme, &c., have each representatives, and; nuts, allied to the cocos put and other tropical kinds have been found in the land or besin.

The high temperature which had been increasing for a long time over the western hemisphere, has now probably reached its maximum, and the climate of England, Northern France, &c., must be nearly tropical. This is proved by the fact that in such portions of these countries in existance, not only was there a luxuriant growth of tropical vegitation; but large numbers of such animals allied to the elephant, rhite ceros, monkeys, &c. at present limited to hot countries inhabited these parts. From this time, the heat as gradually decreases, till the close of the Tertiary; when the whole of the northern latitudes become intensely cold, and covered with immense glaciers such as these on the mountains of Switzerland, and all land animals of the tropical kind, and probably all others in these portions of the globe, may be said to have ceased to exist.

This gradual rise and decrease of temperature, has not yet been satisfactorily explained, but there can being question of the fact that during the whole history of the earth, there has been a succession of what we may call epoch seasons, that is to say, hot and cold periods occurring alternately, just as they do within the limits of This view may be the correct one, but there a year, but each extending over thousands cold or glacial period was that forming the close of the Tertiary in the northern hemof the present species of animals," and plants, as well as man himself, were brought

Into the question of the time which has elasped since the present races began to appear on the earth, and especially the date of man's appearance, clusions have been arrived at, and many curious discoveries are being made which tend to throw much light on the subject. Our present purpose is simply to establish been looked upon as unwarranted, and for the holding of which geologists and others have been so strongly condemned. It must be abundantly apparent that even the most brief and imperfect review such as the foregoing of the history of the world is sufficient to show the entire groundlessness not to say absurdity of the idea of sudden creation, and that on the contrary, the formation of the world must necessarily have been not only gradual, but extended over incalculable periods of time, secondly, that the immense number of fossils found imbedded in the various strata are the remains of animals and plants, which lived during the time of the deposition of each and must therefore be of equal antiquity.

But even regarding these facts as es tablished, there is still another question to which the investigations of geologists have given rise, and to which so much attention has been given as to render it one of the leading topics of the day, especially among

scientific men. It will have been observed as we proceeded in our short summary that there were two facts particularly prominent. First, that from the first indications of life on the earth to the present time, there has been an upward progressive develop ment in animals and plants, and secondly, that the fossiliferous deposits in each stra-

The question has been asked, what is the conclusion to which these facts lead, in re- son of the North American, and recurrent gard to the manner in which the various my too much in praise of the fisproad ? forms of life have been successively intro- all the delicacies of the season were there duced. To this, notwithstanding all the in profusion, and each and tall store mannidiscoveries made, no estimastory feneral mous in mying that discoveries made, has yet been given, but the pointe at issue have and are being discussed with so much been numerous.... The chair was occupied ability, seconded by such extreoedinary by W. R.: Tiffin, Esq., Division Superfuand persevering research, that the political toudent W., G. & B. R. ; on the right the of the question is probably not hir distant. guest of the evening, Mr. Rodgers, Mr.

present into two grass schools. One of Chier, the popular conductor, Mr. Dundes these of which Pref. Sederick in the most and Mr. Rooney, of the Post Office Demale and plants of which sufficancers men; on the left, J. M. France, Rous of condition of the barth bloming alled for Wilson, Esq., Thos. Ritson Esq. The View their habitation, and that there reces were againg destroyed one after the belief by terrific disturbances of the carth's surface which heralded in and closed geological epochs. This is known as the ca phic, or seperate creation school, . The other, or evolutionary school, of which Sir Charles Lyell as a geologist, and Charles Darwin as a naturalist, are the ablest exponents, hold that the breaks in the geological record, are only apparent, that there was a perfect continuity, in animal, and vegetable forms, of which the fassils found are only fragmentary, and that all living forms .which now existeor have existed, evolved, or developed from a very few primary germs. To hab that solven and

The former theory is the more popular, and those who have confined their attention to the arguments urged in its support seem generally to be satisfied as to its correctuess: this result being powerfully supported by the fact of the principal geological periods having a supposed correspondence to the days or periods of scripture: are still many difficulties to be removed before the theory could be worthy of accoptance. and care in the contract with

The evolutionist theory is less exactly known and much misunderstood, consequently it has been regarded with a degree of suspicion and repugnance which is as unreasonable as it is unjust. In saying this, we do not wish to imply any inclination to accept the theory, or, to favor it, but only to depreciate that spirit of intolerance and bigotry with which those actuated you have been in the past, and that your by prejudice and ignorant of fagts, regard and attempt to ridicule any, fresh views or the interests of the company and of the ideas which may be introduced. That this identified with the W. G. & B. R. theory is not the mass of absurdity, and wild conjecture, is soon evident to say one who our hands the small presentation of this gives a little attention to the subject, but gold watch, together with the address from that on the contrary, it is a system based upon such a vast number of facts and careful observations, as to give it the right to command at least a fair and candid investi-

FAREWELL SUPPER

The numerous friends of Mr. Wm. Rodgers assembled at the North American Hotel, Fergus, on the evening of Thursday, the 4th September, to testify their regret at losing the society of one who, since his first connection with the W. G. and B. railway has endeared himself to all, by his sterling good qualities and gentlemanly deportment. Mr. Rodgers has accompied the position of locomotive foreman of the W. G. & B. railway, and no greater proof of his efficiency in that position can be had than the fact that the Hamilton, and Lake Erie railroad have secured his service to take charge of the mechanical department of that road, and there is, no doubt in the minds of his numerous friends that he will be found to be the "right man in the right place." Mr. Rodgers had the honor of running the first passenger train over the your sincerity and devoted attachment to Wellington, Grey & Bruce railway to Fer myself, and also of your apreciation of my Wellington, Grey & Bruce railway to Fergus : also the first train into all the principal stations on the road, and the Directors of the road, one and all, are wary sorry to company and of the men under my cliarge.

lose their "Pioneer Engineer." My. R. I prize this presentation, not because of its has been connected with the G.W. R. for connect

Geologists and naturalists are divided at Thota H. Taylor, of Guelph, Mr. John the Elora, Dr. Orton, John Black, Reg., Jen Chair was occupied by Mr. Charles Bobentson, Car Inspector, W., G. & B. R. ; on his right, H. Michie, Esq., Roeve of Fergus, Thomas Biggar, Eeq., of Elora, and others; on his left, John Beattie, Esq., Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Chief Engineer on the. W., G.& B. R., and a number of other gentlemen.

The usual loyal toasts having been disposed of, Mr. Carey sung with his usual gusto the "Red, White and Blue." The toast of the "Army and Navy" was responded to by Dr. Orton, who in a few brief and really eloquent remarks, done full justice to the subject. The chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, "Our Guest," said that himself and Mr. Rodgers had been connected since the first wheel had been turned on the road; and paid highribute to Mr., Rodgers's' efficiency, after which Mr. Fred Hazlewood read the fol-

MEMORIAL.

To Wm. Rodgers, Esq., Locomotive Foreman W. G. & B. R.

DEAR SIR .- It is with feeling of deep regret, that we learn that you are about to leave the W.G. & B. Railway, and also this part of the country, to expend your skill and ability in another part of the Province as Locomotive Foreman of the Hamilton and Lake Erie Railway Company,

We, the drivers and firemen of this branch do most heartily congratulate you upon your newly acquired position, and earnestly hope that you may be long spared to en-joy the honor which you have attained, trusting that you may be as fully successful in the future, in your new undertaking, as iccessor may be as the interests of the company and of the

We humbly beg that you will accept from your fellow workmen, as a token of their good feeling and high estimation of your character, as a fellow workman and as fore man of this branch. May every blessing attend you and your wife and family, may you and them be long spared to enjoy each others company; rest assured, dear sir, it will ever be a matter of much satisfaction to us, and to all the friends you have won for yourself in this place and elsewhere to hear of your welfare and happiness. May God speed you is our earnest prayer.

Yours truly.

Fergus, 5th Sept, 1873.

The watch is a very handsome gold huntng case of the Elgin company manufacture. accompanied with a solid gold chain and ocket, purchased from Mr. Charles Fox of Walkerton. On the inside was inscribed a suitable inscription.

REPLY.

Mr. CHAIRMAN, GENTLEMEN AND DRAR RIENDS: It is with feelings of no ordinary aind that I now stand before you, though I annot find words sufficiently strong to express the sentiments of my heart for this very excellent and touching address which you have just now read and presented to me, together with the very handsome presentation of this gold watch and chain, which are in my estimation, a tangible proof of conduct towards you as your foreman. As duty to protect the interest both of the

drifts rose in majesty and bade defiance to the power of the iron home; but by patience and preseverance every difficulty was cleared away. Allow me to thank you, my fellow workmen, for your kind wishes for the future welfare of my wife and family. Ye shall always feel warmly attached mre you that it will be a source superiors and the men under m tion. In conclusion, my dear for men, I wish from my inmost hea you have in the past, and that every prosperity may attend the march and the progress of the W. G. and B. railway in all time to come. I now bid you all an affection-WM. RODGERS.

The toast was received with great enthusiasm, three times three for Mr. R. and family were given with a hearty good will, and Mr. Rodgers may well feel proud of his reception.

THE KING OF BEASTS.

Fortunately for African hunters, the lion is a calculating fellow, and does not spring upon his prey till he has measured the ground, and has reached the distante of ten or twelve paces, where he lies croucling my on the ground, gathering himself for the effort. The hunters make it a rule never to fire upon the lion till he lies down at this short distance, so that they can aim directly at the head with the most perfect certainty. If a person has the misfortune to meet a lion, his only hope of safety is to stand perfectly still, even though the animal crouches to make a spring—that spring will not be hasarded if the man has nerve enough to remain motionless as a statute, and look steadily at the lion. The animal hesitates. rises slowly, retreats some steps, looking carnestly about him, lies down, again retreats, till having thus by degrees got quite out of what he seems to feel as the magic circle of man's influence, he takes flight in the utmost haste. The second se

Labor Aotes.

The Southern States cotton mills are said to be doing very well and running at a good profit.

Iron mines are to be worked at Soumah, in Algeria, under the auspices of the Franco-Algerian Company.

Latest advices from Adelaide, South Australia, show printers very busy, but the Register thinks it is only a rush of passing

A demonstration in favor of the rights of laboring men was made in South London. England, on Sunday last. A large procession was formed to the meeting, and 6,000 persons were present.

The miners of the United States are endeavoring to organise a national confederation of their members in all parts of America. Representatives of Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio are signataries to the appeal that has been issued in this direction.

Mr. Prior, Secretary of the Amalgamated. Carpenters and Joiners, reports that the advance in the rate of wages in London, England, has thrown a few men out of employment, but the society has good reason and for believing they will soon be at work wei

The operative coachmakers of Wolverhampton, England, are moving with a view to secure the fifty-four hours. At present their application is not meeting with much sympathy from the masters. The man, liowever, seem to have made up that which to obtain what they seek, and they are approling to their follows in other towns in the the dispute is settled.

3

Zoetry.

LABOR IS WORSHIP.

Pause not to dream of the future before us, Pause not to weep the wild cares that come

o'ck us.

Hark! here creation's deep musical chorus,
Unintermitting goes up into heaven!
Never the ocean wave falters in flowing; Never the little seed stope in its growing, More and more richly the rose heart keeps glowing,

Till from its nourishing stem it is riven.

A TOTAL TO SOUTH TO SOUTH TO SOUTH TO "Labor is worship," the wild bee is ringing. Listen! that eloquent whisper upspringing, Speaks to thy soul from out Nature's great heart.

From the dark cloud flows the life giving shower'.

From the rough sod blows the soft breathing flower;

From the small insect, the rich coral bower Only man, in the plan, shrinks from his part.

Labor is life ! 'Tis the still water faileth ; Idleness ever despaireth, bewaileth; Keep the watch wound, for the dark rust assaileth;

Flowers droop and die in the stillness of noon.

Labor is glory! The flying cloud lightens Only the waving wind changes and brightens; Idle bearts only the dark future frightenes Play the sweet keys would'st thou keep them in tune!

Labor is rest, from the corrows that greet us Rest from the petty vexations that meet us; Rest from sin-promptings that ever entreat us, Rest from world-sireds that lure us to ill. Work, and pure slumbers shall wait on thy

pillow; Work, thou shalt ride over care scoming billow, Lie not down wearied 'neath woe's weepingwillow:

Work with a stout heart and resolute will!

Labor is health! lo, the husbandman reaping; How, through his veins goes the life current leaping,

How his strong arm in its stalwart pride sweeping,

True as a sunbeam the swift sickle guides. Labor is wealth ! in the sea the pearl groweth, Rich the queen's robe from the frail cocoon floweth;

From the fine scorn, the strong forest bloweth; Temple and statue the marble block hides.

Droop not; though shame, sin, and anguish are round thee

Bravely fling off the cold stain that hath bound thee !

Look to you pure heaven smiling beyond thee. Rest not content in thy darkness-a clod! Work ! for some good, be it ever so slowly ; Cherish some flower, be it ever so lowly; Labor! all labor is noble and holy;

Let their great deeds be a work for thy God

Tales and Sketches.

THE BROTHERS.

CHAPTER I.

Oh, mother, wherefore speak the name of death.

It was a most glorious evening of an Italian autumn. The mellow sunlight, that inimitable artist, colored with his setting beams the long range of the snowy Appenines, till their glittering points shone like crimson beaconlights against the deep blue eastern heavens; the classic Arno gave out glimpses of silver through its close embankments of spreading firs and chestnuts; the-vine-covered heights of Fiesole, where the poet milton spent long weeks of delicious retirement, shadowing out, it may be, his glorious dream of Paradise, rose even then like a hanging garden above "Florence the Fair;" and a spell of romance and ideality rested over the whole scene, as though it was not a real picture, but some dreamy vision of enchantment too fair for duration. But the loveliest piece of sunlight in the glowing landscape was a small but richly cultivated villa, somewhat retired from the road which extended between'Florence and Sienna, whose marble palace of small but exquisite preportions looked. when viewed from a neighboring height, like a pearl embedded in emeralds, so closely was it surrounded by a shrubbery of laurustinus, flowering clematis and glossy bays, while a plantation of young oaks, ex tending to the river, formed a back ground of sombre and agreeable relief. This spot was the abode of the widowed Countess de Gondi, a descendant of one of the most illustrious families in Florence, and renowned as the first. who. after the destructive wars of Italy, expended large sums of money in encouraging Grecian artist to make their abode among them; till, as it were, in recompense of their love of the arts, one of their own line, the youthful Cimabue, caught the painter's fire. and embodied those glorious conceptions which still form the boast and delight of his native

daughter, who had sprung up like a flower in her brief path of wedded love : and although she daily "guessed of heaven," and pictured the bliss of meeting with the dear departed, maternal love still bound her with its sweet thraidom, and she felt, when, alsa! it was too late, that she was willing to be immured still longer in the prison walls of this earth for the sake of her lovely and dependent Giuletta. Some days had elapsed since the invalid had learned from her physician that the shadows of the grave were resting upon her, and yet she could not find courage to introduce the subject which lay nearest her heart, and thus; in some measure, as she trusted prepare

the mind of her child for the dreadful, but booldertain event of her approaching decease. And yet such warning is ever unavailing; for who, even among those who have watched their lost ones through long months of, languishing and decay, but will not acknowledge that hope would not let them be convinced, and that the stroke has ever fallen at length with overwhelming might: Truly, the youth ful heart cannot anticipate its coming grief, but finds them ever sudden and unexpected as

the lightning flush, and it seems a mercitul

providence that it is to for keep and the little The influence of the sunset had fallen soothingly on the heart of the invalid, and as she reclined on her cushioned couch in a western apartment, gazing for a long while on the beautiful face of Nature, she felt that He who akes such care of his lesser, works, must preside mercifully over the destinies of His creat ture, man; and as the evening breeze cooled. strengthened into prayer and resolution that she left that the time had at length arrived when she could yield up her spirit cheerfully and unmurmingly.

Can any spot on earth be more beautiful than this?" asked the lovely Giuletta, as, leaning on the low casement, she looked with glis tening eye on the gay landscape, and then turned for her answer toward the couch. "

"Beautiful! beautiful!" murmired the countess; and as her gaze rested on the lovely being at her side, it was difficult to say which had most won her admiring exclamation, the glowing landscape of its living spec-

"In a little while, dear mother, you will be enabled to enjoy it more fully; I mean when you are strong enough to walk abroad and breathe the free air of the woods, and listen to the song of the birds, and pluck the flowers, which are waiting your coming. Oh ! when will you be well enough for that, mamma?" and as Giuletta leant towards the couch. with the sunny smile playing around her dimpled mouth, and her hazel eyes moistened with appealing tenderness, she might have been chosen as a fit personification of trustful and childlike hope.

"I shall never walk abroad in this world. Giuletts," replied her suffering parent. "And now must the tale table be told, daughter, which I have deferred for so many days. feel that my time is very short : disease has fastened upon me. In these last hours it would soothe me could I but see you display that fortitude which, alas ! failed me entirely when I was left with only you to comfort me."

A shrick of fearful surprise broke from the maiden's lips with her mother's first words but hope would not yield to the cruel truth. and clinging to the arm which rested on hers, she exclaimed reproachfully-"Say not so, mother; your fears deceive you. Only live for me, and I will be your comfort and your joy through my whole life."

"Nay, Giuletta, there are moments when the soul sees the future; not as in a glass darkly, but, as it were; face to face; and some thing tells me, this evening, that the day of my departure are at hand. Dear daughter. I have confined you some weeks since to the care of my best friend, the Duchess de Madici: and it will comfort my dying bed to know that your young affections will be watched and tended by one who will prove a second

"None-none can be to me what you have been !" sobbed the wretched girl, as she threw herself in an abandonment of sorrow at her parent's side. "I cannot live without you, mother; stay, stay, do not leave me deso late."

The mother's task was over, and although her voice was weak and hollow, yet her tones were full of hope and consolation as she whispered her parting counsels into the ear of the young being who knelt at her side; and when death, that awful visitant came at length, after the lapse of a few weeks, it found her surrounded by the friends who had watched with affectionate solicitude her bed of languishing, while her last words were expressive of peace and resignation, as she bequeathed to them, with a look of unutterable solemnity, the care of the young and almost heart-broken Giuletta,

of Louisian CHAPTER II.

Mine own sleer love, this heart is thine. Two years had passed away since the death of the Counters ale Gondi, and in the gay still come the possit and delight of his native hosehold of the Grand Duke de Medici, Gincity with the still have been carried to the little was the country to the time of my story. It is possible that we could have not the country to the time of my story. It is possible that we could have not the country to the time of my story. It is possible that we could have nice to be put away immediately, to be considered that we could have nice to be put away immediately. It is possible that we could have nice to be put away immediately, to be considered that we could have nice to be put away immediately. It is possible that we could have nice to be put away immediately, and all the morning she yent, spond at her morning she yent, spond at the morning she yent, household of the Grand Duke de Medici, Giu-

and studies suiting her age, till she grew to be so great a favorite that even the storn and inaccessible duke frequently relaxed from his chilling dignity to bestow a kind caress on the lovely orphan. With her constant companions, the duke's two sons, she played the game of love most successfully; and when, in their hours of relaxation, Giovanni and Garcia were permitted to attend her to the favorite haunts of their boyhood, the dispute was ever who should ride nearest at her side on horseback in the narrow paths, or prove most successful in culling for her the most numerous wild flowers that grew on the mountain's steep

The young brother, Garcia, was of a mood that liked not to be disturbed. The dark fiend of jealousy, " whose sting is sharper than a serpent's tooth," began already to whisper in his car its hateful suspicions; and the fair girl was frequently startled in the midst of her pleasures as she caught the kindling expression of his eye when he apparently detected her in some slight attention to the more gentle Giovanni. In their occasional contentions, Giuletta could not but observe the rule which Garcia, although the youngest, exercised over his brother; and although she felt flattered and was grateful for his devoted attentions, yet there were times when her girlish apirit poised the scale of preference, and then she could not but avow how the balance weighed in favor of the quiet celder brother; till though her heart was yet blind to its emotions, love had become Fresh, full, the most mature of blossoms, yet a blossom

. The season of the carnival was drawing near and all Floranceswas sincreages corpectation of the gaiety of that Catholic, Saturnalia, which is ever the singular precedent of the mournful season of Lent singular, unless instituted to make the contrast fully striking. For several weeks it had formed the constant subject of discussion in the grand duke's household, and Giuletta's ingenuity had been taxed to the device of numerous masks for her youthful companions-for, with a fancy sparkling as the spray of the summer ocean, she was ever the one to whom the youthe referred in all their slight difficulties of taste and criticism.

It was on the day preceding the last of the carnival, when Giuletta was summoned from the drawing-room by Garcia, to share in his favorite promenade on the extensive terrace For a short time the conversation turned on indifferent subjects, when suddenly, as if just roused to remembrance, the youth exclaimed -" Nay, but I almost forgot to urge ore little request, and let me do it ere it be too late. dear Giuletta. To-morrow is the gayest day of the carnival, and I have set my heart on driving you along the Corso in my new equipage; when Giovanni and I have once more shown ourselves to the populace in our gayest masquerade."

A shade of sadness stole over the maiden's face as she replied-" Ask it not of me, Garcia. My heart cannot mingle freely with the revel-1.rs, and my quiet mood would but create in you disappointment when you are making kind efforts for my amusement."

"Now you vex me sorely, Giuletta, by your refusal," replied Garcia, impatiently. have chosen you among all the high-born maidens of Florence for my day's partner, and now you play the prude in full measure. Methinks you would not have spurned the pleasures of the festival," he haughtily added, "if Giovanni had but thought fit to invite you to accompany him."

Tears started into the maiden's eves with happy. pang of disappointment shot through her heart when made thus aware of his indifference, and the fairy castles, Chateaux d'Espayne, which no woman, however unconsciously, but delights to build, were orashed by this single blow. Garcia's watchful eye noted her emotion. and a smile of scorn curled his lip as he continued-"Then I must go alone, when Giovanni has, perhaps, already engaged the fair Rosa Romano, who would so cheerfully have acceded to my invitation."

"Just then the youth alluded to appeared at the farther end of the terrace, and yielding to the first promptings of jealousy, which had played its discordant music on her gentle breast, Giulotta hurriedly exclaimed, while s deep rose-tint suffused her usually pale cheek -" I will accompany you, since you so much desire it, Garcia !" and when, with a graceful kiss of her hand, and a lively acknowledge ment, the delighted youth sprang away and was soon mounted on the steed which stood waiting for his morning ride, his elder brother quietly approached and timidly bestowed the usual salution on the shrinking girl.

"I have brought a flower to add to the bou quet you are working in embroidery," he said as he presented her with a fine specimen of the graceful clematis. "I found it in yonder mook of the silvery Arno, beneath that dark clump of olive trees, whose peculiar depth of light and shade you but lately admired. Will you print it for me, in silk, to-morrow?"

There was a strange pettishness in Giuletta' manner, as, chaing with a sense of his indif ference, she replied, that she should have no forence, one reputed, time on the morrow, as Garcia had already

"I thought that you had already engaged Rosa Romano," she answered, coldly; "for so I understood from-"but before she could finish the frontence, the tell-tale tears would have way, and she hastily turned from her companion.

"Dear Giuletta, what ails you? What has vexed you?" inquired the distressed youth, as he placed his arm around her waist and sought to draw the weeping girl nearer; but conscious that she repressed his familiarity of manner, he added, despondingly, "Ah, I see that you love him, him only. Away with the hope that has been so long cherished in this weak bosom. I fancied that your heart might be won; I dreamt of the bliss of claiming you as my own; I thought that with my humble advantages I might succeed. Fool that I was! Who would not prefer the noble, winning, persuasive Garcia, to the timid and silent Giovanni?" and just pressing the burning spot on the maiden's cheek with his quivering lip. he almost pushed her away, as he murmured, falteringly, "Think not of me; be Garcia'sbe happy !"

"Never-never! you wrong me by the thought!" burst from her full heart, as the agitated girl listened intently to his words, and in a moment discovered the slight train of deception which had been laid to ensuare her affections.

"He loves you foully, devotedly, madly he is all that can satisfy even you. And would vod refuse his love!" inquired the trembling youth, as he still shrank from the form that now scenied to ask his supportions and the contraction

aged love him not; why would you wige it on me, Giovanni ?! she sobbed, reproschfully, as her small white hand rested confidingly

But mine, then—mine only, Giuletta." exclaimed the delighted youth, as, clasping her unrestrainedly to his bosom, he met with rapturous gaze the timid smile that told her heart's unutterable secret. "I will guard you from all bvil, Giuletta. For your sake I will seek to shine. Your joy shall be my joy, and your grief my grief. My own my dearest, no love can be stronger than my love !" and overcome by emotion, his soft, lustrous blue eyes were suffused with tears, and his frame shook with delicious agitation.

How full of happiness was the hour that succeeded to this first cisclosure; but, oh, how brief! A world of gushing sensation and unspoken feeling was compressed within it. But we will not seek to unravel the mysterties of that trustful confidence. The sentiment of love is the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever; but like free masonry, none but the initiated can understand its secret, and it seems sacrilege to open that sparkling fount to the broad garnish light of indifferent minds. It is no "midsummer night's dream" of pleasant phantasies, but its spring is never dry in the breast where it has once freely gushed.

(To be continued.)

MANAGING A

Nellie Davis was the prettiest, best, sweetest little girl in Hillsdale, and when Tom Carter fell over heels in love with her, no one blamed him in the least.

And when the parson gave consent, and they went to housekeeping in a cozy bird nest of a little house on the south side of the town, everybody prophesied all sorts of happiness for the pretty bride.

And, truth to tell, Nelly Carter was very

for the first time, with everything spick and span, new and shiny, and if you have some one you love very much for a companion, it is much pleasanter.

Now Nellie did love the great blubbering Tom Carter with all her might, and there was only one thing to mar her peace. She was the very pink of tidiness and Tom the most careless fellow alive.

He kept his person neat and nice-but he kept his personal belonging anything else. In vain did Nellie braid a handsome merino ase. and tack it behind the door for Tom to put his slippers in. Tom would insist in tossing everything in some other place. Now Mrs. Nellie was only human, and Tom's ways annoved her considerably. She resolved not to spoil the peace of her cozy home by scolding, but how to cure him she could not tell.

She bore with him with the patience of an angel, till one morning, when he had gone up town she went into the parlor, broom in hand, and there lay Tom's big shawl right across the centre table, ruthlessly crushing beneath it the trifles that lay on the marble top.

'Now, I can't have this, and I won't.' said she, as she raised the shawl from the delicate treasures, and discovered the ruins of a favorits Bohemian vase.

'I don't know what to do, but this I won't have." she continued, with a little bit of wifely snap, which every good wife must have, if she expects to get along at all with that occasionally unreasonable animal, man, in sin and and in Some way must be discovered to cure Ton.

f such performances as this; went on Mrs.

Before Mys. Nellie had closed her eyes that night, she had arranged plans for that campaigh against her liege lord, who slept the sleep of innocence at her side.

But the meant to give one more chance. So, after breakfast, when Tom drew on his boots, and gave his alippers the usual toes under the sofs, she gently said;

Tom, dear, hadn't you better put the

slippers in the case?

'No, let war alone; they'll be handy tonight.

'But, Tom, they look so untidy.' 'Why, no they don't. A thing looks as well in one place as another. What's the use of a man having a home if he can't keep things where he wants to?

'What's the use of keeping a woman on her feet all day to pick up things after you?' asked Nellie, without the least show of temper.

'Don't pick 'em up. Just let 'em alone, and then I can find em when I want em. declared; Tom, as he gave her a kiss and took himself off.

And at the moment the door closed on him. Nellie's red lips compressed again, and her brown eyes wore the same look they had worn vesterday.

"War is it, then? she said to herself. 'Now master Tom, we shall see who wins the field. She set quietly about her morning's work.

and when Iom came home to dinner, everything was in its usual good order. It remained so and Nellie busied herself with her sewing until nearly time for Tom to return for supper. Then she arose; put away her works and prepared to open the campaign. This of misco Rirat, she put Tom's slipper's where he always left them, under the sofa, is Then she tossed the shawl upon the piane, and his best hat on the centre-table. She brought some of ner dresses and flung them across the chairs and on the sois. Her furs and sacque reposed on Tom's especial arm chair, and her best bonnet kept Tom's slippers company under the sofa; while her own slippers lay on the

And then, thinking that ingenuity could make no greater sacrifice than her Sunday bonnet, she sat down to crotcheting. Presently the door opened and in walked Master Tom. He gave a alow whistle of surprise as he glanced at the unusual disorder, and at Nellie sitting in the midst with her crotchet work, and then came into the room.

'What, house cleaning, Nell?' he asked. 'Oh no. Why?' said Nellie, looking up in

sweet unconsciousness. 'I thought maybe you had been, that's all,'

remarked Tom, dryly, as he looked for a place to sit down.

Nellie quietly pursued her work. Presently Tom said:

'Paper come this evening ?'

'Not yet.' answered Nellie. Tom gave half a sigh.

mantle, and realist actions

'Nellie, I met Granger in town, and he said he'd call around this evening.'

'Very well; probably he won't come before tea. It will be ready soon,' said Nellie, working away in demure innocence.

'Hadn't you better pick up things a little before he comes? said Tom, looking first at Nellie, and then around the room.

'Oh, no just let 'em be,' said Nellie sweetly.

But they look bad,' said Tom.

Oh, no they don't, said Nellie, as sweetly

as before. 'A thing looks just as well in one place as another. Tom's face reddened.

'I never saw your room look like this before.' hs said hesitatingly.' I shouldn't very much like to have any one step in.' 'Why not?' said Nellie. 'We might as

well keep things handy.-What's the use of having a house, if you can't keep things just where you want to ?' Tom's face grew redder and redder. He

tried to look sober and then broke into a laugh. O, that's your game, is it? he said; 'trying to beat me with my own weapons, are you, little woman ?'

'Well, don't you like the plan,' said Nellie. 'No, by George, I don't,' cried Tom.

'Well, then, I'll make a bargain with you. As long as you will keep your things in their places, I will do the same with mine, and whenever you don't-

'O, I will,' interrupted Tom- 'Come Nellie. I'll own up like a man—you've beat this time. Only just straighten up this room, and I'll never throw anything down again. There, now, let's kiss and make up, as the children sav.

Nellio rose, and laughingly held up her sweet mouth for a kiss of peace. And then, under the magic influence of her deft fingers. confusion was suddenly banished, and when Granger came round to spend the evening, he decided that no one had a prottier wife or a tidier house than his friend Tom Carter.

Wise little Nellie, having once gained possession of the matrimonial field, took care to keep it until Tom was cured of his careless habits.

Sometimes he seemed threatened with a relapse, but Nellie, instead of scolding, only had quietly to bring something of her own and lay

sensible loss to be observed. The application of this motive power-or. rather, transmission of power-to the various mining operations, to tunnelling, sinking, driving, coal-hewing, etc., has necessarily induced various forms of apparatus. Some act. as for coal, by means of a revolving cutter working horizontally, others with a percussive action, cutting a groove, in imitation of the ordinary manual operations. Others, again, act solely by percussion to form shot holes. the material also modifies the form of drill or punch. The form which appears to receive the most favor for hard rocks is of the shape of a Z. and, in the best arranged apparatus, is made to revolve in such manner that consecutive strokes do not fall in the same place,—Mining Journal.

THE WIFE.

Only let a woman be sure she is precious to her husband, not useful, not valuable, not convenient simple, but lovely and beloved; let her feel that her cares and love are noticed appreciated, and returned; let her opinion be asked, and her judgment respected in matters of which she is cognizant; in short, let her only be loved, honored and cherished in the fulfilment of the marriage covenant, and she will be to her husband, her children, and society a wellspring of happiness. She will bear pain and toil and anxiety, for her husband's love is a tower and fortress. Shielded and sheltered therein, adversity will have lost its sting. She may suffer, but sympathy will dull the edge of sorrow. A house with love in it; that is love expressed in words and deeds, for I have not one spark of faith in love that never crops out; it is to a house as a person is to a machine-one is life, and the other is mechanism. The unloved woman may have bread just as light, a house just as tidy as the other, but the latter has a spring of beauty about hor, a joyousness, a penetrate two hundred feet above, and five hundred ing and prevailing brightness, to which the feet east of the spring, and you will find the former is an entire stranger. The deep happing place. ness of her heart shines out in her face. She a golden significance. The prize makes her calling high, and the end sancrifies the means. Love, is heaven, and heaven is ove.

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

Mr. Frank (Calvert, of the Dardenclies; who, besides his archaplogical attainments; is an experienced geologist, has communicated to the Levant Herald the following notice of a discovery which he has made near that town, and which carries back the existence of mankind to a period: immensely more remote than has yet been ascertained by scientific re-

search :"I have had the good fortune to discover in the vicinity of the Dardanciles conclusive proofs of the existence of man during the Miocens period of the Tertiary age From the face of a cliff composed of strata of that period, at a geological depth of 800 feet, I have myself extracted the fragment of a joint of a bone of either a dinotherium or a mastodon, on the convex side of which is deeply incised the unmistakeable figure of a horned quadruped, with arched neck, lozenge shaped chest, long body, straight forelegs and broad feet. There are also traces of seven or eight other figures, which, together with the hindquarters of the first, are nearly obliterated. The whole design encircles the exterior portion of the fragment, which measures nine inches in diameter and five in thickness.

"I have also found, not far from the site of the engraved bone, in different parts of the same cliff. a flint flake and some bones of animals, fractured longitudinally, obviously by the hand of man, for the purpose of extracting marrow, according to the practice of all primitive races. There can be no doubt as to the geological character of the formation from which I disinterred these interesting relics. The well known writer on the geology of Asia Minor, Made Tchlhatcheff, who visited this region, determined it to be of the Miocene period; and the fact is further confirmed by the fossil hones, teeth and shells of that epoch I found there, for I sent drawings of these fossils to Sir John Lubbock, who obligingly informs me that, having submitted them to Messrs, G. Busk and Joffreys, those eminent authorities have identified among them the remains of dinotherium and the shells of a species of melanta, both of which strictly appertain to the Miccene epoch.

"In addition to these discoveries, at about ten miles distance from the above locality, I have lately come upon other traces of man's existence in drift 200 or 300 feet thick, underlying 400 or 500 feet thick of stratified rocks. I cannot positively affirm that this formation is likewise Miocene, the fossil shells it contains not having yet been examined scientifically; but in all probability such will prove to be the case. Throughout this drift I have tound numerous stone implements, much worn. Flint is comparatively rare, but other hard stones have been adopted, red and other colored jasper being most common. Some of these implements are of large size, weighing upwards of nine pounds.

"It is not more than forty or fifty years since the possibility of man's having come into being at an earlier period than the received term of 6,000 years was first discussed; and it is only quite recently that geologists, upon the evidence furnished by the Quarternary drift, are agreed to assign him an antiquity of about 100,000 years. Some suspected traces of his existence have indeed been noticed in the Pliocene and Miocene formations, but not sufficiently marked to be conclusive. It may be mentioned that the drift of the Quarternary age, to which the earliest vestiges hithorto known of primitive man had been confined, forms immediately below the arth's surface, comparatively sp mere crust; beneath underlie in succession the vast thicknesses of the new and old Pliocenes, and Miocenes of the Tertiary age, to which last my discovery now carries back the existence of mankind. The remarkable fact is thus established beyond a question that the antiquity of man is no longer to be reckoned by thousands, but by millions of years.

"I shall abstain from making further researches in the place where the engraved bone was discovered until II can do so in the presence of persons well known in the scientific world, who, I trust, may be tempted to visit the spot.".

CUMBERLAND GAP CAVE.

H. B. N., a member of the 42nd regiment O. V. I., writes as follows:

In the summer of 1862, while the Federal forces were occupying the Gap, a cave was discovered by our men, while felling timber on the south side of the mountain. Start from the point where all the roads, converge to pass the Gap, and follow the Virginia road along the side of the mountain in an easterly direction, until you pass the spring or rather creek which gushes out of the mountain leave the road at the curve just beyond this spring, and; take a idiagonal course inputhe mountain until you reach an altitude of about

We were encamped at the foot of the moungleams over: Itisgairy, graceful, and warm; tain; and although we were inot sequerally; welcoming with ther presence. She is full of much given to erstacing ever holes in the devices and plots and sweet surprises for her ground, the discovery had sufficient force to husband and family! She has, never done rouse a few of us, we soon came to a small with the romance and poetry of life. Hum! ble household ways, and duties have for her, tree had been aprooted leaving a hollow some

time, on all fours. This did not quite meet our expectations, as we thought it not much of "an opening for young men." Lighting thy caudle, I innde a venture, hid found, after widened in all directions. Rising to my foet. and taking a few steps forward, I held the light above my head; but nought could be seen. Beyond the few feet of rocky floor, I stood upon, all was impregnable darkness and profound silence. From the upper coiling or outer wall not a ray of light returned. A shout brought back a long succession of echoes, and died away in a murmur, bringing evidence that we stood in the entrance of a large cavern with irregular walls. Getting our party together, we followed along one side of the cavern until we came to a rostrum, rising abruptly from the floor to the hight of eight or ten foot. At the front edge, and near one corner, stood an irregular column of alabaster, by which means we were enabled to mount the dais, which proved to be a horizontal platform extending backward at a slight inclination, and joining the ceiling at a sharp angle some distance back. This grotto was filled with stalactites of dazzling whiteness, so thickly set as to har our entrance. Instead of the counter parts, the stalagmites, growing up like cypress trees from the ground beneath as usual, the material has been evenly distributed by the inclination of the rock, thus making a floor of glittering crystal, and fringing the front of the rostrum with a pendant veil of silver whiteness and dazzling

Holding our lights above our heads and looking towards the interior of the cavern: we discovered the ceiling, as far as our lights could reach, to be more brilliant in scenic effect than anything we had yet seen. It seemed as if we were looking up into an immense dome hung with tapestry. So perfect was the imitation of heavy folds of drapery that no repetition of the view could dispel the illusion. The column that had helped us to our position was now seen to be an irregular cluster, some six feet in diameter and extending from the floor to the ceiling.

Among other features of interest was a small stalactite in the form of a quarter circle, with its base attached to the under side of a horizontal rock; it turned on a radius of about five inches, and terminated in a sharp point at right angles to the base line. The drops of water forming this had evidently followed the line of some insect's web.

When we left the chamber, everything was intact, not a stalactite broken or a crystal displaced, save a few specimens we brought away. But when I saw it the next time. "the hand of the spoiler had been there." During the "uupleasantness," I was the witness of much vandalism, but nothing ever seemed less excusable, or furnished a stronger proof of the irredeemable destructiveness of some natures, than the wanton spoilation of these beautiful specimens of the Creator's handiwork.' I visited the cave several times before we broke camp, each time finding new chambers; and I left it with a feeling that I had only walked along a corridor, and had not entered the palace proper. If the cave has not been entered since then, these eleven years will afford some evidence as to how fast Nature repairs her desecrated shrines. I write this in the hope that some one may have made or will make further exploration, and report the same."

PERSIAN ETIQUETTE.

The advent of the much-talked of Shah of Persia has created an unusual interest in the customs of his country. It is singular, in deed, how little we really know about Persian manners and customs. The Persian tongue has long been the language of Oriental diplomists, and Persian etiquette is remarkable for its elaboration. Indeed, Persia is now almost the only country where Oriental etiquette is kept up in all its ancient purity. All marks of respect are observed by the Persians with the utmost punctiliousness and exactitude. On the Shah entering the throne-room on a State occasion and seating himself, an official shouts out, "He has passed!" and all 'present bow by stooping the body and placing the palms of the hands lightly on the knees. The "eye of the State" then walks backwards from the Shah, and, moving down the assembly, giving handfuls of silver coins from a golden salver. Inferior officers distribute sherbert from jewelled cups and bowls of rare china. The next incident is the recital by a Mula of the prayer for the sovereign, and the whole affair winds up with an ode spoken by the Poet Laureate. Among other singular customs enforced by etiquette is the rule that where a superior dines with an inferior the latter brings in the first dish himself, a practiconot without precedent at Western Courts. The bringing in a dish is however no light. undertaking, and requires considerable skill, strength and practice, for the manner in which it is performed is, especially at court, atrictly greatest horror of lying; he had been taught prescribed." The dish of tray mast be hold at that one of the greatest sins was to tell a lie, deposited precisely in the right place at once. presently one of them, who had been dooking Some Audiorous stories are related about this practice. One old gentleman with a magnifiwas feeble, and, to make matters worse, just though somewhat if crestfallen." We repeat

atmost perplexity, To put down the tray l elsewhere than in its appointed place, an operation which required some deliberation, was out of the question. To sllow his cherished oreeping a few feet, that the passage suddenly: beard to be consumed was also impossible? He was equal to the concasion, and plunging his flaming beard into a dish of curds which stood on the tray he calmly completed his task, amidst the applause and amusement of the beholders.

... ATTENTION TO DUTY.

"Business before pleasure" is an old and common expression; but one pregnant with peaning. Indeed all of these old adages which anyo become, as it were, stereotyped, are most expressive. The importance of attention to duty is acknowledged by every one; but how few of us carry it out practically. One writer has told us that it is the most sublime word in any language; but it is sufficient for us to say just now that it is An offigation we are under to perform, certain works, and to recognize certain laws and customs. Duty can be exhibited in a vast variety of ways. To know it we need but analyze our first and great duty to God, our duty to society, and our duty to ourselves.

Take man from the lowest depths of povory, or from the downy beds of wealth, and you will find that to act well his part in life he must recognize this fundamental rule. As the majestic ship is safely guided across the ocean by a helm, so on the mighty depths of life duty is the only safety holm we can employ; without that the ship is lost.

Look down upon the shadowy corridors of the past, and behold the master minds suffering everything for duty, ever striving to perform that part which has made their names immortal. Examine that Socratic morality which adorned the olden times of Greecewhen she, proud empress of the world, reigned over science and philosophy. It was attention to duty which raised her to the pinnacle of glory, and threw her influence, like a protecting mantle, over a credulous and ignorant humanity.

Analyze that now acknowledged doctrine. which enabled a celebrated and profound thinker to declare there must be a master spirit in nature—that power, and you will find his reflections were based upon an analogous principle. The early Romans were men who faithfully performed their duty, and behold imperial Rome as an evidence of what this rule can accomplish. But when affluence and corruption entered the city, and men no longer considered social or moral duty, this proud mistress of the world fell into disrepute and contempt.

If it is our duty to do anything, we ought to perform it unhesitatingly. It is our duty to work. The young men of the South have a hard lesson to learn, that it is their duty to pursue all honest avocations. That system which more or less prevailed in ante bellum days-which made it ungentlemanly to perform manual labour, has been exploded, and to that extent the war has benefitted us.

Some men are adapted to farming, others to science, and others to the still more liberal professions. A man should pursue that avocation in life which he can best fulfil, remembering that all honest pursuits are alike creditable, and that labour is a legitimate and noble characteristic. The time has past when work is distoputable, and now idleness is considered

But it is not only in the field of labor that man should do his duty, but in all the relations of life. That community in which he lives expects him to act his part, not only in setting an example, but in performing his integral part. If he would act well upon the stage of life, and be worthy of praise and commendation, we can follow no better or wiser rule than that of duty.

GREATEST OF ALL.

Some time ago, Bishop of Lichfield had been at a church in the Black Country, and, as is often the case with his lordship, instead of riding in a carriage when returning, he walked the distance between the church and the railway station, or other place to which he was going. On the way he met a number of men 'squatting" together on the ground, in minerlike fashion, and he suggested to the gentleman who was accompanying him, that they should say a few words to those men. This, also, was a favorite practice with the bishop, who was always ready to offer a word in season whenever a favorable opportunity presented itself. Going, therefore, to the men, he inquired what they were doing. They answered that they were trying which one of their number could tell the biggest lie—the reward to be a kettle, "Trying to tell the biggest lie ! "exclaimed the astonished his lordship proceeded to inform the men that he had always been brought up with the armin'i length; carried perfectly horizontally. The meny listoned patiently wto; this plut intently at the bishop, suddenly exclaimed. If voly angry, columbia hundred and assure as to distribute the had never told and, if Gie the governor the kettie green May it plant your monor, said a lawyer, and a lawyer and a lawyer. cent beard had to bring in a large tray con fold a lie, Gie th' governor the kettle; gie taining several dishes, and place it in front of the governor the kettle. It is added that life

THE OLD APPLE WOMAN. There was once a poor apple moman who had a stand in a street in Boston, who mag taken to ill before her stock was half sold out vollie was obliged to go in the shade, where the could lean against the miling, and still keep an eye on her fruit and candies, about which she was very anxious. To lose them would be a sore loss to her, poor woman.

Just then a bright young girl came by, and saw at a glance her trouble. She was, perhaps, twelve or thirteen years old, wide-awake, and neatly dressed, More than that, she had a large, warm, heart, that could sympathize with even an apple woman's difficulties.

"Just rest as well as you can," she said cheerfully, "and I will sit here and sell for you till you feel better. It, will be just fun. for:ome,". ahe added, taking her seat on the hard bench. She had never sold anything in her life, but I dare say she had been a good customer, and so was well posted with regard to prices.

People stopped and wondered at seeing that sweet young face at the old woman's stand, but she quickly explained how matters stood by pointing to the old lady, who sat near. When they comprehended it, she could hardly serve her customers fast enough. The spirit of kindness seemed contagious. Many gave her five and ten cents more than the cost of the articles, refusing to take any change, and soon the last orange, and apple, and stick of candy was sold, and a handsome box full of money was handed over by the delighted little girl to the no less delighted woman. Now she could afford to rest until she was able to come out again. Never before had she such a dav's sale. Both went home with happy hearts, but which do you think was the most blessed? The giver or the receiver?

This was twenty years ago. I wonder if there are any bright dresssed little girls nowa-days who have the spirit that would lead to such deeds of kindness .- American Presby-

WIFE, MISTRESS AND LADY.

Who marries for love takes a wife; who marries for fortune takes a mistress; who marries for position takes a lady. You are loved by your wife, regarded by your mistress, and tolerated by your lady. You have a wife for yourself, a mistress for your house and friends, a lady for the world and society. Your wife will agree with you, your mistress will rule you, your lady manage you.\ Your wife will take care of your household, your mistress of your house, your lady of appearances. If you are sick your wife will nurse you, your mistress will visit you, your lady will inquire after your health. You take a walk with your wife, a ride with your mistress, and go to a party with your lady. Your wife will share your grief, your mistress your money, your lady your debts. If you die, your wife will weep, your mistress lament, and your lady wear mourning? Which will

DON'T COUNT THE STEPS.

It is, perhaps, well for us that we do not count up in early life the number of steps, many of them weary ones, we shall have to take in treading the long road that reaches from the cradle to the grave. It is well for the young housewife that she does not estimate the number of million of dishes she will be required to wash during a period of housekeeping forty yeas long; in each of which the table must be cleared and the dishes washed over a thousand times. It is well that the poor seamstress does not calculate the number of miles of "seam and gusset and band, band and gusset and seem" her tired fingers must form, till the lamp of life, like the table lamp, gives out. It is wise and well that she, who sits from one year to another in the same little room, does not realize that hand moves, in forming stitches, more miles than a steamship travels in crossing the Atlantic.

JEFFERSON'S TEN RULES.

Jefferson's ten rules are good, yet especially so for those who have the training of the pupils in our public schools. They are so short and concise, and embody so much of value, that it would be well if they were clipped out and put where they could be seen , ; often. They read as follows:

Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.

Never trouble another for what you can do yourself.

Never spend your money before you have it. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap.

Prides cost more than hunger, thrift and old. We seldom répent of having esten toons

to his inversue and mering in line withtt 1 Nothing is troublesome, that we do will : 13 Haw much pain the evils have cost us that have never happened.

Take things always by the smooth handle.

Whom angely, would temubefore your speak ; mid

addreming ole of the oity judges, " I bedught " the Shah. The tray was helvy the bearer lordahip resumed this walk highly saided the grisoser drawight in containing the ", Wall, " said ift fellow in An underiene Bebo ni this pit was semall restangular opening in the last not observed, set fire to his magnificent resters to believe or disbelieve what seems to will say anything. I saw the man get and of the court rocks, leading in an horizontal direction, and he had not observed, set fire to his magnificent resters to believe or disbelieve what seems to will say anything. I saw the man get and of just large enough to admit one person at a beard. For a moment he was in a state of the

#Q.ETOBERON TO THE

We shall to pleased at baselo leith of interest po shing to Trade Socialis State is party of the Bensinje or publication. Addition in Thinks Visions, Secretaries t Bengana, etc., with hotels to state un nowe relating to milem, schillifen al talde, etc.

TREMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS. B. A. CHENAVAS IN TARLINATED A CHICAGO

Por Auntum accession to the first the contract of the contract Six Months 1:00 ingle copies 50 ADVERTISEMENTS. Each insertion, ten couts per line. Contract Advertisements at the following rates

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All communications should be addressed to the Office, 124 Bay Street, or to Post Office Box 1025.

Half

Quarter "

We wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not hold ourselves resoonsible for the opinions of correspon-Our columns are open for the discussion of all ques-

tions affecting the working classes. All communications must be accompanied by the names of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN, 124 BAY STREET.

Meetings of Unions.

TORONTO.

Meetings are held in the Trades' Assembly Hall, King street west, in the following order : Machinists and Blacksmiths, 1st and 3rd Mon-

Painters, 1st and 3rd Monday. Amalgamated Carpenters, 2nd and 4th Monday Coachmakers, 2nd and 4th Monday. Crispins, (159), every Tuesday. Tinsmiths, 2nd and 4th Tuesday. Laborers, 2nd and 4th Wednesday. Iron Moulders, every Thursday. Trades' Assembly, 1st and 3rd Friday. Bricklayers, 1st and 3rd Friday. Coopers, 2nd and 4th Friday. Printers, 1st Saturday. Bakers, every 2nd Saturday.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, &c. meets in Foy's Hall, corner of York and Richmond sts., on the 2nd and 4th Friday. The Friendly Society of Carpenters and Join ers meets in the Temperance Hall, Temper ance street, on the 1st Friday.

OTTAWA.

Meetings are held in the Mechanics' Hall, (Rowe's Block,) Ridean street, in the follow-

Free-stone Cutters, 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Lime stone Cutters, 1st and 3rd Wednesday Masons and Bricklayers, 1st and 3rd Thursday Trades' Council, 1st Friday. Printers, 1st Saturday.

Tailors, 2nd and 4th Wednesday. Harnessmakers, 4th Monday.

ST. CATHARINES.

Meetings are Held in the Temperance Hall, i the following order:-K. O. S. C., 1st Monday. Tailors, 2nd Monday. Coopers, 4rd Tuesday.

Mesers. Lancepirld Brothers. Newsdealers No. 6 Market square, Hamilton, are agents for the WORKMAN in that vicinity.

Mr. D. W. TERNANT, Niagara Street, St. Catharines, will receive subscriptions and give receipts for the Werkman. Parties calling on Mr., Ternant will please state if they wish the paper continued. .

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

City subscribers not receiving their papers regularly, will oblige the proprietors by giving notice of such irregularity at the Office, 124 Bay street.

The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 11, 1873.

THE CANADIAN TRADES' CON GRESS.

The final call for this meeting of Canada's representative labor has been issued, which we publish in another place. The meeting promises to be a great success, which will show that the Canadian workingman, is awake to his interests and moving in line with the most intelligent and progressive of his fellow toilers, both in this country and Europe. The reforms, for which we have to contend, are the same, and the means to be put forth for their attainment, must be traited and walldirected agitation, supported by commen. sense and resem qualities that are

properly directed; and to insure such an end, it is necessary that those coneerned, come together and agree upon some plan of action that will unite the scattered and various organisations of labor, for the accomplishment of such reforms as interest them as a class. By the adoption and pursuit of the means of co-operate and intelligent action on the part of labor in the past, we are indebted to-day for the many privileges, we enjoy as a class; and if we wish to hand down to posterity the rights and privileges which are the matured fruits of long and bitter struggles for reform in the past unimpaired, with the addition of our quota in the race of progress added thereto, we have got to be up and doing. If we want that subterfuge for a better law-the Trades' Union Act-to take 17 00 shape in our favors, so as not to be a dead letter on our statute books, it is not by the expression of individual disapproval nor the condomnation of the Criminal Amendment Act, in our respective lodge rooms, but by collective and intelligent action. We have got to give the powers that be to know that we understand the true intent and meaning of this subterfuge for a better law as it stands, and that the organized labor of Canada, as a whole, demand that the law be reformed, so as to meet the needs of the producers of this great country. If we wish to give the Legislature of this province to understand that the time is past when they be represented at this first Canadian Labor Congress on the 23rd of Sept., and there place their veto upon unequal Legislation as a class, and give shape to such reforms as the industry of Canada may need in the views of those who form the mass of the population. When we have given intellgent expression to the feelings of the organized labor of this country collectively, with regard to needed reforms in the interests of labor, then will the workingmen know that they have done their duty; and if their voice is still not heard in our legislative halls, it will not be from ignorance on the part of those who assume to represent the people with regard to the wants of the workingmen. and if they remain deaf to the continued appeal of united labor outside. labor must only find ways and means to get inside, which can, and will be done. for the reforms which to-day are reaching and elevating the masses, cannot go backward. Then our advice to the best friends of the produces of this country, is to be and remain firmly united; let u come together annually, and reason upon the needs of our class, and under Providence, work out our own salva-

EXCLUSIVENESS.

Last week we gave place to a communication, under the above heading taking exception to our views of the previous week, and in which our correspondent has failed to show us where we were at fault, as we have not undertaken to support the merits of either Union. We leave that to the members of the respective organizations in question, as we are only in a position to deal with what has become public.

We have said that the action of the U.S. Labor Congress was exclusive and un-American, as expressed in the resolution that called forth our remarks, we are yet of that opinion. Though being in accord with the general action of the Congress, and wishing every success to the M. & B. Union in the good work they are engaged in, yet we cannot treat the existence of the Amalgamated Engineers on this continent as a schiem and though it were, there is often good grounds for schism but in this case the the H. B. Union has grown up in relation to the United States, and our America and done a good work in their word for it, Canadian industry will craft: "On the other hand, the Amalga- take care of itself. With regard to our torest by the wookingmen of to-day, matter lingiplests, though being founded

its mission to labor irrespective of creed, nationality or boundary lines, they have, in some parts of America, crossed the path of the M. & B. Union, who have taken upon themselves, backed by a labor congress, to demand that the Amalgamated Engineers leave the organization they are at present members of, and request that they join the M. & B. Union, chartered under the government of the land, and in which they labor. What an absurdity for one American citizen to make such a demand of another. We have not the slightest hesitation in saving that many of the Amalgamated Engineers in the United States are citizens of that country, and it is the privilege of all to become such and we further see no reason why the Amalgamated Engineers in the United States may not become chartered under the laws of that country as well as the M. & B. Union. However, if the Amalgamated Engineers are an evil on this continent, they are an existing evil that is not to be got rid of by high sounding demands from a Trades' Congress, and we think the true course to pursue, is to work in harmony, seeing that both organizations have the same object in view-the amelioration of the condition of their class, for the accomplishment of which they should go hand in hand. The adoption of this course for a while might bring about the realization of our correspondent's earnest wish for oneness in Union, and he may yet live to see the day that amalgamacan satisfy the demands of the labor of tion will be consummated to such an ex this country by milk and water meas- tent among his fellow crafts-men ures, having the name of labor legisla- throughout the earth, that their onetion only, we must do it by united ness, power for good, and cosmopolitan action. Then let every Labor Union fraternity will be the wonder and admiration of the world.

AN UNJUST TARIFF.

We live in a land, to use the expression, "flowing with milk and honey." Everything to make a people self-sustaining is at our very door, and still we are dependent, to a very great extent, for manufactured articles that we possess the raw material for in abundance and every facility for their manufacture. No one acquainted with the natural resources of this country can attempt to deny the truth of this statement, and with all this our position is not much more than tillers of the soil, and tenders of the herds and flocks to feed the artizans of foreign countries. We naturally ask ourselves why should those things be, knowing that a people to be great and happy, must be self sustaining in every respect as near as possible; and in looking round for an answer we find that the American competes with us at 15 per cent. of an advantage. A protective tariff in America is not really necessary to pro tect the labor of any section of the continent, as the condition of the working classes is near alike; but when a tariff does exist in the United States to the extent of thirty per cent. we must say that it is a gross injustice to the industry of this country not to retaliate to the same extent. Our present tariff. to all intents and purposes, gives the American manufactures a premium of 15 per cent. to compete in our market. They flood our market with salt at less than cost for a time, purposely to cripple our own young and rising industry in this necessary article.

While the American market is practically shut to our manufacturers by a tariff of 30 per cent. our western oil regions are flooded with American oil barrels at a tariff of 15 per cent. while we cannot send a barrel into the American market without paying twice the tariff for the privilege, and as a result, our Canadian coopers have got to go and enrich a foreign country by their production, who, if properly protected, would not only be enabled to supply our own market with home manufacture but perhaps turn the present import into an export. We demand for the labor of this country fair play with foreign trade other than the United

production of labor over three thousend miles away. We did once have mills for the manufacture of railway iron, but foreign competition was allowed to drive them to the wall for the want of a proper tariff, that would proteet home: industry. ... The rolling mill in this city was sold out and broken up a few days ago, after years of semi-idleness, and the busy throng whose industry tended to increase the greatness and wealth of the State, now and employment in:Cleveland and Pittsburg, and so on through the whole chapter. We have not one iron manufacturing establishment in the great Province of Ontario, though possessing the purest ore, which we have the extreme pleasure of seeing conveyed to Charlotte, the port of Rochester, to be smelted. It is a matter of thoughtful consideration to us how soon we shall become husbandmen and shepherds to the artizans of more progressive countries.

THE LOWER MIDDLE-CLASSES.

Amongst other explanations offered by Liberals of the adverse result of certain recent elections, there is one in the Times of Thursday worth notice. The writer, explaining the "alienation of the lower middle-classes" from the liberal Government, says, "They believe, either rightly or wrongly, that the working men, through their trades unions, have brought about the great advance: in house - rent which they have added needlessly from 20 to 50 per cent. to the cost of nearly every commodity which is necessary to the health or comfort of a respectable family. They further believe that in the vast majority of cases what the working man' thus wrings from their limited incomes he spends in drink, or otherwise wastes, and then in time of need becomes a burden with his family upon the poor rates which they have to pay, or to the medical charities which they have to support." The writer and the class he represents being indig nant at this must revenge themselves on somebody, and he thus points out the offenders. He says, "In the face of all this they see the 'working man' the fondled pot of both great political parties;" and therefore our logical "lower middle-class" man thinks the Liberals ought to be punished because they are going to extend household suffrage to the counties.

Nobody can doubt for a moment that the "lower middle-class" people are very respectable; but who, after a display like this, can doubt that they are very foolish. They clearly want to have the "working men" rubbed out for the following reasons:-They insist on high wages. They form themselves into trades unions. They establish cooperative shops. In every possible way they are trying to ruin the country. What can be more outrageous than the fact that through their outcries Parliament has interfered to prevent the adulteration of food and medicine? Eight ounces of chicory in a pound of bad coffee used to bring in a paying profit. Turmeric and flour, sharpened up with pepper and other lively ingredients, at one time yielded good result in gain when sold as mustard; and now respectable families in the grocery trade are prevented from indulging in the little sophistications which enabled them to make ends meet. The milkman is not allowed to water his milk, nor the baker to put alum in his bread Surely no more vexatious annoyances than such prohibitions as these can be well imagined; and these things have come to pass since the working men have been made pets of.

The injured "lower middle-class may well be angry with the Government for interferences, which no doubt Mr. Fawcott will assure them are against the principles of a true political economy. The writer of this letter, who signs himself A. W., does not suggest any remedy. Very likely he would put down trades unions, and close co-operative shops, and pass stringent laws to prevent working men from getting such

ever which our traffic runs, are the a professorship in political economy for the purpose of instructing workers how to do the largest possible amount of work for the smallest possible allowance of wages in a single of the same

It is well that such ideas as A. W.'s, should be put before the world in the columns of the Times. Working men ought to know what others think of them, especially as such knowledge furnishes some intimation as to what they ought to think of others. It would not be wise to seek for the disfranchisement of the "lower middle classes:" but some agency ought to be employed to convince them that the world was not created for their special advantage, and to impress on them the fact that if they mean to prosper in it. they had better be silent for a time, and try to abolish knavery and folly amongst themselves, as an easier and more profitable thing than running a muck against the working classes.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At a stated meeting of the Journeymen Sandstone Cutters of Ottawa, held on the 2nd September, the following members were elected office-bearers for the current quarter :- President, Wm. Gauld; Vice-President, William Reid; Financial Secretary, John Limond; Corresponding Secretary, Alex. Cumming; Treasurer, Donald Robertson; Tyler, William Sinclair.

TO THE ORGANIZED LABOR OF CANADA.

BROTHER WORKINGMEN. - The preliminary circular, issued by the Toronto Trades' Assembly, being so favorably responded to by the various Unions addressed, the Assembly feel encouraged to issue this final call for the first Canadian Labor Congress. to be held in the hall of the Toronto Trades' Assembly, 74 King street west, Toronto, on Tuesday, the 23rd September, 1873.

The different questions set forth in the previous circular, and numerous other questions of vital importance to the labor of this country, will come under the consideration of the Congress.

Also, the forming of a permanent Labor League, to be known as the "Canadian Labor League," its sessions to be held annually, for the purpose of forming such laws as are calculated to promote the interests of the working classes.

It is earnestly requested that each Union receiving this circular will proceed at once to the election of delegates to represent them in this first council of Canadian Labor, and forward the names of the delegates forthwith to John Hewitt, ONTARIO WORKMAN office, Torono.

That Unions may be equally represented, it is proposed that each Union having less than fifty members be entitled to send one delegate; over fifty and under one hundred, two delegates; over one hundred, three delegates.

It is hoped no organization will be un-(Papers favorable to the cause please copy.)

FROM TORONTO TO VIENNA.

[No. 4.]

HOTEL TAUBER,

VIENNA, August 15th, 1873. I have been in Vienna something over a week, but so far have seen but very little of the city excepting that portion lying between the hotel on Praterstrasse and the exhibition grounds. It is, however, very large, having a circumference of some twelve miles; and in point of wealth and size, is generally admitted to come nearer London and Paris than any other European city. Of course, Vienna presents to a stranger a great many objects of interest, and I hope to have an opportunity of witnessing some of them. The point of interest, however, at the present time, is the Exhibition and though much has been said and written descriptive of it, yet a mere glance forces one to confess how far words fails to convey a true idea of the magnitude and magnificence of the Exhibition of 1873. The main building is very much larger than any previously erected for a similar purpose, but certainly the most imposing and stupendous work is the central Rotunds. At first glance the eye fails to take in its magnificent proportions; but as we become somewhat familiar with it, we preceive, more and more, the vactages of the gigantic under-taking: To endeavor to give an idea of it by comparison, it is nearly three times as large as the dome of St. Peter's Cathedral, at Rouse, and fully twice as large, as the dome of the Lordon International Exhibi-

something like 150 detached buildings, of every conceiveable size and shape, ranging from the representation of peasant hirts of the various autionalities to the pavilions of the Emperors, and there is also a re-production of a section of the celebrated Alkambra Palace. The various productions on exhibition have been so often and se 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 occured 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 (To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.) 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 unecesmary 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 Expesition 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 henor were but few in number, merely consisting of a reception at the Luxenburg palace, a grand dinner at Schonbrunn,-the summer reaidence 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 Luxenburg 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 odours that daily offend one's nostrils can hardly be imagined.

Speaking of cholers, there are a good many 'long stories' affoat as to its extreme prevalence here. With the excessive heat we have had, the almost entire absence of enything like proper drainage, and above all the recklessness of the diet that is shown by very many people, leaves no room for surprise that cholere 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 abourd rumons, the event of them going to England—to nearly 16,000 workmen took part in the

false mail unfounded as the conside about cholers. 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 in flux of visitors, that some advance should be made in the charges; and I was therefore agreeably surprised when the actual facts of the case was 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 done in Toronto: You can get a very good room at the hotels for two floring and a half per day (equal to be: stg.) and meals average from one to two floring (2s. '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. Wanzer, 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 peculiarites 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 Surgeria i no mong<mark>o</mark>gado

Communications.

THAT "NOT UNFAIR OFFER."

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 he will discover what I hope to be able to and co-worker Mr. Levesley, fourth Vice show, that the members of the Amalgamat-President of the International Union of the ed Engineers receive other, and as import-Machinists and Blacksmiths, should come ant relief, as the sick benefit is. 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 characterised 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 venal attack upon the Amaigamated 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 retalistion : 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," tays your correspondent, "makes pectation of an imposing pegeant at the a not unfair offer," to the Amalgamatedconsider it ye members of the Amalgamated-instead of contributingfone 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

were, affect as to the exorbitationate of psy double the contributions and only reliving, stei, but actual experience has coive half the relief which their ewn 80% proved that these rumors were equally as cisty offers. Prodigious generosity ! how noble! How self-sacrificing! and how benevolent f" What a contrast is this "not unfair offer" to the spirit of that resolu-lution adopted the other day, without debate, by an Industrial Congress composed of American Trades Unionists, anent "a party of mechanica, 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 very comfortably; as cheaply as could: be lither, while the members of his Society had only to pay one half the dues of the Amaigamated, the sick benefit was double. I wendered 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 inadvertent ly 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 forthight, and I will undertake to furnish a fair account of the relief afforded to the members of the Amalgamated in return for their tweney-five cents a week.

Regretting such an extensive enroschment 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

> 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 beyoud 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. 111d.; 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 cooperation-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 are always ready to assist you if you should require it."-Bee Hive.

TRADES' DEMONSTRATION IN ED-INBURGH.

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, Green-ock, Pausley, and numerous other towns came forward on the occasion, and the exsame time attracted to the city many thousands of visitors. The trades met in Bruntsfield Links, whence they marched with bands and banners, smblems of their ciaftii, and appropriate mottoes and devices, forming as imposing procession about two miles in longth. "It was cotimated that

procession, which was witnessed by vall crowdi of speciators, no less than 46,000 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 comspiracy. (Resolutions calling upon the Government to repedi the Criminal Law Amendment Act and amend the other laws complished of and pledging workingmen to support enly 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. (1) is in

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, Carters' Association; 84 hours; 24s.—Associated Carpenters and Joiners : 51 hours ; 71d. an hour ; overtime, time and half.—Associated Ironmoulders of Scotland: 51 hours. - Amalgamated Lathers and Lathsplitters of Scotland: 51 hours; 61d. an hour; overtime, time and quarter. - United i Operative Masons of Scotland: 51 hours a week, or nine hours a day; 71d. 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, ex ecuted at the ONTARIO WORKMAN office



PUBLIC NOTICE MUSICAL HALL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That comforably to the clauses of the Act 36 Vict., 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 mext, subject to the conditions below, namely:

Comprising 565 square miles in the county of Gaspe, 956 in that of Rimouski, 25 in that of Saguenay, and 64 in the county of Temiscounts.

Those situate in the three countles first mentioned are at an average distance of 5 miles from the coast of the river and Guif Suint Lawrence, and watered by good floatable streams, viz : the Dartmouth, Malbale, Spinto Anne, Cap Chat, Grand Matane, Petit Matane Metis, Blanche and Tartigou, &c., &c.

Those situate in the county of Temiscounta, are watered by the Cabano, tributary of Lake Temiscounta, 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 dellars per square mile, for the Gaspe, Rimouski and Saguenay agencies, and six dollars per square mile for the Grand-

ville 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 cale is

These timber limits to be subject to the provisions of all simber regulations now in feree and which may be exacted hereafter.

Plane exhibiting these timber limits will be open for inspection at the Department of Crown Londs, in this city, and at the Agents' Office for those localities, & this day to the day of sale.

That is established by a PAPONTEN, and the d - Gersy - Bais weith rough ye Commission.

Department of Crawn Lynda, (11) Woods and Forests. Quebec, 12th August, 1978.

Welland Canal Enlargement

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Welland Canal," will be received at this effice until seen of SATUEDAY, the EIGHTEENTH day of OCTOBER next, for the canstruction of Fourteen Locks and fourteen regulating Weire, a number of Bridge Abutments and Plens—the excavation of the Lock and Wier Pits—the intervening Reaches, Race-ways, etc., on the new portion of the WHILARD CANAL, between Thorold and Port Dalbeuria.

The work will be let in sections, six of which, numbered respectively 2, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7, are situated between Port Dalbousieand St. Catharine's Cemetery, and three (numbered 12, 13 and 14) extend from the method and the Great Western Hallway to near Brewn's Cement Kina,

Tenders will also be received for the enlarg deepening of the prism of the present Canal between Fort Rebinson 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 despening and enlargement of the Harbor at Peri Colborne.

Maps of the several localities, tegether with Plans and Specifications of the work, can be seen at this Office, shand after THURSDAY, the TWENTY-FIFTH day of SEPTEMBER instant, where printed forms of Tender will be furnished. A like class of infermation 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 sup-plied, and to each must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Deminion, willing to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract.

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

By Order, F. BRAUN,

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

Secretary.

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 fulfilment 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,

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

F. BRAUN, Secretary.

74-0

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Monday, 7th day of July, 1873.

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, intituled "An Act respecting Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Port Williams, in the County of Cornwallis, Nova Scotla, and the same is hereby constituted and excited into an Out Port of Customs with warehousing privileges, and placed under the Survey of the Collector of Customs of the Port of Cornwallis.

> W. A. HIMSWORTH. Clerk Privy Council.

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 Parlor Stoves in grea

SALEROOMS:

45 and 46 Jarvis, Corner of King St. East for Furniture Bought, Sold, or Exchanged.

January Brown

EATON'S

NEW

DRESS GOOD S!

We they to day a chales let of Direct O ed, plain, and striped: we

and splace. A Job line of Maple Landres, at the par yard CORNER YONGS & QUEEN STREETS

adjusti bur illin ejsod in nism

COME AND SEE THEM TO MAY

THE BY CHARLES AN.

Last night some lives country sing

At a west and far the schoes rang, Of their delightful melody. Ketice I stopped beside the country lane.

And watched them, sitting in the door, Till, listening to the sweet refrain. I thought I was a child once more,

The winard memory touched my brain. and glad old days of childhood life Cashe back, and I was young again." Forgetting care and worldly strile,

Again we gathered around the door Of our old cottage home, to sing Theorening hymn, and, as of yore. Theard the vesper echoes ring.

I heard a sainted mother's voice Ring out upon the twilight air It always seemed to say, "Rejoice !.. Heaven waits for us, and rest is their.'

And always, looking in her eyes. We fancied that we saw a light, Like that that lit the Bethlehem skies. When Christ was born on Christmes eight.

I heard my father's mellow base. And sister Mary's alto low; And Will sang tenor. All the place Seemed sacred to the long ago!

I saw the roses by the gate, The moonlight falling, white and rair. And heard the robin call his mate. As swelled the chorus in the air.

"Ah! may the evo of life be sweet. As this fair evening of the day. And may we all at morning meet. To part, oh, nevermore! we pray.

Then tender voices said, "Good night." I woke from out my dream to see The children, in their gowns of white. Calling a sweet "good night" to me.

THE PUREST PEAR)..

(FROM THE GERMAN.)

Beside the church door, a-weary and tone, A blind woman sat on the cold door stone: The wind was bitter; the snow fell fast. And a mocking voice in the fitful blast Seemed ever to echo her moaning cry, As she begged her alms of the passers.liv : Have pity on me, have pity I pray, My back is bent, and my hair is gray.

The bells were ringing the hour of prayer, And many good people were gathered there, But covered with fur and mantles warm, They hurried past through the wintry storm.

Some were hoping their souls to save, And some were thinking of death and the grave And, alas! they had no time to heed The poor soul asking for charity's mead. And some were blooming with beauty's grace, But closely muffled in veils of lace: They saw not the sorrow, nor heard not the

Of her who sat on the cold door stone.

At last came one of a noble name. But the city counted the wealthiest dame, And the pearls that o'er her neck were strugg She proudly there to the beggar flung.

Then followed a maiden young and fair. Adorned with clusters of golden hair : But her dress was thin, and scanty, and worn, Not even the beggar's more forlorn. With a tearful look and pitying sigh. She whispered soft No jewelchave I- 🦥 🚶 But I give you my prayers, good friend, said

she. "And surely I know God listens to and the state On the poor white hand so shrunken and

The poor blind woman felt a tear drop fall,

Then kissed it and said to the weeping girl, It is you who have given the purest pearl.'

A WOMAN'S REVELATION.

My husband came tenderly to my side. "Are you going out this evening. love ? "Of course I am!"

I looked down complacently at my dress of pink crepe, dew-dropped over with crystal, and the trails of pink azaleas that caught up its folds here and there. A diamond bracelet encircled one round white arm, and a little cross blazed fitfully at my throat. I had never looked better, and I felt a girlish pride as my eve met the fairy reflection in the mirror.

"Come, Gerald, make haste! - why. you haven't begun to dress yet?"

Where were my wifely instincts, that I did not see the haggard, drawn look in his feathers —the fevered light in his eyes?..

"I can't go to-night, Madeline | are not well enough.

He shook his head listlessly, four of my hands.

deal guider without me that is, if you areat.

determined not to go.

No answer again

Well, if you choose to be sullon, I can't
leffit I said, lightly, as I turned and went out of the room, adjusting my silver boquetholder, the tuberoses und heliotropes seeming to distill incense at every motion.

Was I heartiess and cruel? Had I ceased to love my husbad ? From the bottom of my heart!I believed that I loved him as truly and: tenderly agreen wiferdid, but I had been so spoiled and petted all my brief selfish life, that the better instincts were, so to speak, entombed alive. It to home did now you le

I went to the party, and had my fill of adulation and homage as usual. The hours seemed to glide away, shod with roses and winged with music and perfune; and it was not until wearied with dancing, I sought a momentary reflige in the half-lighted tea-room, that I heard words awakening me, as it were, from a dream. 2110 Gerald Cleft ? "I could not be mistaken in the name-it was scarcely commonplace enough for that. They were talking—two or three stout, business-like looking gentlemen-in the hall without, and I could catch, now and then, a fugitive word or phrase.

hrase.
"Fine, enterpising young fellow!—great pity !-totally ruined, so Bees and McMorken say !-reckless extravagance of his wife!"

All these vague fragments I heard, and then some one said -

"And what is he going to do now?" "What can he do! I am sorry; yet he should have calculated his income and his expenses better." "Or his wife should. Deuce take these women they are at the bottom; of all a man's mount to the fire in troubles!"

And they laughed! Oh, how could they? I had yet to learn how easy it is in this world to bear other people's troubles!

I rose hurriedly up, with my heart beating tumultuously beneath the pink azalcas, and went back to the lighted corriders. Albany Moore was waiting to claim my hand for the next redows.

"Are you ill, Mrs. Clen? How pale you look!"

"I-I am not very well. I wish you would have my carriage called, Mr. Moore." For I now felt that home was the place for me.

Hurried by some unaccountable impulse, I sprang out the moment the carriage wheels touched the curbstone, and rushed up to my husband's room. The door was locked, but I could see a light shining under the threshold. I knocked wildly and persistently.

"Gerald! Gerald! For Heaven's sake let

Something fell on the marble hearthstone within, making a metalic clink, and my husband opened the door a little way. I had never seen him look so pale before or so rigid, yet so detrimined.

"Who: are you?" he demanded, wildly: "Why can't you leave me in peace?"

'It's I, Gearld-your Madeline-your own little wife."

And I caught from his hand the pistol he was striving to conceal in his breast-its mate lay on the marble hearth, under the mantleand flung it out of the window.

Gerald, would you have left me?" 'I would have escaped i" he cried, still half delirious to all appearances, 'Debt disgrace-misery-her reproaches! I would have

escaped them all !" of the war in a

His head fell like that of a weary child on my shoulder. I drew him gently to a sofa, anothed him with words, a thousand mute carress; for had it not all been my fault. And through all the long weeks of fear that followed, I nursed him with unwavering care and devotion. I had but one thought one desire to redeem myself in his estimation; to prove to him that I was something higher than the mere butterfly of fashion I had hitherto shewn myself! Well, the March winds had howled themselves into their mountain fastnesses; the bright April rain drops were dried on the bough and spray -and now the apple-blossoms were tossing their fragrant billows of pinky bloom in the deep blue air of latter May. Where were we now? It was a picturesque little cottage out of the city, furnished very like a magnified baby-house. Gerald sat on a cushioned easy chair on the piazza, just where he could glance through the open window at me, working a batch of biscuits, with my sleeves rolled up above my elbows, and the "gold-thread" hair neatly confined in a silken net.

"What an industrious fairy it is!" he said smiling sadly.

"Well, you see I like it ! It's a great deal better than those sonatas on the piano !" "Who would have ever thought you would

make so notable a housekeeper?" I laughed gleefully-I had all a child's de-

light in being praised. the you going to Miss Delancy's croquetparty,? "he pursued for the of that bear to get a "No what do I care for croquet parties?

"What have your done with your diamonds?"

But, Madeline, you were so proud of your shrine to which he makes pilgrimage whenever diamondad "riests distily ballow mile that were the has means and opposituative it is one spot

the plazza, took up the current of sound.

"That's right little redbreast," said my husband half-jokingly, "talk her down ! She of existence. Madeline, do you know how I feel, sometimes, when I sit and look at you?"

"No Blue of new Constructions !(Well, Lifeel like a widower, who was married again Mi how a proper that are re-

My heart gave a little superstitious jump. "Like a widower who was married again,

Gerald?"

"Yes, I can remember my first wife—s brilliant thoughtless child—without an idea beyond the gratification of present whims—a spolled plaything! Well, that little Madeline has vanished away into the past somewhere she has gone away to return no more, and in her stead I behold my second wife, a thoughtful, tender woman, whose watchful love surrounds me like an atmosphere, whose character grows more noble, and develops itself into new depth and beauty every day!"

I was kneeling at his side now, with my cheek upon his arm, and my eyes looking into

"And which do you love best, Gerald, the first or the second wife?"

"I think the trials and vicissitudes through which we have passed are welcome indeed; since they have brought me, as their harvest fruits the priceless treasure of my second wife."

That was what Gerald answered me; the sweetest words that ever fell upon my ear.

"I DARE NOT."

A group of boys stood on the walk before a fine, large drug-store pelting each other with snow-balls. In an unlucky moment, the youngest sent his spinning through the frosty air against the large plate-glass of the druggist's window. The crash terrified them all, but none so much as the little fellow who now stood pale and trembling, with startled eyes gazing at the mischief he had done.

"Won't old Kendrick be mad? Run, Ned! we won't tell. Run quick!" "I can't," he gasped.

"Run, I tell you! He's coming! Coward! Why don't you run? I guess he wouldn't catch

"No, I can't run!" he faltered.

"Little fool! He'll be caught! Not spunk enough to run away! Well. I've done all I can for him," muttered the older boy.

The door opened; an angry face appeared; "Who did this?" came in fierce tones from the owner's lips. "Who did this? I say?" he shouted, as no one answered.

The trembling, shrinking boy drew near, the little delicate-looking culprit faced the angry man, and in tones of truth, replied,— "I did it. sir."

"And you dare to tell me of it?"

'I dare not deny it, sir; I dare not tell a

The reply was unexpected. The stern man pansed; he saw the pale cheek, the frighten- story imprisoned. She was shut up in a strong ed eyes wherein the soul of truth and true courage shone, and his heart was touched.

"Come here, sir; what's you name?" pay you? I'll do anything, -only don't make

my mother pay it, sir!" "Will you shovel my walk when the next

snow falls !! Ned's face was radiant as he answered,

more too, sir. I'll do anything." why I let yhu off so easy? Well, it's because you are not afraid to tell the truth. I like a only a spider's web between her and liberty, boy that tells the truth always. When the she should never be free. Thus with our next snow falls, be sure you come to me."

A LEGACY.

Talking with an old farmer once, he said,-'When I die, I am going to leave behind me; as a heritage for my children, the home where they were born, made as beautiful as my means and uneducated taste will allow, pleasant memories of the home fireside and of the sunny summer days, and a true regard for the dignity and worthiness of the calling which their father followed."

The old man was so full of emotion when he talked in this wise, that he had to use his handkerchief to prevent the tears telling their tale of manly sensitiveness. His boys were widely scattered, having varied experience in life; but there was not one of them who did not honor the old farmer they called (and reverently, too) 'father;' nor one of them who was not glad to visit the old homestead once a year.

"I was once much would be the bitter, du worth upon, which he is willing to lavish ost repreach my eyes could meet. O Gerald ! the wealth he may have acquired, and where had I been less vain and thoughtless and ex- he desires to die and he buried.

as the pilgrim seeks the shrine of a saint? Shall each tree tell its story of your taste and good sense—revive in the minds of your childhas forgotten that our past is dead, and that ren the time and circumstances of the planting? we have turned over a new page in the book Shall is symbolize by its growth, and extended and extending branches, the growth of your children's affection for you, and the influence your example and precept are exerting through them ?.. Shall each stone in the wall, addition to the bern, the house, out-buildings, improvements, orohard, garden and field, speak to them of the love you once bore them, of the labor you once performed that they might be fed, clothed and educated? Shall each blade of grass lift itself up toward heaven and testify to your providence and care? Shall cach apple-blossom in the orchard shed its perfume in memory of the man who planted the seed om which they sprang, or the tree on which they bloom and laugh in the sweet May air? Will money compensate your children for the loss of such a heritage? No, sir! emphatically, no !

Let us try to leave behind us something that shall soften the hearts of men and women when they remember us-be they our children or not. But especially let those who are biest with a title to a portion of God's green earth, see that it is rendered so beautiful in the eyes of their offspring that their hearts will allways find anchorage there whenever the longings of loneliness come over them; whenever the rough elbowings of an unfeeling world jostle them out of humor with it. Let the present witness some effort to leave the old farm better and more beautiful in the autumn. Let the boys and girls feel that you have left something behind that money cannot purchase, and for which it can be no substitude.

BETTER THAN CAPITAL.

The man whose statements may always be taken without question, whose promises are made never to go unfulfilled, whose verbal agreements are as good as his written contracts, whose integrity is of more value in his own eyes than any mere fortune which he could barter it for, will be astonished to find, in his hour of need, with what strength he is braced up on every side, and how often he will stand firm as a rock when other men tremble and fall. Five years of such consistent rectitude will be worth, in credit, more than a double capital without the confidence which such character inspires. It is a good rule in building up such a credit, when a payment is once due, never to suffer one's self to be saked for it twice. Every man who aspires to honorable success in business should remember that he must hold to his promise as a ship holds to her anchor, and that moment he breaks from it he is in danger of disaster to his fortune and wreck to his character.

STRONG AS STEEL.

Small habits have been compared with the spider webs which kept the princess of a fairy castle, from which she must escape or die. The door of the castle was taken away, one day, and and she joyfully hastened down to "Edward Howe, sir. O, what can I do to the gate that she might pass and be free. But stop; in the gate a spider web was hanging from top to bottom. She sweft it away in a moment, and was going on; when, behold another spider's web was before her. It was very easy to sweep that away, and she did it. "All winter, sir, I'll do it every time, and But there was a third, and when that was removed, a fourth; and so on, again and again; "Well, that's enough; and do you know and at last the poor princess sat down and wept, bitterly, and felt that though there was pernicious habits; each single act of a habit, what is easier to overcome? But it is the constant succession of them, one after another, which overcomes us.

NOAH'S ARK.

A scientific writer gives it as his opinion, founded on certain Biblical facts, that the ark was smaller than the Great Eastern. It had three decks, and was divided into numerous compartments by longitudinal and transverse bulkhends, for the safety and order of its occupants. It was built of gopher wood, a species of evergreen timber resembling the pine in length and strength of trunk, and the white cedar in lightness. In model, it was all that a great carrier could be, chest-like, with lines straight and angles square, but the bottom and top were elliptical in outline, presenting convexity to the earth and aky. "Now what do I care for eroquet parties? once a year.

"You are now well enough toolding the going to finish your shirts, and you'll read to he with such a loud to meet the good to he several parts, this author. Overflowing not of scalding coffee on the top of excuses."

He made no answer, me, one children but little good coin parties? What is it is good to saw which the meet of the window, and finished is character that the ark "is now in a good the stack dish, and picked up the other dish and threw it out of the window, and finished in high and parties the distributions which the meet of the window and finished."

The associations which the meet of seventeen thousand five hundred and parties to the performance in time to hur!

The associations which the meet of seventeen thousand five hundred the coffee pot and remaining contents after the large way that is possible to seventeen thousand five hundred the coffee pot and remaining contents after the large way that is possible to seventeen thousand five hundred the coffee pot and remaining contents after the large way that is possible to seventeen thousand five hundred the coffee pot and remaining contents after the large way that is possible to seventeen thousand five hundred the coffee pot and remaining contents after the large way that the part of the performance in time down. He should be head listless that the large the large way that the part of the search way that the part of the search way that the part of the search way that the large the large way that the large the large that the Circumstances envaluations in diffe, who that had the flood dried up, the diffinate of Armenial the front stateway. The dealers didn't stay to a happy and interest home in this yearth, failth has been colder and in why cover the dinner. Hoberts retired to the bed-room with

" ONE DAY NEARER HIS DOOM.

alist gregoria in ance<u>rna i entrice</u> When a man has been sentenced to be executed, as the time appointed draws nigh, many people are often heard to remark, "Well, one day more of poor _____ s, time has gone." .. It. does not appear to occur to the careless outside. observer that this is no truer of the prisoner. than of himself and everyone elso that another of his days has gone, and that he is just as absolutely one day nearer to his own death as the doomed prisoner is to his. It is a nearer approach to his death which the condemned man makes at a common pace with all the living, only the day of his doom is known to him, while that of the others is concealed from them.

Mercifully concealed, too; for how much would the enjoyment of this life be diminished ed, if we knew beforehand just when we. should be obliged to quit it. The uncertainty a when we are to go, the expectation of dying: in our own homes, with our last hours consoled by the attentions of kindred and friends, and sustained by the hopes inspired by religion-these considerations rob Death, come when it may, of much of its terrors, and lead us to look upon it rather as the peaceful close of our life's labors.

ANECDOTE OF A HORSE.

Lady Baker has written a book on life in New Zealand, in which she records an anecdote of a horse that was in the habit of feigning lameness. If the story is not overdone, it is proof that the horse is a reasoning being, as cunning as a stock-broker and as sharp as a lawyer:--"Among my horse friends was a certain Suffolk 'Punch,' who had been christened the Artiful Dodger, from his trick of counterfeiting lameness the moment he was put in the shafts of a dray. That is to say if the dray was loaded; so long as it was empty, or the load was light, the Dodger stepped out gaily, but if he found the dray at all heavy, he affected to fall dead lame. The old strain of staunch blood was too strong in his veins to allow him to refuse or jib, or stand still. Oh, no! The Dodger arranged a compromise with his conscience, and, though he pulled manfully, he resorted to this lazy subterfuge. More than once with a 'new chum' it had succeeded to perfection, and the Dodger found himself back again in his stable with rack of hay before him, while his deluded owner or driver was running all over the place to find a substitute in the shafts. If I had not seen it myself, I could not have believed it. In order to induce the Dodger to act his part thoroughly. a drayman was appointed whom the horse had never seen, and, therefore, imagined could be easily imposed upon. The moment the signal was given to start, the Dodger, after a glance round, which plainly said, 'I wonder If I may try it upon you, took a step forward and almost fell down, so desperate was his lameness. The driver, who was well instructed in his part, ran round, and lifted up one sturdy bay leg after the other, with every appearance of the deepest concern. This encouraged the Dodger, who attered a groan; but still seemed determined to do his best, and limped and stumbled a yard or two further on. I confess it seemed impossible to believe the horse to be quite sound, and if it had depended upon me. the Dodger would instantly have been unharnessed and put back in his stable. But the moment had come to unmask nim. His. master stepped forward, and pulling first one cunning ear, on the alert for every word, and then the other, cried, 'It won't do, sir ! step out directly, and don't let us have any nonsense." The Dodger groaned again—this time from his heart probably-shook himself, and leaning well forward in his big collar, stepped out without a murmur. The lameness had disappeared by magic, nor was there even the alightest return of it until he saw a new driver, and considered it safe to try his oft-successful 'dodge' once more."

MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY.

When you are carrying several articles and one of them slips, it is best not to try to recover it. An Essex street man, named Roberts, was helping his wife to prepare the dinner on Sunday, as one of the deacons was to take dinner with them. Roberts took a plate of steak in one hand and a coffee pot in the other, and had a dish of peas on the arm with the steak. The wind blew the dining-room door partly to as he approached it, and puttind out his foot to push it back, the arm with the peas moved out of plump, and the dish commenced to slide. A cold streak flew up Robert's spine and his hair began to raise, and he felt a sudden sickness at the stomach, but he dodged shead to save the peas, partly caught them and made a wrong move, lost them again, jabbed at them with the coffee pot, and upset the steak dish, and springing back to avoid the gravy, stepped on the cat that belonged to the family down stairs and came to the floor, with the steak and near After giving the dimensions and the model of and a terribly mad-cat under him, and anse remain at home with me Madeline. "I sold them long ago; they paid several to payen part to payen the part of the p Boes out house the in the state of the property of the state of the st

Sawdust and Chips.

The tomato crop being rather backward will give the housekeepers a chance to ketch-up.

Mrs. Partington thinks the grocers ought to hire a music teacher to teach them the scales

A new book has just been published under the title of "The Ways of Woman," and it is only in one volume.

· A prosperous merchant has far his motto: "Early to bed, and early to rise, never get tired and advertise."

Five wives attended the funeral of a supposed German bachelor, at Hoboken, recently. Of course there was a row.

An individual in this city, who has for years been prating about honesty being the best policy has just opened a policy shop.

A Brooklyn woman says that if death really loves a shining mark it is singular that he has not simed at her husband's nose before this.

The Rev. Mrs. Fannie N. Roberts, recently authorized to solemnize marriages, will reverse the usual custom and kiss the bridegroom The dying words of a Delaware woman was, "Henry, if you ever marry again remember

that it only takes a cupful of sugar to sweeten

a quere of good fier rice. A gentleman who had been arguing with an agnoramus until his patience was enhausted, said he didn't wish him dead, but he would like to see him "know more."

The other day a countyman saked one of Barnum'a men, "Where is the mummy?" The latter replied "Ho is dead." The inquirer passed on perfectly satisfied: 11 26000 151

"Have the jury agreed?" asked the sheriff, as he mas a court strache on the stale with a large pitcher in his hands. "Yes, sir; they agreed to have a gallon of beer, and sent me

"Talk about the jaws of death," exclaimed a man who was living with his third scolding wife. 'I tell you they're nothing to the jaws oo cha :

A fashionable young lady accidentally dropped one of her fashionable eyebrows in her opera-box the other evening, and greatly frightened her beau, who, on seeing it, thought it was his moustache.

Thirty-three widows belong to one sewing society in Fort Plain, N. Y., and the sound of a pair of heavy boots going by the house where they meet is enough to stop all the machines and needles.

Dyrden was so bound up in his books that his wife exclaimed: "I wish I were a book that I might always be in your society." "I wish you were an almanac, so I could change you every year," replied he.

A young lady who went out sleighing with a rather timid young man one evening, complacently remarked to him that she never went out sleighing but she got chaps on her lips. The young man took the hint and "chapped."

"Which way do you travel from ?" asked a wag of a crooked-back gentleman. "I came straight from Wheeling," was the reply. "Did you," said the other; "then you must have been most shokingly warped by the railroad."

A Portland man was caught fishing for trout on another man's land the other day; the owner remonstrated, but retired in silence before the majestic answer: "Who wants to catch your trout? I'm only trying to drown this worm."

"What's o'clock?" inquired a traveller. 4 Next to nothing," answered his companion, with great confidence. "What do you mean," asked the traveller. "Not quite one; and it follows in course that what isn't one is next to nothing."

It was an Augusta chap who, after coming to a railroad crossing the other day, and reading the sign, "Look out for the locomotive," climbed to the top, and gazing up the track, wanted to know "where'n thunder the old thing was?"

A woman never realizes her necessities till she attends an auction sale. They tell of a woman in Baltimore who provided herself with two hundred pairs of stockings, woollen and cotton. She is evidently intending to organize a hose company somewhere.

It was mentioned one day to President Lincaln, that two young ladies of his acquaintance had quarrelled, and loaded each other with abuse. "Have they called each other ugly?" said the president. "No, sir." "Very good; then I will undertake to reconcile them.'

A lad who had borrowed a dictionary to read, returned it after he got through, with the remark, that "It was werry nice reading, but it somehow changed the subject so werry often." It was his sister who thought the first ice-cream was a "leetle touched with the frost."

Jones and Brown were talking lately of a young clergyman whose preaching they had heard that day. What do you think of him?" asked Brown. "I think," said Jones,
"he did better two years ago." "Why, he
didn't preach then?" "True," said Jones, thetieswhat I-mean Bernamer was reserved

A gentleman travelling on horseback, not long ago, came upon an Irisoman who was fencing in a most barren and desolate piece of land. "What are you fencing in that lot for, Plet?" and He ... A Held of cows would starve our that stands and salurer your honor, warnis Lifenting distockeep dist bears barter of the little state of the found found away green attent, see the state of t Musicul Mustrumenis.

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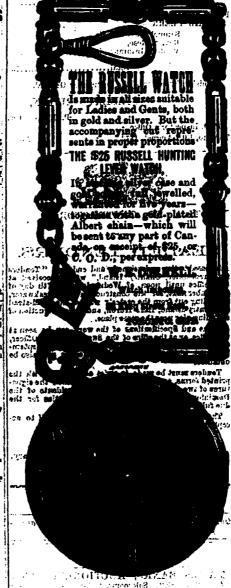
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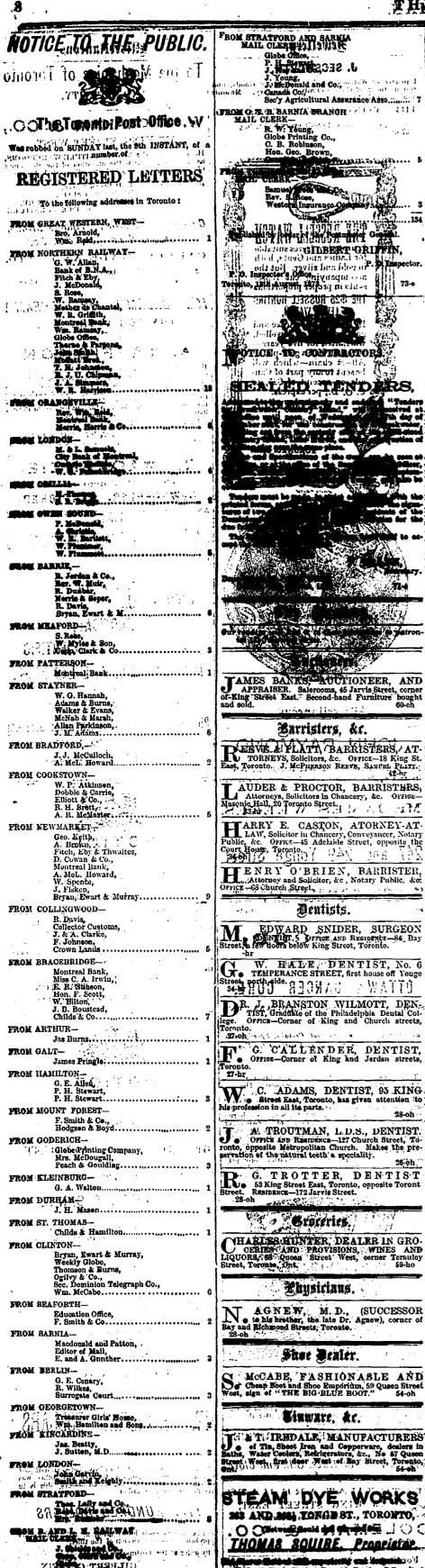
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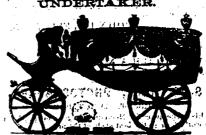
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