

# Ontario Workman.

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

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## A VILLIANOUS CONTRACT.

The following is the contract which the miners are compelled to sign with the Wabash Coal Company:

### MINERS ANNUAL CONTRACT.

This agreement made this day of \_\_\_\_\_ between the Wabash Coal Company, of the first part, witness the said part of the second part, has agreed, and by these presents does agree, to enter into the employment of said party of the first part as a miner of coal, to commence on the day of \_\_\_\_\_ A. D. 1870, and to continue therein until the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A. D. 1870, and to abide by and adhere, and to observe the rules and regulations hereto appended which are made a part of this contract, and to abide by and observe all other rules and regulations, promulgated from time to time by the said coal company for the purpose of regulating mining and other employment in and about the coal mines of said coal company, and not be absent without leave except in case of sickness or other unavoidable contingency that would prevent him from work; also to keep his room in good working order; the said party of the first part agrees to pay the said party of the second part for each ton of coal mined by him and delivered on pit cars at the face of the room where the same is mined, as follows: For mining per ton, and per yard, for driving entry double per yard single; all coal to be weighed after passing over the screens in use for the time being at the mines, the first party hereby reserves the privilege, however, of closing the mines at any time, or of reducing the number of miners by discharging them; or, such of them as the superintendent, or persons having charge of the mines for the time being, may think proper, including said second party all payments to be made at the regular pay day, in accordance with the rules and regulations aforesaid. And it is hereby expressly agreed to and understood by the party of the second part, that should he become a tenant of the party of the first part, during this agreement, that in case of its termination, either by his discharge from the said company's employ, or in any other way, he will vacate the premises so occupied by him as soon as practicable thereafter, upon verbal notice from the company, agent or superintendent, and that he will not be entitled to receive any part of the wages due him for labor performed, should the party of the first part so elect, until the premises are vacated, and the keys of the same delivered at the company's office.

In witness whereof, the said parties hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written, the Wabash Coal Company, by agent and Superintendent. Signed

SEAL

## RULES AND REGULATIONS

Of the Wabash Coal Company, adopted for the purpose of regulating mining and other employment, in and about their Coal Mines.

1. Every employe of the company will be required to be ready for duty when the whistle blows for work every morning, and will be expected to perform a full day's work, of ten hours, in his respective line of employments, unless the foreman of his department orders less time to be worked. Engineers are strictly forbidden to lower any miner or under-ground laborers into any pit after 7.30 A. M., without orders from the Superintendent or pit boss.
2. Any suspension of work during working hours by any portion, or all of the Company's employes, for the purpose of holding or attending any meeting, for any purpose whatever, above or below ground, is positively forbidden, as such practices materially increase the Company's running expenses, and result in no practical good to any one.
3. The Coal Company will not deal with any committee purporting to represent any league or combination of workmen, but will deal directly and individually with each of the employes, and not otherwise.
4. Any employe feeling aggrieved in any

respect must present his claim to the pit boss in person; if they fail to adjust the matter satisfactorily to the employe, it may be referred to the superintendent, if either party desire, whose decision upon the hearing of both sides of the question, will be final. Any employe who is not willing to abide the decision of the pit boss or superintendent on any disputed point, or who is unwilling to conform to any and all the company's rules and regulations, made from time to time, will be required to quit work at once.

5. Any employe may be discharged at any time without previous notice, and any employe wishing to leave the company's service may do so at any time without giving previous notice, but all arrearages of pay will be due and payable on the next regular pay day after leaving said employment, and not before.

6. No person will be allowed to interfere in any manner with the employer's right of employing, retaining and discharging from employment any person or persons whom the superintendent or pit boss have discharged, of the miners, for the time being. Nor interfere in any way, by threats or menace, or otherwise, with the rights of any employe at work, or engaged to work, in any way, and upon any terms, and with whom he may think proper and best for his interest, or the benefit of his family.

7. All persons in the employ of the company, either by the day or month, are positively prohibited from absents themselves from their respective duties without proper authority. These working underground must report to the pit boss in person and obtain his consent to be absent. Surface men must obtain permission from the superintendent to leave their station. No employe will be permitted to fill his place by another man without the consent of the superintendent.

8. Every employer will be paid once a month, at the regular pay day, all wages or money he may have earned during the last calendar month previous to such pay day, after deducting any indebtedness which such employe may owe the company, or which the company, with the consent of such employe, may have assumed to pay to any other person.

9. It shall be the duty of every miner working in the mines to keep his room in said mines in good order and repair, and any such miner who shall willfully, negligently, or carelessly suffer his room to get out of order or repair, or who shall not, upon request, immediately put the said room in repair, the company may put such room in repair at the expense of the miner in default, and may retain the amount of such expense from the next or any future payment to which the said employe would be otherwise entitled, until fully reimbursed for such expense.

10. No miner who has left the employment of the company, whether voluntarily or by discharge, will be entitled to receive any arrearages of pay due him for labor performed—whether on the regular pay day or during the interval preceding pay day, until he shall have put his room in perfect working order, as required by his contract with the company. All miners leaving such employment will be required to procure a certificate of the pit boss that they have complied with the requirements of this rule, as aforesaid, before making application at the company's office for final payment.

11. Any tenant of the company, upon leaving its service, whether voluntary or by discharge, will not be entitled to receive any part of the wages due him for labor performed until he shall have vacated the premises occupied by him, and the superintendent, or other person in charge of the mines for the time being, so elect, and present the keys of the same at the office of the Wabash Coal Company.

A call has been issued to the Miners of the United States, to meet in Convention at Youngstown, O., on the second Tuesday in Oct., 1873, for the purpose of forming a Miners' National Union

## LABOR DEMONSTRATION AT PETERBOROUGH.

The Peterborough District Laborers' Union is in no way connected with the Leamington section of the Labor Movement. It already includes within its area about 100 parishes, in each of which there is a branch association, and the district is rapidly extending. Peterborough is the centre and seat of government, and the united branches number upwards of 15,000 members. Mr. B. Taylor, Souvenir House, Peterborough, who is a Poor Law Guardian and member of the Local Government Board of that city, is President and hon. Treasurer. At the last General Election he was put forward as the workingman candidate for the borough, and withdrew before the day of polling, owing to the screw being put on the workingmen by the middle and upper classes. He is, however, to champion the workingmen's cause at the coming election, and with secret voting it is thought his success will be secured.

On Saturday the second annual demonstration for this district took place in the Recreation Ground, Peterborough, where mass meetings were held during the afternoon and evening, under the chairmanship of the President. Messrs. G. Potter, G. Odger, G. Mitchell, H. Broadhurst, London and several other local speakers delivered addresses. The numbers attending the demonstration was variously estimated at between 20,000 and 30,000. In the afternoon a monster procession was formed, headed by the President in his carriage, accompanied by the London speakers, and the principal streets of the town was paraded, the members of the different branches wearing blue rosettes. Three brass bands and a number of flags and banners, upon which were inscribed suitable mottoes, enlivened the procession, which was joined by a goodly number of mechanics; and although it was market day, this immense mass was marshalled through the streets without causing the least obstruction, and scarcely any inconvenience, the whole proceedings being of the most quiet and orderly kind.

The meetings were attended by such a mass of persons it was with difficulty the speakers made themselves heard. The Chairman gave a brief history of the success his laborers, assisted by a few working men, had in a year and a half achieved, and showed that the dark forebodings and mournful prophecies of his opponents had been entirely falsified, for instead of the funds being scattered or run off with they were in the bank; and instead of the movement collapsing and dying away it had been weekly spreading and gaining ground. He pointed out the great good the movement had effected in aiding the members to migrate and emigrate, and he specially dwelt upon the cruel and tyrannical lock-out of 200 farm laborers at Haddenham, intended to break up the union and force upon the men the most odious and obnoxious terms, which, he said, by the exertions of their members, and the liberal assistance rendered by trade associations and the public, had been averted, the struggle being brought to successful issue. The Chairman also contended that the labor movement had pushed the laborers to the front, and had brought them into public notice. It had, he said, raised in the farm workmen a spirit of independence, educated, and made them more intelligent, and improved their moral habits. He especially dwelt upon the capability of properly exercising a vote, which, he said, must soon be given them by extending Household Suffrage to the counties.

Mr. G. Mitchell proposed:— That this meeting is of opinion that labor is the source of all wealth, and that the fruits of the earth are mainly produced by the toil of the agricultural workmen who have ever been an oppressed and down-trodden class, and pledges itself to use all the legal and constitutional means to elevate the toiling million to that position in society which their value to the country entitles them to occupy, and recommends unity and combination as a means to that end.

In a plain, practical speech he adverted

on several occasions to the report of the committee appointed by Government to inquire into the condition of the agricultural laborers, pointing out their degraded position.

Mr. George Potter, in an animated and eloquent address, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously amid great cheering.

Mr. Odger then proposed the following:—

Seeing that a large portion of the laboring population of this country is deprived of the right of voting for members of Parliament, owing to household suffrage being restricted to the boroughs, and that any class deprived of political power is necessarily a degraded and neglected body, this meeting pledges itself to use all legitimate means to procure the assimilation of the county and the borough franchise on the basis of manhood suffrage, and that a petition to this effect be signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting, and forwarded for presentation to the House of Commons.

## FOREIGN LABOR NOTES.

There have been several strikes this week, and notably among the tilers of Saint Etienne, and among the agricultural laborers of Digby-le-Gros (Aisne). As this is the harvest time in a great many provinces in France, the reapers have struck work in several places where their employers refused to augment their wages. Thus, though the French agricultural laborers have not formed a union similar to that started in South Warwickshire two years ago, they, nevertheless, act with considerable unity of purpose. At Montpellier the strikes have subsided, and an agitation, started by the employers in favor of the establishment of councils of prudhommes, has arisen. At Algiers the same feeling has manifested itself. The demand for these boards of arbitration on the part of the colonists testifies that the manufactures and industries of Algeria are rapidly recovering from the recent commercial depression.

The project of law relating to the violation of contracts between masters and men, and the creation of chambers of commerce, has not been discussed during this session of the German Reichstag; nor does the Government intend reproducing the project at the next meeting of the Parliament; but it will propose a complete revision of the law relating to industry and manufacture. The Chancellor has demanded the Federal Council to investigate all matters relating to the condition of women and children employed in factories. It is stated that this request has been approved of; but the enquiry is of so vast a nature that it will not be completed before the next session of the Reichstag. Together with this proposition the Chancellor presented a memoir, in which he warmly advocated the system of factory inspectors, based on the same principles as those actually enforced by the British Legislature. The Minister of Commerce also considers that such an institution is indispensable to the well-being of the community. The inspectors would be chosen among the state functionaries, administrators, or from among the professional class. In dealing with this matter, Professor Shueneberg, of Tiibingen, proposed that a hundred and sixty chambers of industry and labor bureaux should be established throughout all the States of Germany. This plan is, however, considered too elaborate.

The Austrian papers speak of a congress of master printers, to be convoked at Vienna, at which the principal firms of Austria, Germany, and Switzerland are to be represented. It is proposed to agree on a minimum tariff of wages to be paid to the compositors employed in the printing trade of the three countries.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE WRITERS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire whether writers appointed before August, 1871, have suffered any wrong or injustice by the cessation of the system of a progressive rate of payment was published on Tuesday. Having reviewed the course adopted by the Govern-

ment to put an end to the system of progressive rate of payment to temporary clerks and writers, the Committee express the opinion that, on a careful consideration of the regulations, and of the evidence which has been laid before them, the legal interpretation of the terms of the engagement with the writers did not preclude the Government from terminating it on giving due notice. The notice specified in the regulations was not, however, given before the cessation of a progressive rate of payment, and those writers consequently who accepted the gratuity, and to whom an increment might have accrued during the period of notice, were deprived of the augmentation of their gratuity to which that increment might have entitled them. The Committee think that although there was no legal obligation on the part of the Government to continue the engagement of the writers, yet the general character of the regulations, and the established custom of the service, afforded reasonable grounds for the expectation on the part of the writers, that as long as the work on which they were employed was to be performed in the different departments by employes of that class their services would be retained, and their progressive rate of pay continued; and having regard to all the circumstances of the case, the Committee are further of opinion that the effect of the Order in Council of the 19th August, 1871, has been to inflict a loss on those writers who came under its operation. The Committee expresses its satisfaction at the announcement made in Parliament of the intention of the Government to confer certain advantages on all the writers, and that measures are being concerted between the Treasury and the Civil Service Commissioners to give effect to those intentions. In view of all the matters brought before them, the Committee are of opinion that a restoration of the system of a progressive rate of payment will best meet the requirements of justice, give contentment to the writers, and promote the efficiency of the public service.

## Labor Notes.

The house painters and decorators of London, Eng., are on strike.

The Cigar Makers' International Union meets in Detroit, on Monday, Sept. 1st.

No fewer than eighteen new pits have been sunk in the district around Hamilton, and between that town and Glasgow.

The dispute amongst the Scotch miners as to the "special rules" has been amicably adjusted.

The number of industrial establishments in France is 150,000, employing two millions of hands, and steam power equal to 650,000 horses.

It appears that the South Yorkshire Union of miners, England, has increased by 7,000 members since its last annual demonstration.

We are pleased to learn that steps are being taken to organize a Tinsmith's National Union. Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., deserve the credit of inaugurating the movement. Chicago Union indorses it.

At a mass meeting of colliers, held on Tuesday, 5th inst., at Blaenavon, Eng., it was decided to resume work on the terms suggested by the masters. The strike at Maesteg is also at a close.

A demonstration of the Trades Unionists was held in Edinburgh, Scot., on Saturday last. 15,000 men marched in the procession. The object of the demonstration is to protest against the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The threatened lock-out by the iron-masters of Manchester, Eng., of a portion of their operatives has been postponed for the present, a proposition having been made to submit the difference between the employers and the workmen to a committee of arbitration.

On Thursday, 7th inst., all the cotton mills in Rochdale, Eng., and district, with the exception of three or four, were closed in consequence of the strike of cardroom operatives for an advance of 3s. a week, and about 12,000 persons have been thrown out of employment. Before the strike the masters offered to compromise the matter by conceding an advance of 2s. a week, but this was refused.



serpents, or *Bandeaux* of bones, painted glass, and pebble-stones. They came, each firmly clutching his sharpened tomahawk, their bodies nearly naked and streaked with war-paint—their greedy eyes perhaps peering through a rim of black, and their sinewy arms looking as though already dipped in human gore.

Strange enough was such a scene of grandeur to this rough wilderness. A June sky was smiling above them, and so still was the air that the leaves of the giant trees scarce fluttered in the breeze; but there was a tremulous motion in the firm earth beneath, as though shaken by the stern, measured tread of that multitude of feet. The frightened deer threw back their antlered head and bounded away over the hills, giving but a glimpse of their graceful figures in the distance; and the startled partridge drummed in the thicket, while crowds of other birds fluttered and wheeled and poised on their trembling wings in mid-air or flew screaming away. The rabbits scampered off to their coverts, and the squirrels flew along the rugged bark of the trees, seeming to think, poor little innocents, that they were the cause of all this parade. Sometimes a fierce cry came up from the distance that made the eyes of some of the party glitter, and the hands close about their rifles, for the panther and the bison were yet abroad, and both savages and rangers knew well their lurking-places. Still, though the army was now in the very heart of the Seneca nation, not a savage made his appearance. Sometimes a shadow would seem to steal from a neighboring copse, or a hum, as of low voices, would float out on the air, but they were only the creations of the strained eye and expectant ear. Finally the army emerged into an open savanna, and now the drums beat a quicker march, and they pushed on with eager haste. "The red-skinned cowards have fled, and cheated us of our victory," remarked De Noyville to a gallant young officer of his staff, "but we will visit them with a glorious revenge yet."

(To be continued.)

POSTAGE STAMPS—HOW PREPARED.

As soon as they emerge from the hydraulic press, postage stamps are gummed. The paste is made from clear starch, or its dextreine, which is acted upon chemically and then boiled, forming a clear, smooth, slightly sweet mixture. Each sheet of stamps is taken separately, placed upon a flat board, and its edges covered with a light metal frame. Then the paste is smeared on with a large whitewash brush, and the sheets laid between two wire-racks and placed on a pile with others to dry. Great care is taken in the manufacture of this paste, which is perfectly harmless. This gratifying fact has been conclusively proved by an eminent chemist. After the gumming another pressing in the hydraulic press follows. Then another counting; in fact, stamps are counted no less than thirteen times during the process of manufacture. The sheets are then cut in half, each portion containing one hundred stamps, this being done by girls with ordinary hand-shears. Next follows the perforations, which is performed by machinery. The perforations are first made in a perpendicular line, and afterwards in a horizontal line. Another pressing follows—this time to get rid of the raised edges on the back of the stamps made by the dies, and this ends the manufacture. A second apartment is devoted to the picking and sending off the stamps to the different post offices. It will be seen by this account that any absurd rumors concerning this poisonous or unclear properties of postage stamps are utterly without foundation.

SOLE SEWING MACHINE.

During a recent strike in the boot and shoe trade in Edinburgh, the masters experienced great difficulty in supplying their customers with their orders as quickly as they were wanted. They began to look out for a machine that would do stitching in a satisfactory manner, and after some consideration they at length agreed to give the Blake sole sewing machine a trial. This is an American invention, and is now extensively used in London, and in some of the largest towns in England; and there are not fewer than seven of the machines in operation in Glasgow. The boot or shoe is laid upon a revolving "horn," which is heated by a small lamp, in order to keep the wax upon the thread in a semi-liquid state, so that it may fasten the thread more firmly in the sole; while, by means of eccentric wheels, a strong needle, like that used in crocheting, is forced through the thickest sole, and brought up again by means of a little lever. The machine is capable of being worked either by steam or by hand power, and can sew 300 pairs of boots in one day, while the work, it is said, is even better done than it can be by hand sewing, inasmuch as the wax threads are drawn more firmly together than it is possible for a man to sew the sole of a boot completely in about half a minute, whereas it takes a shoemaker nearly an hour to do the same amount of work; hence it will be seen at a glance that the machine confers great advantages. Attracted by the reputed usefulness of the machine, a large number of the members of the Edinburgh Bootmakers' Association have formed themselves into a company, and have procured a license from the inventor to use the machine. They pay 5d. per 1000 stitches in the shape of royalty, and an indicator is fixed to the machine, which shows the number of stitches made.

THE LOG HOUSE OF NORWAY.

A correspondent, who has been having a week of uninterrupted sunshine near the North Cape, gives us some description of the Norwegian houses which may interest our readers. "You may suppose," he says, "that log houses were born on Plymouth Rock; but I find the most convincing evidence that they existed in Norway centuries, perhaps, before Plymouth Rock was known. A yet more interesting fact—at least to me—is that the fashion has not changed. Improvements there have been in many ways, but the log house of Norway is the most fashionable, perhaps because the most comfortable, house. In regions far removed from timber, and where stone and lime and clay abound, even there the log house obtains universal preference. During my trip up and down this long line of Norwegian coast, I have had many opportunities to examine the old as well as the new constructions. Let me tell you first of the old. The logs are squared and nicely dovetailed at the corners. Grooves are then cut, with the broad axe, on both the under and the upper surface. When the log is finally laid to its place, this double groove is filled with moss, and moss is afterwards caulked into the log seams. The partitions are built with the house, and in the same thorough manner as the outside walls. The houses are never more than two stories high, and the roofs are steep and heavily timbered. A covering of slabs is fitted, round side down, to the roof timbers; and over these slabs comes one or more layers of birch bark. Then comes a heavy timber coping along the eaves and up the roof at either end. On this is laid sods of rich earth well packed to a thickness of about six inches, and these, in this moist climate, furnish an abundant grassy finish. The only essential differences between the old and new Norwegian styles of house building are in the substitution of red tiles, and occasionally of slate, for the sods roofs, and the casing of timber, which forms the body of the house, with thin boards, for looks' sake.

Within a year the town of Namsos, about one hundred miles north of Dronheim, was almost totally destroyed by fire; and it is now in course of rebuilding. Here, notably, the work of building is going on upon a considerable scale, and the two modes appear side by side. A few finished buildings there are, which would hold high rank, among the best of our American country homes, in architecture; while in comfortable exclusion of cold, we have not a country house, of whatever material, that would bear a rigid comparison with the poorest of them. Double glazing of window sashes—outside and in—the packing of every window and door frame with moss, and a careful papering of every room, are some of the means taken to prevent any circulation of the frosty air. For winter comfort, combined with the utmost facility for every conceivable ornamentation, commend to me the Norwegian log house.

—Scientific American

A LUDICROUS EXCEPTION.

Farmer Crown was not well educated; indeed he was guiltless of a knowledge of reading and writing, and his system of etiquette belonged to the barbaric ages. His daughter Jane was quite the reverse of her father in all these respects, and at the time we write was entertaining at dinner a large party of the neighboring farmers and their wives, at her father's house, on the occasion of her return from the boarding-school. It may be inferred that her father's intelligence and behavior was a source of perpetual solicitude to Jane, and previous to the party she instructed her father that when speaking of anything he should add, for fear of offending anyone, "the present company excepted." He was half an hour late for dinner, and, tired of waiting, Jane invited the guests to begin operations. They had not long begun ere Mr. Brown rushed abruptly into the room, in a stream of perspiration.

"Why, dear papa," said Jane, "what kept you so late?"

"The fact is, Jane," replied he, "I've been visitin' neebor Smith's pigs and they're the finest lot of hogs I ever seed, the present company alus excepted."

SOLAR HEAT AS A TOOL.

During the recent building of a bridge in Holland, one of the transes, 465 feet long, was misplaced on the supports. It was an inch out of line, and the problem was how to use it. Experiments proved that the iron work expanded a small fraction of an inch for every degree of heat received. It was noticed that the night and day temperature differed by about 25 degrees, and it was thought it might be made to move the bridge. In the morning the end of the place was bolted down securely, and the other end left free. In the heat of the sun the iron expanded, and towards night the free end was bolted down, and opposite end was loosened. The contraction then dragged the whole thing the other way. For two days this experiment was repeated, and the desired place reached. We find no record that the heat of the sun has ever been employed in this way before; the contraction and expansion of iron bars by fire-heat has already been used to move heavy weights over short distances. Broken walls and strained roof and arches have been brought into place by simply heating iron rods till they expanded, then taking up the slack by screws and nuts, and allowing contraction by cold to pull the wall or roof into place.

IMAGINATION.

Earth has her babbling lilled brooks and her rushing rivers, her placid lakes and surging oceans, vine-wreathed hills and cloud capped mountains, her strange blendings of quiet and awe, simplicity and grandeur, beauty and sublimity.

"But what were mighty Nature's self,  
Her features could they win us,  
Unhelped by the poetic voice  
That hourly speaks within us."

The many-fold objects everywhere may fail to awaken in some a sympathy which has power to interpret the hidden thoughts of which they are emblematic. These are the prosy ones who dwell with "earth earthy" and rise not to her pure regions; who have not enshrined within them that spirit of beauty which can throw a spell over the heart where she dwells, and make all things seem unto it lovely and removed from the commonplace; can cause it to see in each thing, animate or inanimate, a round in the ladder connecting heaven and earth, and on which imagination ascends or descends at pleasure.

Glorious or terrible may be the mission of this natural child of the mind, for no other is mightier for weal or woe.

Let her be pampered or over-excited, and wild phantasms flit through the disordered mind, enthraling or dethroning reason. By her wondrous power, she creates; she invests mean things with an enchantment which none but a poetic mind can know. As virtuoso collects curiosities from its various sources and through different agents, so imagination sends forth mental powers to bring in bits of knowledge which she fashions after a pattern formed by herself.

She may be neglected and give but feeble token of her being, or may be stimulated, and cultivated until she goes down with Dante's into infernal regions; soar with Milton into Paradise; walks with Bryant in dignified grandeur through the forests primal; waits in the desolation of Ossian; or flits on butterfly wings throughout the world, drawing honeyed sentiment from its every flower cup, and from each bud that peeps forth in the "garden of the heart."

The many monuments of reason may seem to be founded on such firm supports that time will have no power to make them totter and fall, yet many have already fallen, but as long as the great heart of humanity shall have like passions, as long as love, and hope, and joy, and pure longings shall be unchanged, the products of imagination will be treasured as more precious than Ophir's gold. She will be honored as one who, when the mind shall be inspired with holy teachings, will present visions of a "better country, even a heavenly one," where the soul in immortality and glory will eternally progress toward infinite wisdom.

A SAD CASE.

A very touching case of mental alienation in a charming young lady is described by a careful observer. Not long ago her mother found her in her room energetically darning stockings, and soon after she disappeared in the kitchen, and assisted that wondering dame in making and baking bread and pastry. Alarmed by these fearful signs of intellectual disorder, her fond parents immediately sent for a skillful physician, who watched her through a keyhole as she sewed buttons on her father's garments and mended those of her little brother. Much affected, the venerable man remarked, that never, during a practice of twenty-five years, had he known any young person to manifest such symptoms as these. The heart-rending phase of all, however, was shown the other day, when her father with a faint hope of rousing her from her sad state, gave her two hundred dollars and told her to buy a new dress. Alas! 'twas useless. She instantly observed that she did not need a new dress, and if he would let her keep twenty-five dollars to pay a poor widow's rent, she had much rather he would take the rest of the money for himself. For a few moments that grief-stricken old gentleman gazed upon his helpless child, then hiding his face, muttered through his sobs, —

"Her mind is gone! Her mind is gone!"

CHANGE OF COLOR.

Sudden shocks occurring to human beings have frequently changed the color of their hair from black to white in a single night. A physician of Berlin, a stout, healthy, and less than middle aged man, sent his wife and one daughter to spend last summer at a watering-place. The day that he expected a letter informing him of their arrival, there came one saying that his daughter had been taken sick very suddenly, and was already dead. The shock was terrible, and instantly his hair became entirely gray. He had to visit some patients that same afternoon, and they scarcely recognized him. Their peculiar actions revealed the change to him. The other case was of a man thirty-five years old, living in the Netherlands. He was one day passing the canal in Rotterdam, where he saw a child struggling in the water. He plunged in and brought it to land, but it was already dead by the time he had rescued the body. Bending over it to try to restore life, he discovered that the dead child was his own son. The blow, so sudden and unexpected, and coming upon him when he himself was so much exhausted, turned his hair entirely gray, and left him scarcely recognizable.

CUPID'S BOW.

Another most expressive feature of the human face is the mouth, which is symbolical of the sensuous qualities—that is, its primary signification, especially in its lower part, as it is the headpiece of the digestive organs. The mouth, however, has a higher meaning; its upper part is connected with the spiritual character, as its lower with the corporal nature. It is the outlet of the voice and the powers of speech. Thus the upper lip should extend beyond and govern the lower. The mouth should be of medium size; when it approaches either extreme, it becomes animal in its symbolism. Character is not always determined by the size of the mouth; it lurks in the corners. The signs of the lips find ample verification in example. If firm and compressed, but without constraint, it always denotes courage and fortitude; calm lips, well marked, and closed without effort, denote thought, judgment, and firmness. If weak, and constantly moving, weakness and changeableness. Fleshy, red lips, with the lower one protruding, denote sensuality and indolence; large, thin, indrawn lips, a cold and passionless intellect. Soft, full, delicately curved, medium sized lips, denote the poetic temperament. A short upper lip, hollowed in the middle, is considered "aristocratic" in appearance—a sign of gentle blood, it, however, denotes wit and liveliness; while a mild, overhanging lip, generally denotes a good disposition. Projecting under-lips indicate a somewhat passive good nature; but when compressed against the upper, indicates a scornful nature. This must not be confounded with what is called the "underhung jaw," which imparts so disagreeable an expression. A moderately large mouth is manly, and denotes energy; while the small mouth is feminine, and denotes less power. The large, gaping mouth denotes stupidity, and the projecting small mouth, dullness and feebleness. The straight mouth like a line, as if without lips, implies coldness, industry, order, preciseness. A similar mouth drawn upward at the sides, denotes affectation, pretention, and vanity; but the same, when close, pinched, and dry, denotes avarice, and anxiety, which always is found with it.

A SWEARER ALONE WITH GOD.

A carrier in a large town in Yorkshire heard his carrier one day in the yard swearing dreadfully at his horses. The carrier was a man who feared God, spent his Lord's days as a teacher in Sunday-school, and endeavoured to promote the spiritual good of his fellow-creatures. He was shocked to hear the terrible oaths that resounded through the yard. He went up to the young man, who was just setting off with his cart for Manchester, and kindly expostulated with him on the enormity of his sin, and then added, "But if thou wilt swear, stop till thou get through the turnpike on the moor, where none but God and thyself can hear."

The poor fellow cracked his whip and pursued his journey, but he could not get over his master's words. Sometimes after, his master observed him in the yard, and was very much surprised to see him so altered. There was a seriousness and quietness about him which he had never seen before; and he often seemed as if he had something to say that he could not get out. At length his master was so much struck with his manner, that he asked him if he wanted anything.

"Ah! master," said he, "do you know what you said to me about swearing? I was thunderstruck. I went on the road, and I got through the turnpike, and reached the moor; and there I thought that, though I was alone, yet God was with me; and I trembled to think how he had been with me, and had known all my sins and follies all my life long. My sins came to my remembrance, and I was afraid that He would strike me dead; and I thank God that I have been aroused to seek after the salvation of my soul."

The master, as may be supposed, was overjoyed to hear the young man's confession; and it is gratifying to know that his subsequent conduct gave proof of his having ceased to be a slave to sin.

A word spoken in due season, how good it is! —English Paper.

THE RIGHT TIME.

Reproof must be administered gently, if at all. If you are annoyed or vexed at people, just remember that it is not the right time to speak. Close your mouth, shut your teeth together firmly, and it will save you many a useless and unavailing regret, and many a bitter enemy. If you happen to feel a little cross, — and who among us does not at sometime or other? — do not select that season for reproving your noisy household flock. One word spoken in passion will make a scar that a summer of smiles can hardly heal over. If you are a wife, never tease your husband when he comes home, weary from his day's business. It is not the right time. Do not ask him for expensive outlays when he has been talking about hard times; it is most absurdly the wrong time. If he has entered upon any undertaking against your advice, do not seize on the moment of its failure to say, "I told you so!" In fact, it is never the right time for those four monosyllables. Oh, if people only knew enough to discriminate between the right time and the wrong, there would be less domestic unhappiness, less silent sorrow, and less estrangement of heart!

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA—COLUMBUS ANTICIPATED.

Interesting relics of the early discoverer of America occasionally turn up. At a late meeting of the Mexican Geographical Society, Mr. Bliss stated that some brass tablets had been lately discovered in the northern part of Brazil, and not far from the coast, which careful examination had shown were covered with Phœnician inscriptions, telling of the discovery of America five centuries before Christ. The tablets had been acquired by the Museum of Rio Janeiro, with whose director he was personally acquainted, and the connection of this gentleman with the discovery of the tablets was in itself a guarantee of the correctness of the report. The inscriptions, so far as yet deciphered, relate that, from a port on the Red Sea, a Sidonian fleet sailed, and, following the east coast of Africa, doubled the Cape; thence following the African west coast, probably with the southeast trade winds of the southern latitudes, until the northeast trades, preventing further progress northward, forced the prows of the vessels across the broad Atlantic. At any rate, according to Mr. Bliss, the tablets record the fact of the Phœnician fleet having reached the Americas five centuries before Christ, at some point now known as northern Brazil; that the tablets give the number of vessels, the number of the crews, the name of Sidon as their home, and, indeed, various very interesting particulars. Mr. Bliss has promised, when he acquires further particulars to hand them to the Society.

USES OF WASTE PAPER.

A writer in one of our exchanges (we have forgotten which) says that few housekeepers are aware of the many uses to which waste paper may be put. After a stove has been blackened, it can be kept looking very well for a long time by rubbing it with paper every morning. Rubbing with paper is a much nicer way of keeping the outside of a tea kettle, coffee pot or tea pot bright and clean, than the old way of washing it in suds. Rubbing them with paper is also the best way of polishing knives and tinware after scouring them. If a little soap be held on the paper in rubbing tinware and spoons, they shine like new silver. For polishing mirrors, windows, lamp chimneys, etc., paper is better than dry cloth. Preserves and nickles keep much better if brown paper instead of cloth is tied over the jar. Canned fruit is not apt to mold if a piece of writing paper, cut to fit each can, is laid directly upon the fruit. Paper is much better to put under carpets than straw. It is thinner, warmer, and makes less noise when one walks over it. Two thicknesses of paper placed between the other coverings on a bed are as warm as a quilt. If it is necessary to step upon a chair, always lay a paper upon it, and thus save the paint and woodwork from damage.

WHO SHALL WE BLAME?

Before what invisible power do women bow when following the painful vagaries of dress? Who is it that sets the fashions? Whom have we to thank for all the hideous excrescences by which beauty is distorted and comfort disturbed? Passing periwigs and pigtales, as things happily extinct, we wonder who invented chignons, corsets, stick-up collars, chimney-pot hats and high-heeled boots. As regards these last named instruments of torture, much has been justly said in disparage. "It was impossible to imagine a more depraved form of foot-covering, or one more injurious, than the high-heeled boots now worn by many women. The five toes were crumpled up together, and a greater weight than it was ever intended it should bear was thrown upon the ball of the great toe, rendering long-continued muscular exertion a thing impossible." Fine ladies may declare that they have no need of undergoing a continuance of muscular exertion, and that they therefore have no need to give up wearing high-heeled boots. Of course, fine ladies keep their carriages, and, except perhaps in dancing, never have occasion for stretching their ten toes. So they let these be deformed and crumpled up by high-heeled boots, and grow misshapen and distorted like the feet of the Chinese. Deformity becomes a proof of fashionable breeding, and it is better to be hideous than not dress *a la mode*.

TELL THE TRUTH.

There is no moral difference between "white" and "black" lies. We think a great lie a great sin, and a great shame to a man; but, after all, little lies are much more dangerous, because there are so many of them, and because each one of them is diamond-pointed. And these little, petty untruths, which are so small that we do not notice them, and so numerous that we cannot estimate them, are the ones that take off the very enamel of the moral sense—cut away its entire surface.

AN IMPOSSIBILITY.

It is utterly impossible that two ordinary persons should live contentedly together, and not offend each other sometimes. The offence may not be intentional; it may occur inadvertently. In order to enjoy life, all unintentional offences ought to be forgiven. It would be well, however, if persons studied not to give offence, even unintentionally.

**NOTICE.**

We shall be pleased to receive items of interest pertaining to Trade Societies from all parts of the Dominion for publication. Officers of Trades Unions, Secretaries of Leagues, etc., are invited to send us news relating to their organizations, condition of trade, etc.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.**

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

We wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

Our columns are open for the discussion of all questions 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 faith.

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 Mondays.
- Painters, 1st and 3rd Monday.
- Amalgamated Carpenters, 2nd and 4th Monday.
- Cochmasons, 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.

**OTTAWA.**

Meetings are held in the Mechanics' Hall, (Rowe's Block,) Rideau street, in the following order:—

- 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, in the following order:—

- K. O. S. C., 1st Monday.
- Tailors, 2nd Monday.
- Coopers, 4th Tuesday.

Messrs. LANCEFIELD BROTHERS, Newsdealers, No. 6 Market square, Hamilton, are agents for the WORKMAN in that vicinity, who will deliver papers to all parts of the city.

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

**TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.**

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**The Ontario Workman.**

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUG. 28, 1873.

**A PRINCELY TRADE UNION.**

That those employers, who in their own wisdom,—and might we not say in their malice,—have engaged to disperse the Trades Combinations of Canada, have taken in hand with an exceedingly difficult and serious undertaking, they assuredly will, in due season, fully realize. It is more than ordinary strange, that men, apparently in possession of a fair amount of what we are accustomed to call intelligence and moderate business capacity, should follow to such an extent as they do the dictation of a blind selfishness that hurls them headlong into an ocean of trouble, and keeps society in an endless turmoil of needless conflict which, in this progressive age, can find no other or better reward than the complete-discomfit of all who indulge in such hopeless efforts to deprive men of that full and perfect liberty of action so little known in less civilized times. We cannot help regarding it as indeed lamentable that men who

hold high and honorable positions in the land are fond of identifying themselves with any movement intended to scatter to the winds those associations of artisans, which comprise such a great bulk of society. We repeat, it is lamentable in our day, and in our country to find men of influence and position, sympathising and aiding in such unhallowed tyranny; to find one portion of society placing itself in open hostility to another, and an infinitely greater portion, is something deeply to be regretted, and something that can only have its origin in inexcusable ignorance. Surely the time has come, and even now is, when we must feel it to be a duty imperative and urgent, to endeavor if possible to dispel the delusion and darkness that envelope the minds of men in their estimate of trade unionism. It is now necessary to instruct the people in the language of truth, and open the eyes of the public to the actual operations of those associations of artisans, which seem to strike terror into the hearts of some feeble minded men.

Will such men as the Ottawa master printers believe us, when we assure them, that the objects of trades unions are not to snatch from employers what employers have a just right to possess; or to accomplish the ruin of those whose entorprize leads them to invest their capital in the employment of labor. Nay, verily, but on every trades union banner is inscribed in letters of light and love "Free and equal rights to all!" "All men are brethren!" To show that justice and beneficence are the guiding motives of our trades societies we cannot do better then refer to that admirable organization known by the name of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers &c. the yearly report of which has lately been placed in our hands. The vast amount of good that has been accomplished by this combination in alleviating the distressed and sympathizing with the oppressed is truly remarkable.

This society, although established in the year 1851, is the result of combination in the form of Sectional Societies, several of which have existed in the trade for upwards of half a century. Some of these societies were purely local, and ceased to be useful to the members when they left the place where they were established; and this, to those who pursue an occupation which necessitates constant change, was a sensible disadvantage. In 1851, these unions of scattered and isolated societies gave place to the present Amalgamated Society which, continually increasing and receiving the accession of new members, has become the most powerful organization of the kind ever yet formed by workmen, and bids fair to attain a far greater height of prosperity. It has 351 branches of which 206 are in the principal towns of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, nine in Australia, five in Canada, twenty-six in the United States, one in California, one in Malta, one in Turkey, one in France, and one in Bombay. The promoters of Amalgamation have reason to be proud of the great success of their efforts inasmuch as from the small beginning of 7,417 members February, 1851, the Society now numbers, Dec., 1872, 41,075, and from its commencement up to the present, its growth has been steady and prosperous, no less than 5,294 having been admitted during the year 1872. Its laws from time to time have been adjusted at delegate meetings to the changing circumstances of society, and the utmost foresight and equity have been observed in the administration of its rules. Its financial liabilities have been met by its stated subscription with scrupulous exactness, and which have been able to meet the severest strain that can be applied to test the soundness of the principles upon which they were founded. This should at once convince everyone of the advantages which have naturally flowed from this fountain of associated effort to advance the interest of a trade, and if still further pursued must be attended with greater and more complete achievements, by raising the skilled mechanic to that social position which he has a right to claim in this and every other nation of the earth,

whose wealth may be produced by mechanical excellency and engineering skill.

The society claims a pre-eminence for the benefits which it offers and the advantages which it confers:—namely, the personal benefits which are those consisting of making provisions for the exigencies of sickness, superannuation accident, want of employment, and death; also those matters relating to the trade, which comprise resistance to unjust demands on the part of employers, and the furtherance of that manly and friendly intercourse which daily occurs in the workshop from member to member. Our limited space will not admit of a detailed account of the vast sums that have been expended in support of the various benefits during the twenty-two years of the society's existence.

During that period it has paid for the different benefits the enormous sum of four millions seven hundred and thirty-four thousand eight hundred and ninety-three dollars. And at the close of the present report the total accumulated funds in the treasury amounts to the handsome sum of seven hundred and fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and seven dollars.

"The year 1872," remarks the General Secretary, "has proved to be the most successful one we have had since the commencement of the society, both from a financial point of view and increase of membership. Of course, the year has not passed without our troubles, for we have had many difficulties to encounter in the settlement of disputes in respect to the hours of labor, rates of wages, an equitable arrangement for the payment of overtime, &c., all of which have tended more or less to cause an extra outlay on the part of the society. At the same time, when we consider the many advantages gained, we have reason to feel pleased with the result, for although we experienced these drawbacks, I am sure it must be highly gratifying for you to know that the total amount expended through disputes with the members and their employers, did not exceed £6,000; and this is one of the best proofs of the friendly feeling which exists between the employers and workmen throughout the various districts where the society is established, a feeling, which in the interest of both, I sincerely hope will long continue."

Employers, if true to the duties which belong to their position, will not regard such societies with disfavor and will understand that they are not intended nor adapted, to damage their interests but rather to advance them by elevating the character of their workmen, and proportionately lessening their own responsibilities. The man who is aware that when work fails, or sickness takes from him the power to labor, he will not be altogether deprived of the means of living—who is certain of some provision for the declining days of age—becomes a more contented, as well as a more independent being. With a greater freedom from anxiety, he is able to devote more care and attention to his work, and to perform it more skillfully.

We are glad to learn that the A. S. of E. are at present arranging their rules to meet the provisions of the Trades Union Bill with a view to have the society registered. We hope that other Unions in Canada will see to this also at an early day.

**EXCLUSIVE LEGISLATION.**

In looking over the proceedings of the Labor Congress of the United States we find in the report of the Committee on Trades Unions a preamble and resolution bearing upon the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, who have been progressive enough to plant the standard of their order upon American soil, in the following manner:—

"Being aware of the existence of a party of mechanics now in existence in the United States and Canada, known by the name of Amalgamated Machinists or Engineers, with their headquarters in England, which are detrimental to the Machinists and Blacksmiths' International Union; therefore, be it

"Resolved—That we request of said Amalgamated Machinists or Engineers, or any other Unions, except those on

the North American Continent, to discontinue their connection as an English branch of mechanics, and join an organization chartered by the government under whose jurisdiction they reside."

We feel that the spirit of exclusiveness embodied in the above preamble and resolution is extremely small, and only calculated to arouse the contempt of every liberal-minded American, and further embitter the feeling that already exists between members of a calling that should work in harmony. Who are we, Americans, that we should build an altar for all who may chance to come within our limits to bow down at? The most American of us have but a few generations to look back to see his ancestors strangers in a strange land, and it very ill becomes us to command those who come among us to rudely sever the ties that have held them in the bonds of Union in the time past, to forsake the banner under which for years, perhaps, they have struggled for labor reform, and were the victors for the right in many a hard fought fight, among them, and not the least, the fifty-one hour system of labor—a movement in which the so-called Engineers were pioneers and victors. Another society that has planted itself successfully on American soil is the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners. Both of those have a well known record as the most progressive labor reformers, and both come equally under the ban of the U. S. Labor Congress. We suppose special mention is made of the Engineers, because the heads of the Machinists and Blacksmiths' Union wishes to be a rival rather than a compeer of the Amalgamated Society. The Amalgamated Carpenters have no rivals in Canada and nothing of importance in the United States, and if this English society succeeds in infusing a little life into the most inanimate of crafts in America, the Carpenters and Joiners, we hope the U. S. Labor Congress will not only forgive them for trespassing, but join with us in hailing their advent with joy.

To sum up, the fact of the matter is this, there is room enough for all, especially for all those who are engaged in a good work in this land of ours, without knocking against one another's shins. In this city we have both orders of Engineers, and there is room for another, which, if successful in gathering up the fragments that are straggling between both existing orders, would be the strongest of the three. We import some of the most evil systems in the economy of the old world, and the masses here must bear it, so let us not find fault at the importation of some of the good. So far as we are concerned, we are happy to welcome the advent of those two most progressive of the labor organizations of the earth—upon whose jurisdiction the sun never sets—to our shores. There is room enough and work enough in Canada for all in the cause of labor. We may take the opportunity of referring to this subject again.

**CANADIAN LABOR CONGRESS.**

We are happy to be able to inform our readers that everything in relation to the coming Labor Congress is progressing favorably. The Toronto Trades' Assembly, at a special meeting, last Friday evening, adopted the final call for the Congress. This movement we feel to be a step in the right direction, and will at least show that we are moving, with our fellow-workmen in the most progressive sections of the old world and in the neighboring republic, in bringing together the long scattered fragments of organized labor, for the purpose of intelligently considering what, in our social and political economy, is oppressive to them as a class, and devising reasonable means whereby the wrongs that bear heavily upon the productive energies of the nation may be redressed. We feel that it would be superfluous on our part to urge the necessity of being fully represented upon the labor Unions of Canada, feeling, as we do, that we address the most intelligent class of labor in the land—organized men—men who feel the necessity for union in their different callings, and know the power of co-

operate action for the accomplishment of an end. We can rely upon the labor unions of Canada to do their whole duty, and make the coming Labor Congress what the true friends of labor reform would wish it to be, a grand success.

**CO-OPERATION.**

The principle of co-operation is gradually gaining ground in the minds of the people. It is surprising to witness the rapid strides made by this principle, both in production and distribution. In England the growth in both distributive and productive co-operation is without precedent; in the United States it is gaining ground every year. Thousands of artisans are securing homesteads for themselves upon the principle of co-operation in that country. We have every confidence in the success and final adoption of some system of co-operation by the masses of mankind, as they become more intelligent, and we hail every advance made toward co-operation as a step in the right direction, and therefore was most happy to learn from our St. Catharines correspondent that they were about to have established in that town a co-operative building society. We wish the enterprise every success.

**K. O. S. C. EXCURSION.**

We would again remind our readers of the excursion of Lodges 159 and 315 K. O. S. C., of this city, to St. Catharines, on Saturday next, the 30th inst. The committee of management have done everything that it was possible to do for the pleasure and comfort of those who may accompany them. The excursionists will be received at St. Catharines by the members of the order of that town and Hamilton, and also deputations from the sister Lodges of the frontier cities of the United States. A procession will be formed, and march through the principal streets to the Montebello Gardens, where prizes are to be competed for in the various athletic sports, and other amusements indulged in. Those who wish to enjoy a pleasant day should accompany the Knights of St. Crispin on their excursion next Saturday.

**O. Y. B. EXCURSION.**

The Toronto District of Orange Young Britons will hold their annual excursion to Oshawa, on Monday, the 1st of September, on board the steamer Calabria. Arrangements are being made in Oshawa which will ensure its success, and make it a pleasant affair for those who take advantage of it.

**FROM TORONTO TO VIENNA.**

[No. 2.]

COLOGNE, July 28, 1873.

The journey from Liverpool to London gave us glimpses of some beautiful pastoral scenery. After some years' residence in Canada, the main impression that I received during the hasty run was its prettiness and littleness, the land being cut up into very small farms. The crops looked very fine, and the farmers were in full tide gathering in the harvest. In regard to English railroads, of course the difference between the construction of English and American cars are well known; and while I am free to admit that the "compartment" system has its decided advantages, yet, all things taken into consideration, I think, of the two, the American system is much preferable. But in point of comfort in travelling here all comparison ends. Passengers receive more jolting and jumbling in a day's journey on our Canadian roads, than they would in a week's travel on the English lines.

Of my brief sojourn in "London the great," it would be a somewhat difficult matter for me to give a description. "Change" seemed written on the face of everything, and were it not for the recognition of an old land-mark here and there, one would almost feel as much a stranger on a return to his native city, after an absence of some sixteen years, as though he were in a foreign country altogether. It seems to me that the city is generally much quieter than it used to be in the days gone by—the practice of "street crying" having very considerably abated. Being, however, in London on a Saturday, in the evening I took an opportunity of visiting some portions of the "east end," and witnessing the work people at their shopping-

Here certainly one cannot complain of lack of noise and bustle. The main thoroughfares were a seething mass of humanity. Stalls lined the sidewalks all along. A ramble through Whitechapel, Shoreditch, Hoxton, etc., was quite amusing, and the huxtering, chaffing, bargaining, and sharp retorts were laughable in the extreme. I was passing one of the vegetable stalls, when a poor woman who had been squeezing all the cabbages to find one to her liking, complained that there were no hearts in them. "Why my good woman" said the vendor, "you don't know where to look for the heart," and taking up one of the rejected cabbages he showed her the stump, "there," said he, "that's the place to look for the heart, feel if that's not hard enough for anybody"; of course there was a laugh at the woman's expense, but whether she was convinced that the cabbage had heart enough for her, deponent sayeth not. Notices in the windows of many of the grocers' shops gave intimation of how necessary it was for a large portion of the London operatives to look a long way ahead. They were to the effect that "Christmas banks" were already in operation, and by the payment of a small weekly sum from the time the banks were opened till Christmas, the person paying would be entitled to a goose and the ingredients for the national "Christmas pudding"; and as an inducement to invest, some of the notices contained the generous announcement that "spice would be given free." Of course, these institutions are no new things; still the fact that hundreds have to make provision six months ahead in order to enjoy their "Christmas dinner" leaves much to be inferred as to the state of things that requires such a means to an end. The street cars—or "tramways" as they are called here—though not very long in use in London, are fast coming into general operation. The vehicles are similar to those in use with us, with the exception that many of them have seats upon the top as well as inside, a suggestion which, I imagine, might be followed by the Toronto company with considerable pecuniary advantage. What, with the tramways, busses, underground railways, etc., a person can make any point in the city (large as it now is) or suburbs in a very short space of time.

Leaving London we proceeded across the Straits of Dover to Antwerp, where we paid a hurried visit to the Cathedral, a fine edifice, 500 feet long and 250 wide. The steeple is of the most beautiful and delicate workmanship; but it is rather curious that a wide difference of opinion exists as to its height, some authorities giving it as high as 466 ft., whilst others give it as 400 and 336 ft. An object of interest in connection with it is a splendid iron canopy, near the foot of the tower, the work of Quentin Matsys, the blacksmith of Antwerp, with whom there is a beautiful romance connected. He fell in love with a painter's daughter, but was refused by her father, who would bestow her hand only upon a painter. He abandoned the anvil and took to the easel, and eventually far surpassed the father in his own art, as his masterpiece "The Descent from the Cross," in the museum testifies. He won the lady, and these two monuments remain to attest to his genius. In the interior of the Cathedral are a vast number of exquisite wood carvings and a splendid collection of paintings by the old masters.

From Antwerp we pushed on to Brussels. This city—the capital of Belgium—is beautifully situated on the river Senne, some fifty miles from the sea. There are two magnificent boulevards, a fine park, a number of fountains, some of the most elaborate designs; but the most antique and celebrated of all the fountains is the world-renowned "Mannikin," a fine bronze figure, two feet in height, of an urchin boy, who discharges a stream of water in a natural manner. I am informed that tradition invests this antique little figure with an importance which is exhibited on fete days, when he is dressed in uniform, and decorated with the order of St. Louis. One of the principal squares is *Place des Martyrs*. It was chosen for the sepulchre of both citizens and military who fell in the revolutionary struggle of 1830, and a fine marble statue of Liberty has been erected over their graves.

Leaving Brussels we run across Belgium to Cologne. This, I think, was one of the finest tracts of country that we have passed through, the crops appeared very fine, and everything bore the appearance of thrift. One thing, however, that impressed me very painfully was the mental position allotted to the women (and so far as I can learn this is not confined to Belgium, but applies to all parts of the Continent.) By long odds, the farms appeared to be worked by women, and it was the exception, rather than the rule to find men working in the fields. Not only this, but I actually saw women at work with pick and shovel, work-

ing on the railways, and, also, where buildings were being erected, working as laborers, and carrying mortar, in small tubs, upon their heads. I also frequently saw them yoked to vehicles, dragging their farm and garden produce to market. This was certainly one of the most painful and revolting sights, but it appeared to be done as a matter of course.

The chief glory of Cologne is its splendid Cathedral, a structure that in point of elegance of proportion and elaborate finish is considered one of the most magnificent specimens of Gothic architecture in the world. It occupied something like 600 years in course of erection, and the two main steeples yet remain to be built.

To-morrow we proceed up the Rhine to Mayence.

### PRE-ADAMITE EARTH.

[No. 2.]

BY R. K. Y.

The Silurian Period, which immediately succeeds the clay state, and with which the name of the late eminent and lamented Sir Roderick Murchison is so closely identified, introduces us to a condition of the world, in which the area occupied by water is greatly contracted, and dry land appears to a considerable extent, diversified with mountains, valleys, and rivers, the land being to some extent covered with several species of flowering plants. In the waters, animal life has become vastly increased and varied. The Grauwacke period was signalized by the existence of a few species of three orders—Zooephytes, Mollusca and Crustacea, and each of these continue to exist in increased numbers, though of different species.

Amongst others, now appearing for the first time, mention may be made of the beautiful Encrinure or lily-like coral, and the Trilobite. The latter is a Crustacean, small in size, but very beautiful and complex in structure. The eyes are particularly striking and interesting. Several fossil specimens have fortunately been obtained, and so perfectly has their structure been preserved, that it can be studied almost as well as if the Trilobite yet existed. The result of the examinations made is to show that each of these eyes is composed of not less than four hundred spherical lenses in separate compartments, on the surface of a corner projecting conically upwards, so that the animal, when in its usual place at the bottom of the water was enabled to see in every direction without making any movement. It has been pointed out by Dr. Buckland, that these eyes possess an additional interest, from the fact that by means of them we can assure ourselves that the atmosphere and water of the present time are identical in composition with those of the period in which the Trilobite lived—a period separated from us by an incalculably great interval of time. And again, we are justified in inferring, that the sea must then have been in general as pure as at present; because, had the water been usually turbid or chaotic, a creature destined to live at the bottom of the sea, would naturally in such a case have no use for such delicate visual organs.

But the most important addition to the new animal forms of this period, was the introduction of representatives of the Vertebrate type, but of a low order, viz:—Cartilaginous fishes or those which are destitute of true bone, and having unequally lobed tails. The formation of the Silurian system seems to have been frequently interrupted by violent volcanic eruptions, and the greater part of the earth's surface greatly disturbed, resulting in a change of conditions which led to the deposition of the Devonian system, or Old Red Sandstone. The world at this time presents to our view an almost unbroken expanse of water. The considerable stretches of land which had before existed, have been almost entirely overwhelmed, and we observe it here and there in the form of small islands. This aspect is maintained during a very lengthened period, a circumstance indicated by the fact of the extraordinary thickness of the deposits, which in some places are no less than 10,000 feet, although in other districts are comparatively thin, and in appearance the strata presents an equally varied character. Thus, in some parts of Scotland and elsewhere, the greatest tranquility prevails, and on the shores of the island groups, the waves gently advance and recede, leaving the ripple marks on the fine sand, and even the distinct impressions of the rain drops may be observed all over the sand unwashed by the sea; while in other parts of the world, we see occasional volcanic action, the waters agitated and thrown into powerful currents, detaching and carrying large numbers of rock fragments which by the constant action of the water are worn into a round form, and deposited over the bed of the ocean. At the

commencement of the Devonian period, there was a comparative scarcity of living creatures, a circumstance which may perhaps be accounted for by having regard to the volcanic eruptions, which are also supposed to have produced the large quantity of peroxide of iron, with which the whole system, but particularly the lower part is impregnated. This peroxide of iron may have acted either in preventing the multiplication of animal life, or have led to the obliteration of their remains; and there is another circumstance which is worthy of notice, viz:—that almost the entire races of animals and plants in being, during the Silurian period, have disappeared. Those which are now observed are altogether new, many of them being of a very peculiar kind, and as we advance these become greatly increased in number and variety, indicating increasingly favorable conditions of life. It is also important to observe that not only are the animals and plants of this period of a higher type than those of the Silurian, but that this same fact of advancement in organization is continued throughout the Old Red Sandstone period. The period is brought to a close in a manner similar to its commencement. The volcanic forces, act upon a gigantic scale, upheaving large portions of the bed of the ocean, throwing up numerous large mountains and ranges of hills such as those of Scotland, while much of the dry land previously existing is submerged. The changes thus produced in the conditions and aspect of the world together with operation of other causes, is productive of the most important and striking results. For a considerable time an alteration has been taking place in the climatic conditions, the heat has been increasing all over the northern hemisphere, abundant rains descend, great swelling rivers, and vast swamps are formed, and the atmosphere highly charged with moisture. As a consequence of this, we see the land is gradually overspread with a vegetation of extraordinary luxuriance, particularly over a large portion of Great Britain, the United States, New South Wales, &c., where coal is found, such material being now after much discussion proved to be undoubtedly the accumulated and transformed remains of the plants of coal or Carboniferous period.

Another distinguishing feature of this age is its profuse animal life.

The ocean swarms with living creatures of a very varied description. Fishes and coral animals exist in immense numbers. The most noticeable of the latter is the beautiful Encrinure before mentioned. It has been described as consisting of a stalk composed of numerous joints, rendered flexible by means of cartilage, and perforated for the passage of an internal canal. It is fixed at its base and supports at its extremity a cup-like body, containing the mouth and stomach. This cup-like body is composed of numerous pieces, branching out into many tentacula or arms for the purpose of seizing its prey; and the whole animal is then invested with a gelatinous covering, by which the structure is held together. In the skeleton of some specimens, not less than 26,000 bones or pieces of calcareous matter have been counted, all beautifully marked, and ingeniously adapted to each other, and in a framework so liable to be broken we find traces of a power to reproduce mutilated parts, such as that possessed by Crabs and star fishes. Their remains are found in every Stratum of a calcareous character and masses of limestone from 40 to 120 feet in thickness, are almost wholly composed of them, just as coral reef are formed of various corals.

Another great change now takes place, of so radical a nature, that almost every form of life, animal and vegetable, disappears from off the earth, and we enter upon a long period comparatively barren of life, yet not wholly so. Prof. Phillips, as quoted in speaking of this system, which is known as the Now Red Sandstone, says: "The organic remains of this system, tho' few in number, are exceedingly interesting to the Naturalist and Geologist from the strong testimony they offer of the successive changes of the living creation, according to the new circumstances of the land and sea. The fossil plants, shells, fishes and reptiles of this system appear to partake both of the character of these in the older Carboniferous, and the newer oolite deposits. This period is also notable as that in which the first oviferous Quadruped made their appearance, as well as for the remarkable footprints of what appears to have been gigantic birds. This oolite period into which we now enter is one which in many respects very remarkable, especially as regards the living creatures introduced. The name which means literally egg stones, is given because of the appearance of the stones with which the strata composing the system is so largely made.

It is here we come to the first indisputable traces of insects, the specimens being

of the descriptions allied to the Beetle and Dragon fly genus. It is not however to be supposed that these were actually the first insects. Insects are not those which are likely to leave sufficient traces of their existence, and it is highly probable, that these animals were much earlier introduced. A discovery was made some time ago of a fossil belonging to the coal period, which is said to be that of a kind of scorpion, but as some little doubt exists about it, we must wait for a confirmation in similar cases. This age is further signalized as that in which as our knowledge goes, the primary members of the great class of Mammalia make their appearance, but they are as usual of the lower orders viz. these belonging to the marsupial and insectivorous orders, orders which in the present day are represented respectively by the Kangaroo of Australia, and the Anteater of America. We find besides these, great numbers of animals allied to such as the Tortoise and Turtle, a great variety of fishes, of Crustacea, Mollusca and Radiata, and especially of Reptiles. The latter undoubtedly present the most striking feature of the age. These are mostly Amphibious, and probably inhabited the shallow shores and creeks of the sea, and rarely going on land in consequence of the difficulty experienced by reason of their structure, of progressing over the ground. Mention may be made of for instance the *Ichthyosaurus*—literally "fish lizard." It is said to bear some general resemblance to the Crocodile, and was sometimes of great size—from 20 to 30 feet. It is possessed of a very large head, a long tapering tail, and four peculiar paddles, for locomotion in the water. Still more curious is the *Plesiosaurus*, a creature with a comparatively small trunk, and small head, but these connected together with such an extraordinary long and highly flexible neck, that the total length of the creature is brought up to from 10 to 15 feet. Again, amongst many others, we notice the *Pterodactyle*, or the Flying Lizard, an animal not quite so long as those just referred to, but presenting a very curious appearance. It is provided with large filmy wings, something like in appearance, but very unlike in other respects, the wing of a bat, by means of which it could suspend itself in the air for some time in looking out for its prey, the quick destruction and devouring of which was not doubtful once caught and brought within reach of the truly formidable teeth with which the *Pterodactyle* was provided. Of the land Reptiles, there are, for example, the *Iguanodon*, some 70 feet in length, and the *Megalosaurus*, also of gigantic size, and a very fine specimen of the skeleton of which is preserved in the British Museum.

The cotemporary plants, which are such as the palm, Arborescent fern, Cycas, &c., and the seaweeds, are distinctly of a higher order than any in preceding ages, and in the northern hemisphere, are all such as are assigned to a tropical climate. It is also, it appears, to this oolite system that England is indebted for the celebrated Bath and Portland Stone, as well as that used for paving the greater part of the streets of London. In the latter part of the system much chalk is observed, and in this we see a gradual approach to the general character of the rocks which immediately overlie the Oolite, viz., those composing the Cretaceous or chalk system. It was long supposed that this formed a complete break as regards land animals, and to a certain extent this view seems to be justified, as no trace of all those which existed in the previous period has been found, but this barren character, due, there can be little doubt, to the circumstance of the almost general submergence of land, has been redeemed to a small extent by the important discovery of the remains of some of our lively friends and supposed relatives—the Monkeys, and possibly with continued examinations others may be brought to light. In the ocean, however, animals are abundant, including a variety of species of all the orders as high as the amphibious reptile, but presenting the same general features as those of the previous age. This brings us to the close of the great secondary formation or group.

### THE STRIKE AT THE NORTH SIDE ROLLING MILLS.

A large and important community, the operatives at the North Chicago Rolling Mills, have, in their recent strike of Monday, August 11, exerted an influence which has spread over the entire city.

The strike, involving the abandonment of work by nearly 800 men, originated among the heaters, who number some 33, and who perform a most important function in the operation of the mills. These men, who are skilled workmen, and peculiarly adapted to the labor in which they are engaged, have been working since May 1, 1873, upon a plan known as a graded scale. Thus, when iron rails at \$83 per ton, the average being cent to dollar, they

were to receive 83 cents per ton for their manipulation of material. If the price went up to \$83 50 per ton, they were to receive 85 cents per ton; but if the current price was \$87 per ton, their wages would remain at 85 cents, the advantage being equal on either side, and with this arrangement the workmen were perfectly satisfied.

Upon entering the employ of the mills, and before receiving their monthly pay, the heater was obliged to sign every month a contract binding him to give two weeks' notice, in case he wished to leave. This contract, at the current rates of payment for work, the proprietors informed the workmen on the 19th of June last, would expire one month subsequent—that is, on the 19th of July. On that date the proprietors informed the heaters that, owing to the fact that material had advanced, while the manufacturers' prices had not, they would thereafter pay the workmen but 75 cents per ton, the current price being 80 cents, and that this reduction would be made throughout the entire mills. The heaters accepted the proposition under protest, desiring to lay the matter before the Convention of Iron Masters and Workers, which was to meet on the 9th of August, and this the proprietors sanctioned and acceded to. On Monday, August 11, no action being definitely taken in the matter by the Convention, the heaters struck, and were followed by the entire mill force.

The heaters hold that they strike only because the reduction is contrary to contract, no other mills having reduced the heaters' prices, and no reduction being made in the prices of rail iron. They also hold that the proprietors deceived them in stating that the twelve per cent. reduction would be universal throughout the mill, while it has only affected themselves.

In alluding to the heaters, and supporting them in the strike, the puddlers, hookers, and laborers are acting wisely. They realize the fact that if the proprietors once obtain the reduction with the heaters, their own wages will share a similar fate.

How long the strike will last it is difficult to surmise. The strikers are determined, and the laborers steadfastly refuse to resume work if new heaters are engaged.—*Workingman's Advocate*.

### THE JOURNEMEN BAKERS' GRIEVANCE.

A demonstration was recently held in Hyde park, London, close by the Reformer's Tree, the object being to obtain the exemption of the baking from the operation of the Smoke Nuisance Act, or to protest against the baking trade being included in the provisions of the said act, which virtually comes to the same thing. The first resolution declared that the baking trade ought never to have been included within the provisions of the act, and was carried unanimously. The second resolution gave the public notice that if no relief was given to the journeymen bakers they would "take counsel with their employers to cease the manufacture of bread until the relief required was afforded them." This resolution was also carried. The other two resolutions protested against an act, "which commits men to prison as felons because they cannot do impossibilities," and appealed to the working men of the United Kingdom to support only those candidates for Parliament who are in favor of exempting the baking trade from the Smoke Nuisance Act. These resolutions were, as a matter of course, carried. The processionists then returned to Hoxton, whence they had come, after warmly congratulating each other.

### JAMES BANKS,

AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,

45 Jarvis, Corner of King Street East.

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

### SALEROOMS:

45 and 46 Jarvis, Corner of King St. East

<sup>12</sup> Furniture Bought, Sold, or Exchanged.  
53-54

### EATON'S NEW DRESS GOODS!

We show to-day a choice lot of Dress Goods, in checked, plain, and striped material—all the newest shades and colors. A job line of Black Lustres, at 25c per yard—a bargain.

CORNER YONGE & QUEEN STREETS,

COME AND SEE THEM TO-DAY.  
55-56

The Hour Circle.

TWILIGHT MUSINGS.

Slowly glides the purple sunlight Up yon lofty Alps peak. Near the mountain's ambient base Light and shade alternate streak.

A WOMAN'S LOVE.

A woman's love, deep in the heart, Is like the violet flowers; That lifts its modest head apart, In some sequestered bower;

THE ALTITUDE AT WHICH MEN CAN LIVE.

There has been a great deal of discussion as to the altitude at which human beings can exist, and Mr. Glaisher himself can tell us as much about it as anybody.

AN ORPHAN'S FORTUNE.

The appearance of an advertisement in New Orleans papers recently, asking information of the life or death of the person named in it, and its answer by that person herself, who is said to be a young lady of Evansville, Indiana,

According to this newspaper authority, when, just after the battle of Fort Sumter between Anderson and Beauregard, certain Unionists of the Crescent City thought it advisable to move higher up the Mississippi for a while, a young married pair and their little girl were of the number coming northward to escape the hostile excitement prevailing against their own sentiments at that critical time.

The confusion and uncertainties of war-time prevented the attention to such a matter as it might otherwise have received. The bodies were taken ashore at some station by night and hurriedly interred, and the little orphan was carried onward by the boat, whose officers supposed that Northern friends were in waiting for the family.

At the end of the voyage the hapless situation of the child was revealed, and as a passenger going to Indiana offered to take her with him to his own home and care for her until her Southern relatives could be informed, no one opposed the opportune adoption; for adoption it was.

The gentlemen took his bereaved, bewildered charge to Evansville, where his family warmly welcomed and harbored her, and as letters to her family name in New Orleans evoked no replies, and the war on the Mississippi waxed hotter, the young exile was finally looked upon as a permanent addition to the household, and even took the name of her new friends.

The story simply speaks of her as growing to young womanhood in Indiana, and being regarded as a member of her benefactor's family there until a short time ago, when a local journal mentioned the appearance in New Orleans papers of an advertisement calling for information respecting her former name.

ENCOURAGING.

Great men are not great from their cradles upward. A famous American politician was pronounced a hopeless dunce after he had entered his teens; yet the world presently rang with his fame.

GIVE THEM WORK.

Children enjoy playtime all the more if they have work to do on occasion. If you would have our little ones interested in home and its surroundings, and also have them grow up to love work, and to depend upon that for their happiness, give them a personal interest in something. One child may have a piece of ground and be allowed to cultivate it, appropriating the proceeds as he pleases.

AN AUDACIOUS EXPLOIT.

About two years ago a jewel robbery took place in London which excited the greatest astonishment, not only on account of the largeness of the property stolen but by reason of the remarkable audacity with which the robbery was committed and a certain novelty in the modus operandi. A young and pretty woman exceedingly well dressed went to Messrs. London & Ryder's a celebrated jeweller firm, and selected a quantity of very valuable articles.

The robbery somewhat of this kind but more audacious and original has, within a short time, been committed at Baltimore. A lady-like looking woman entered a jeweller's shop, selected a quantity of valuable articles, and begged that the assistant might accompany her home. Had the jeweller been familiar with the exploits of Mrs. and Mr. Tazpey, to which we have alluded, he probably would have suggested that the jewellery had best remain where it was until the cash came to pay for it, but in default of such valuable experience he let his clerk go off with the would-be purchaser.

The clerk's suspicion being entirely lulled by the evident respectability of the surroundings, accompanied the doctor into his room, where they remained for a few minutes, having left the lady in the other room with the jewels. She, of course, lost no time in making tracks. The clerk presently grew uneasy. The doctor endeavored to detain him with assurance that all was right. Presently the unfortunate young man made for the door, it was locked, and the doctor's straight-jacket gentlemen made their appearance. Then came the story about the jewellery, for which the doctor was duly prepared.

PICTURE OF HONEST POVERTY.

To have just enough, and to know that it is enough, and to be thankful for it—this is the secret which the Gospel long ago proclaimed to mankind, but which the wisdom of this world rejects with scorn. And to suppose that a modest competence, such as modern times would call utter poverty, has no real charms or vivid enjoyments of its own, is a profound mistake.

we had once in three months a five-pound note to spare and spend! How we talked over this way and that of doing the best with it; and at last picked up something to make the little drawing-room look brighter or perhaps bought some second-hand books for the shelves. The enjoyment was so keen because the pleasure was so rare. Incessant work brought its own reward with it; never to be disappointed. This is also just as true in the question of holidays. Many people now travel third-class without being in the least ashamed of it; and if they are a little more tired at the end of the day, they have the money in their pockets which the difference in their fares has saved.

A VALUABLE INVENTION.

A NEW PRESS WHICH PRINTS 22,000 PAPERS AN HOUR—IMPROVEMENTS MADE.

For fifteen years Mr. Hoe, and Mr. Conquest, the London manager of Mr. Hoe's works, have been endeavoring to perfect a "Perfecting Printing Machine," and they have at last succeeded. The last difficulty which stood in their way—the perfect delivery of the printed sheets from the press—was only recently surmounted. Now their machine, in their belief, is perfect; and that it is perfect also in the opinion of others may be judged by the fact that the proprietors of the Daily Telegraph to-day decided to have ten of these new machines immediately constructed for them, and to have them placed in the new offices which they are about to erect in rear of the present premises.

This new press seems to be an improvement upon the Walter, the Bullock, the Marzoni, and all the other perfecting machines in existence. One of its peculiarities is the width of its cylinders—for they are so wide that each cylinder will print two copies at once—the roll of paper being made double width, and the paper being cut in two by a very ingenious device, immediately before it is delivered. Another peculiarity is the perfect manner in which the perfected sheets are delivered—they are laid down in piles so accurately that one would think the sheets had been put into a press and trimmed. The Walter press—on which the Times and Scotsman are printed—compels the pressmen to change the blankets once in two hours—this one needs no such change. The whole force necessary to each of these presses is two men and a boy—with them twenty-two thousand perfect copies are printed in one hour; and the saving of wages as between this and the ordinary ten-cylinder Hoe, is as 15 is to 84.

A BRAVE RESCUE.

At the late gala regatta of the South German Boating Association, at Mannheim, in Baden, the banks of the Rhine were lined with spectators, among which the South German aristocracy were fully represented. Just as the crews of four boating societies were speeding past the last pillar of the new bridge a thrilling spectacle attracted all eyes. A handsome young lady, most elegantly dressed, who had been leaning over the low railing of the bridge, suddenly lost her balance and fell into the water, a distance of seventy-five feet underneath.

whosoever would save his daughter, there was no response.

All at once a tall young man, in the costume of a German student, and wearing the gold embroidered cap of the Vandal Society of Heidelberg, rushed to the left bank of the river, and plunged boldly into the water—a leap of thirty feet. There was a loud shout of applause, and then again a pause of breathless silence. All eyes were riveted on the gallant swimmer as he struggled against the rapid current at the very spot where the young lady had disappeared. He dived down. What a minute of suspense! But all at once a heavy burden fell from all those oppressed hearts. The swimmer emerged from the depth, and on his left arm held the senseless body of the young lady! Another shout of applause rang the welkin. Now two boats rowed rapidly towards the pair, and they did not come too soon for the young swimmer was visibly growing faint, and when he, with his fair burden was drawn into one of the boats, he sunk down in utter exhaustion. When the boat reached the left bank, the young hero was at once the object of a fervent ovation, while the young woman's father took the latter in his arms and carried her, still in an unconscious condition, into a carriage.

The young hero was a Kentuckian, named Clarence Goodwin, a law student of the University of Heidelberg. The oldest and most experienced fisherman on the Rhine pronounced his exploit a truly heroic deed, and already on the following morning the Grand Duke of Baden conferred on young Goodwin, who is only nineteen years old, the large golden medal for deeds of conspicuous courage and devotion. But a still sweeter reward awaited him. The young lady, whose life he had saved, and who, notwithstanding the terrible shock she had suffered, had soon revived, was the only daughter of the Count of Reigern, one of the wealthiest South German noblemen. Her father went himself to the saviour of his daughter, and, after thanking him in the most touching manner brought him to the young countess. The latter thanked young Goodwin with tears in her eyes, and said that her life long gratitude belonged to him. During the next few days the two were seen frequently together on the public promenade, and everybody in Mannheim believes that they are engaged to be married.

NEWSPAPERS.

Their value is by no means appreciated, but the rapidity with which people are waking up to their necessity and usefulness is one of the significant signs of the times. Few families are now content with one newspaper. The thirst for knowledge is not easily satisfied, and books, though useful—yes, absolutely necessary in their place—fail to meet the demands of youth or age. Our country newspaper is eagerly sought and its contents as eagerly devoured; then comes the demand for the city news, national and foreign news. Next to the political come the literary and scientific journals. Lastly, and, above all, come the moral and religious journals. All these are demanded to satisfy the cravings of the active mind.

Newspapers are also valuable to material prosperity. They advertise the village, county or locality. They spread before the reader a map on which may be traced character, design and progress. If a stranger calls at a hotel he first enquires for the village newspaper; if a friend comes from a distance the very next thing after family greetings, he enquires for your village or county paper, and you feel discomforted if you are unable to find a late copy, and confounded if you are compelled to say you do not take it.

Newspapers are just as necessary to fit a man for his true position in life as food or raiment. Show us a ragged, barefoot boy rather than an ignorant one. His head will cover his feet in after life if he is well supplied with newspapers. Show us the child who is eager for newspapers. He will make his mark in the world if you gratify that desire for knowledge. Other things being equal it is a rule that never fails. Give your children newspapers.

TRUE WORTH.

A really modest and meritorious person will never make pretensions of any kind. His manner and expressions will always have tendency to underrate his real ability, not because he will pretend to be less capable than he really is, but as so many men have become pretentious in their manners and expressions, he fears he may be considered as such. We are, in consequence, too apt to consider the extent of the capacity of those whom we meet a little below the standard indicated by their acts and expressions. Therefore, true merit is seldom properly appreciated, and its cultivation is never greatly encouraged. On the contrary, pretence is almost always successful. He who is pretentious affects the interests of society in a similar manner as the swindler. He induces men to doubt the capacity of others, and often to refuse aid and employment, because they measure the merits of all by those of the pretentious fop and conceited ignoramus. Many an honest and skilful man, and many a valuable improvement, has been refused support and adoption because the pretentious swindler has previously misled the people, and imposed upon them outrageously. Pretensions of every kind are the true indications of a weak mind or a would-be swindler.

**THE GIRL FOR A WIFE.**

The tastes of men differ so much in regard to personal beauty, that in considering what manner of girl will make the best wife, we shall give no remarks upon her figure or appearance, but come at once to the most enduring qualities of heart and mind which are ever given when her head is crowned with time, and the body bent under the weight of years.

The duties and obligations of a woman's life are peculiar, and belong only to her condition; and, notwithstanding the high authority in favor of it, we doubt the propriety of giving to the other sex the same kind of training which is given to the female mind to fulfil widely different duties. It appears to us as absurd as giving youth a medical education who is designed to practice law.

Admitting that the female mind has a masculine strength and power—is capable of lofty and profound thought—is endowed with the same aspiration and ambition—the nursery is a place to fix the fulcrum by which she hopes to move the intellectual world; but in the nursery, after all, repose her highest duties and holiest obligations. If practical experience and close observation did not teach us otherwise, the possession of varied accomplishments and profound knowledge might indicate the more faithful discharge of the duties of her life; but we can safely point to the history of learned and scientific women in vindication of our position. Female philosophers have no time to be good wives and mothers, and a man, when he marries, wants a woman, not an encyclopedia, by his side.

But we have been considering what the girl for a wife should not be, rather than what she ought to be. The girl best fitted to make the fireside happy, is she whose mind is well stored with practical and useful knowledge, is accomplished without affectation, retiring and modest, without prudery, frank, free and gay, without frivolity, and thinks her husband the greatest man the world ever saw or ever likely to see. Faith in the latter involves a thousand encumbering qualities in a wife, which we have not time to enumerate.

In a country like this, where there is established aristocracy, where fortunes change hands so frequently, there are but few families the female head of which is not required to attend to the economy of the household. To be a good housekeeper is, therefore, to be reckoned a principal accomplishment in the girl for a wife. If fortune happily secures her from the necessity of partaking of the labors of a housewife, the knowledge of direction will be invaluable.

**A SOMNAMBULIST GYMNAST.**

The queer freaks of a sleeping man in St. Louis are thus related by the Times.—“A conductor of street-cars, named Leslie, boards at a house nearly opposite the offices of the car company. The house is about sixty feet front, three stories high, and Leslie's room is in the top story. Adjoining the building is one of a lower altitude, the roof of which is six feet below Leslie's window. East of this are the car stables. Between 11 and 12 o'clock one night Leslie was seen, in his night dress, cutting up all sorts of queer pranks on the roof of his boarding-house. He was here throwing a series of flip-flaps, dancing backwards and forwards, and gesticulating in the strangest possible manner. He then walked down to the eaves of the roof, where he seated himself with his legs dangling over the street. Jumping up he marched along the edge of the roof to the western parapet wall which is only a brick thick, up which he walked to the chimney, which he mounted and passed round it. Coming down from this perilous perch he walked over the roof, stopping by the way to go through the manual of arms, till he reached the eastern parapet, from which he jumped down on the roof of the low building. Here he indulged in a little tight-rope practice, walking along the wire of the fire-alarm telegraph, divesting himself of his shirt while in this queer position, and throwing it down on the roof, the crowd being in breathless suspense at the danger in which the poor fellow was. He then jumped back on the roof, resumed his shirt, threw a first-rate summersault, and climbed up to the roof-ridge of the house. These sort of evolutions were continued without any apparent fatigue or thought of danger for some time. He then jumped down on the stable roof, some four or five feet lower, and marched up and down the front wall of the building, some hundred feet in length, going through the manual exercise the while in the most perfect manner. He returned by the course he had come, climbing the bare wall at the east end of the middle building without any apparent difficulty, and making a clean leap of several feet through his window into his bed-room. A number of the officers of the car company went into his room immediately, where they found Leslie lying on his bed, evidently fast asleep, though with staring, wide-open eyes. After some difficulty he was awakened from his stupor, but was unable to give any reason for his strange antics, being evidently unconscious that anything unusual had occurred. His attention was called to his blackened hands and bleeding feet, but he could not give an idea as to how they came in that condition. Altogether it is one of the most extraordinary cases of somnambulism on record, and well worthy the attention of the scientific. His fellow employees say that he has on several former occasions been caught while on a similar sleep-walking excursion, but never before has he indulged in such a remarkable series of gymnastic feats.

The Isle of Man, in the Irish Sea and south of Scotland, promises to become an object of interest if the reports of the discovery of a rich silver-lead-bearing lode at Poolvash, in its southern part, be confirmed. Temporary explorations near the sea shore in that locality have resulted in the discovery of silver-lead ore which have been proved by actual assay to contain forty ounces of silver to the ton. The lode has been traced across the country in a northern direction, and wherever explored, for a distance of a quarter of a mile, the evidences of what seems to be a mine of unbounded wealth are said to exist.

**Musical Instruments.**

**CABINET ORGANS!**

FROM 40 DOLS. At the MUSICAL HALL, 177 YONGE ST. Any Mechanic can buy one. TERMS OF PAYMENT EASY. J. F. DAVIS

**JOHN JACKSON & CO.,**

(Successors to McLEOD, WOOD & Co.,);

**ORGAN & MELODEON MANUFACTURERS.**

Having now been established in the manufacture of Musical Instruments for several years, we must acknowledge our appreciation of the kindness and justice of the people which has tended to prosper and increase our business and reputation far above our expectation. We supply Organs and Melodeons made and finished in the most complete and perfect manner, using the best materials possible to be obtained, employing only first-class workmen, and having each department superintended by men of experience.

Our trade mark, “Cresmona and Celeste Organ,” is placed upon the nameboard or key slip of all Organs manufactured by us, and having been registered for our sole use, all parties are cautioned not to infringe on the said trade mark.

We claim especial attention to our Vox Celeste Organs, No. 27 and No. 34. The Vox Celeste Reeds were first introduced in Canada by us in 1860, in a 6 reed organ, which took the first prize at the Provincial Fair held that year in London. We have since applied it successfully to our single and double reed organs, making our “Celeste Organs” the most popular instrument now before the Canadian public.

We manufacture the most popular styles, and introduce all the latest improvements. ALL INSTRUMENTS FULLY WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

JOHN JACKSON & CO., GUELPH, ONT.

**AS USUAL, COMPLETE SUCCESS!**

Ten First Prizes at Two Exhibitions. W. BELL & COMPANY, GUELPH, ONT., Received every First Prize for

**ORGANS AND MELODEONS**

At the Provincial Exhibition, Hamilton, and Central Exhibition, Guelph.

This grand success, in addition to last year's record of a Silver Medal, 3 Diplomas, and 12 First Prizes, prove that our Instruments in the opinion of competent Judges are incomparably superior to all others.

Sole Proprietors of the ORGANETTE, containing Scribner's Patent Qualifying Tubes, acknowledged by all to be the greatest improvement yet introduced. Their superiority is conceded by other makers, from the fact that at Guelph they withdrew from competition, thus acknowledging their inability to compete with them.

Every instrument fully warranted for five years. Send for catalogue containing fifty different styles of instruments. W. BELL & CO. SOLE AGENT FOR TORONTO: THOMAS CLAXTON, 197 YONGE ST.

Organettes and Organs. W. BELL & CO.'S CELEBRATED PRIZE MEDAL Cabinet Organs, Melodeons & Organettes

EVERY INSTRUMENT FULLY WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Prices from \$85 00 Upwards. Sole Agent for Toronto, THOMAS CLAXTON, 197 YONGE STREET.

**Miscellaneous.**

**TO MECHANICS.** S. C. JORY, PHOTOGRAPHER, 75 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO. his is the place for Mechanics to get cheap pictures. All work done in the best style of the art.

**WILLIAM BURKE, LUMBER MERCHANT,** Manufacturer of Doors, Sash, Blinds, Flooring, Shooting, Packing Boxes, &c., &c. CORNER SHEPHERD AND RICHMOND STREETS, TORONTO. Planing, Sawing, &c., done to order.

**Dry Goods.**

**THE "RIGHT HOUSE!"**

A LARGE LOT OF Ladies' Magnificent Costumes

FROM \$2 UP, JUST ARRIVED, AT THE "RIGHT HOUSE."

Horrocks' 36-inch White Cotton at a York Shilling; very nice SCARLET FLANNEL, 25c; an immense number of Ladies' and Misses' CANTON HATS, in various styles, at from 12½ to 25c. Piles of beautiful fast-colored PRINTS, at from 10c up. A very large quantity of TWEEDS, DRILLS, KENTUCKY JEANS, GAINSBROOKS, &c., &c., very cheap.

20 Yards of Grey Cotton for \$1.00.

**Millinery and Mantles,**

In the most Fashionable Styles, and at the Cheapest Rates. SILKS by the Dress, and CARPETS at Wholesale Prices. CARPET YARN for Weavers, and GRAIN BAGS for Millers and Merchants, at Wholesale Prices. FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, very Cheap. REPPS and DAMASKS, at Wholesale to Upholsterers and Merchants.

As WATKINS buys his Goods for Cash direct from the Manufacturers in Europe, he is enabled to sell much below usual prices. Remember the RIGHT HOUSE,

No. 10 James St., near King St., HAMILTON;

THOS. C. WATKINS.

**WORKINGMEN!**

**SUPPORT YOUR OWN PAPER.**

THE ONTARIO WORKMAN A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. ONE DOLLAR FOR SIX MONTHS.

Single Copies, Five Cents

Can be had at the Office of Publication, at the Newsdealers in the city.

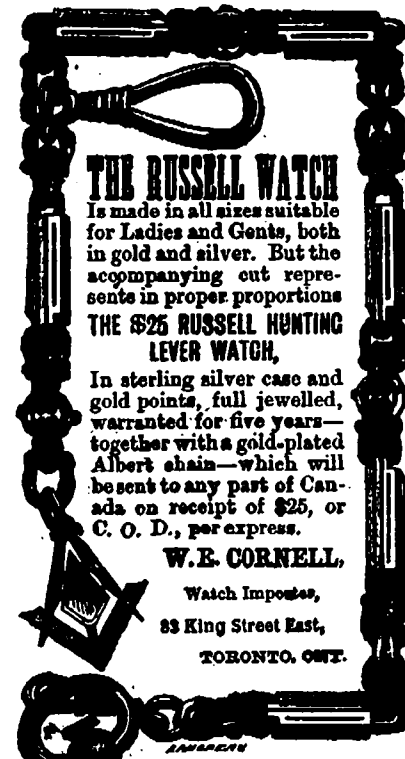
124 Bay Street,

One door South of Graud's Horse Bazaar.

**Jewellery.**

**J. SEGSWORTH,**

Importer of Watches, Clocks, and Fancy Goods, and Manufacturer of Gold and Silver Jewellery. Masonic emblem in circle to order. 113 YONGE ST., TORONTO. 2nd Spectacles & Suit every Sight. 37-oh



**THE RUSSELL WATCH** Is made in all sizes suitable for Ladies and Gents, both in gold and silver. But the accompanying out represents in proper proportions THE \$25 RUSSELL HUNTING LEVER WATCH.

In sterling silver case and gold points, full jewelled, warranted for five years— together with a gold-plated Albert chain—which will be sent to any part of Canada on receipt of \$25, or C. O. D., per express.

W. E. CORNELL, Watch Importer, 83 King Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

**Miscellaneous.**

**JOHN RAYMOND**

Begs to inform the inhabitants of Toronto and its vicinity that he has purchased the business lately carried on by

MR. JAMES WEEKES, AT 247 and 249 Yonge Street

And trusts by strict attention, combined with the lowest possible charges, to merit a share of the patronage that has been so liberally bestowed upon his predecessor.

**DR WOOD,**

PROPRIETOR OF THE OTTAWA CANCER CURE, SPARGES ST. AND MARIA ST., OTTAWA, ONT.

Cancers cured by a New, but Certain, Speedy, and near Painless Process, and without the Use of the Knife.

The Cure will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay is required until the Cure is complete. The moment a Cancer is discovered, it should be cured, as it will cost less and is more speedily cured than when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose, by delay. What now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neck, eyelid or elsewhere, or small wart or sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of disease. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the Cure is complete.



**FIRE! FIRE!**

We beg to inform our patrons and the public generally that we have RESUMED BUSINESS, after the late fire, and we will now clear out, AT A VERY GREAT SACRIFICE! The Entire Stock of Damaged Silk, Felt, Straw Hats, Silk and Cloth Caps, &c.

HATS THAT ARE HATS, 55 KING STREET EAST, OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET. COLEMAN & CO.

For first-class Book and Job Printing go to the office of the ONTARIO WORKMAN, 124 Bay street.

**Miscellaneous.**

**To the Mechanics of Toronto AND VICINITY.**

**W. J. GRAHAM & CO.,**

167 KING STREET WEST, Having opened the NEW FURNITURE WAREHOUSES, as above, beg to invite the attention of the Mechanics of Toronto and vicinity to their well-assorted stock of

BLACK WALNUT BED ROOM SUITS, DRAWING ROOM SUITS, DINING ROOM FURNITURE, OFFICE FURNITURE, Cornices, Curtains, Window Blinds, Poles and Fringes, &c., &c. CARPETS MADE AND LAID.

**ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM!**

THE BEST IN THE CITY.

**A. RAFFIGNON**

Begs leave to inform the public, and his customers generally, that he has refitted his place, No. 107 King Street West, with an elegant new Soda Water Fountain, with the latest improvements, made by Oliver Parker, Toronto, and which will be kept constantly running during the summer season. Also, an elegant Ice Cream Parlor, fitted up to suit the most fastidious taste. Remember the address—

NO. 107 KING STREET, Near the Royal Lyceum. R. MACKENZIE, 364 1-2 Yonge Street, NEWSDEALER, STATIONER, AND DEALER IN TOYS AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS.

Special attention given to the delivery of the Evening Papers throughout the Wards of St. John and St. James.

**BAIRD'S INDUSTRIAL, PRACTICAL, & SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS.**

A further supply just received at Piddington's "Mammoth Book Store," 248 & 250 YONGE ST. Artisans call for a copy of Catalogue



**NOTICE**

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT. OTTAWA, 4th June, 1873.

Notice is hereby given, that His Excellency the Governor-General, by an Order in Council, bearing the date 30th May last, has been pleased to order and direct that White Felt, for the manufacture of Hats and Boots, should be admitted free of duty under the Tariff, duty must be charged on all Felted Cloth of every description.

By command, J. JOHNSTON, Asst. Commissioner of Customs.



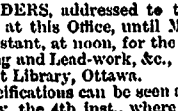
**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. SEALED TENDERS**

Addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until Thursday, the 21st day of August, Instant, at noon, for the construction of a BREAKWATER AND LIGHTHOUSE AT THE COLLINGWOOD HARBOR.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this office, Collingwood, on and after THURSDAY, the 14th INST., where all necessary information can be obtained. The signatures of two solvent and responsible persons willing to become sureties for the due fulfillment of the contract, must be attached to each tender. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order, WILLIAM MURDOCH, Engineer in charge.

Department of Public Works, (Ottawa), Collingwood Harbor, Aug. 8th, 1873.



**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. SEALED TENDERS,**

addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this Office, until Monday, the 11th day of August instant, at noon, for the Slating, Galvanized Iron, Tinning and Lead-work, &c., required for roof of the Parliament Library, Ottawa. Plans and Specifications can be seen at this Office, on and after Monday, the 4th Inst., where all necessary information can be obtained. The signatures of two solvent and responsible persons, willing to become sureties for the due fulfillment of the contract, must be attached to each Tender. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 1st August, 1873.

BAKER'S WORK HOURS.

The time was in the memory of the old men of the trade, when the word of a baker in London was something frightful to be engaged in. They began work at ten or eleven o'clock at night; had a sleep of two hours, technically called a "pitch." With these two hours' interval, from ten or eleven o'clock, till five o'clock next day, every day, they were busy at work, and on Saturday afternoon, and Sabbath day, cooked and carried home dinners, pies and puddings. A very great change for the better has taken place in their condition since then. The cooking of dinners on the Sabbath is still carried on in various parts of London, but to nothing like the extent it was in former days. In the West End of London it is being rapidly done away with. At the present, journeymen begin work at eleven or twelve o'clock at night, still having perhaps an hour's "pitch," and working till eight or nine o'clock in the morning, when a considerable portion of them go out with a basket, barrow, truck or cart, and serve customers. This takes up their time till perhaps twelve, one, or two o'clock in the day; then the bread they serve out has to be booked in their employer's ledger; after which they are ready to go to bed and prepare for rising about the usual hour of midnight. One of the worst features of this mode of work is, that on the Sabbath evening it is the same as on other evenings of the week. It is often with a sore heart that married men have to leave their home to go to bake on the evening of the Lord's day.

BE NOT IDLE.

One great power rules the world as it always has done—the power is labor. For labor conquers all things. Every thing we do has to have a certain amount of labor expended on it, to bring it to a state of perfection. However difficult it may appear, however impossible it may seem to be, remember if you attack it with energy, and labor with success. Inventive man, by the aid and application of labor, wins for himself a name that will always be honored, respected and remembered by his fellow-citizens. It has been truly said, that no excellence is obtained without labor. Few persons conversant with the world have failed to discover that in the race of life, men of moderate means and attainments frequently outstrip competitors endowed equally by the smiles of fortune and gifts of genius. Diligence of talent has little to do with it; the power of steady, unabated labor exceeds all gifts of genius; and he who would succeed in life must labor constantly.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

President White, of Cornell University in the course of a late address to the students under his charge, gave the following terse and much-needed advice to young men, which may in Canada as well as in the States may take home to themselves:—"If there is any man who from the bottom of my heart I pity, it is the man who believes that all mankind are cheats and swindlers, and who considers life merely a game of grasping and gripping. If there is any young man for whom I feel deep regret, as for a man sure to fail, sure to live and die wretchedly, it is for the young man who goes forth into the world believing that the only motives in this world are selfish motives. Depend upon it that selfishness is not the only motive in this world—nay, it is not even the strongest motive."

The steamer Spartan broke her rudder-chain at about half-past six o'clock last Friday evening, just after passing Lachine Rapids. She anchored at Nun's Island, with 250 passengers on board. Carpenters went up to do repairs. She arrived in Montreal on Saturday at daylight.

The WHITE HART, cor. of Yonge & Elm sts., is conducted on the good old English style, by Bell Belmont, late of London, Eng., who has made the above the most popular resort of the city. The bar is most elegantly decorated, displaying both judgment and taste, and is pronounced to be the "Prince of Bars." It is under the sole control of Mrs. Emma Belmont, who is quite capable of discharging the duties entrusted to her. The spacious billiard room is managed by H. Vosper; and the utmost courtesy is displayed by every one connected with this establishment.

IN PRESS:

To be Published in November, 1873: LOVELL'S GAZETTEER OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA: containing the latest and most authentic descriptions of over six thousand Cities, Towns and Villages in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories; and general information, drawn from official sources, as to the names, locality, extent, &c. of over fifteen hundred Lakes and Rivers, with a Table of Routes to Sea, Lake, and River Ports, to the Cities, Towns, Villages, &c. in the several Provinces. Price in Cloth, \$2.50; Price in Full Cloth, \$3.75. Agents wanted to canvass for the work.

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher. Montreal, 29th August, 1873.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS.

Addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Breakwater, Chantry Island," will be received at this office until noon of Wednesday, the 17th day of September next, for the construction of a Breakwater, extending out from the westerly side of the head-land at Chantry Island, Lake Huron, and the construction of a landing pier near the same place.

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 5th section of the Act 31 Vic. Chap. 6, intitled "An Act respecting Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Fort Williams, in the County of Cornwall, Nova Scotia, and the same is hereby constituted and erected into an Out Port of Customs with warehousing privileges, and placed under the Survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Cornwallis.

City Directory.

Our readers will find it to their advantage to patronize the following firms.

JAMES BANKS, AUCTIONEER, AND APPRAISER. Salesrooms, 45 Jarvis Street, corner of King Street East. Second-hand Furniture bought and sold.

REEVE & PLATT, BARRISTERS, AT-LAW. TORNEYS, Solicitors, &c. OFFICE—18 King St. East, Toronto. J. McPHERSON REEVE, SAMUEL PLATT.

LAUDER & PROCTOR, BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—Mason's Hall, 20 Toronto Street.

HARRY E. CASTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. OFFICE—48 Adelaide Street, opposite the Court House, Toronto.

HENRY O'BRIEN, BARRISTER, Attorney and Solicitor, &c., Notary Public, &c. OFFICE—68 Church Street.

M. EDWARD SNIDER, SURGEON-DENTIST, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—84 Bay Street, a few doors below King Street, Toronto.

G. W. HALE, DENTIST, No. 6 TEMPERANCE STREET, first house off Yonge Street, north side.

DR. J. BRANSTON WILMOTT, DENTIST, Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College. OFFICE—Corner of King and Church streets, Toronto.

F. G. CALLENDER, DENTIST, OFFICE—Corner of King and Jordan streets, Toronto.

W. C. ADAMS, DENTIST, 95 KING Street East, Toronto, has given attention to his profession in all its parts.

J. A. TROUTMAN, L.D.S., DENTIST, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—127 Church Street, Toronto, opposite Metropolitan Church. Makes the preservation of the natural teeth a speciality.

R. G. TROTTER, DENTIST, 83 King Street East, Toronto, opposite Toronto Street. RESIDENCE—122 Jarvis Street.

Groceries.

CHARLES RUNTER, DEALER IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS, 68 Queen Street West, corner Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont.

Physicians.

N. AGNEW, M.D., (SUCCESSOR to his brother, the late Dr. Agnew), corner of Bay and Richmond Streets, Toronto.

Shoe Dealer.

S. McCABE, FASHIONABLE AND CHEAP Boot and Shoe Emporium, 89 Queen Street West, sign of "THE BIG BLUE BOOT."

Linware, &c.

J. & T. IREDALE, MANUFACTURERS of the Sheet Iron and Copperware, dealers in Baths, Water Coolers, Refrigerators, &c. No. 87 Queen Street West, first door West of Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.

STEAM DYE WORKS

363 AND 363 1/2 YONGE ST., TORONTO, (Between Gould and Gerrard Sts.) THOMAS SQUIRE, Proprietor.

Kid Gloves Cleaned with superiority and despatch. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired on the shortest possible notice.

Miscellaneous.

E. WESTMAN, 177 King Street East, DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF BUTCHERS' TOOL SAWS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. All Goods Warranted.

WEST END FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS. JAMES McQUILLAN, FURNITURE DEALER.

253 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT. Strict attention paid to repairing in all its branches. City Express delivery promptly executed. Household Furniture removed with great care. First-class Furniture Varnish always on hand.

L. SIEVERT, 1 PORTER AV - DEALER IN CIGARS, TOBACCO AND SNUFF, And every description of Tobacconist's Goods, 70 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO. Sign at the "INDIAN QUEEN."

BALES AND SUPPERS ATTENDED TO, BY WILLIAM COULTER, In the most notice, and in a manner as to give entire satisfaction. Home-made bread always on hand. Remember the address—CORNER OF TAURILEY AND ALBERT STREETS.

BAY STREET BOOK BINDERY, No. 102, Late Telegraph Building. WM. BLACKHALL, Account Book Manufacturer, and Law, Plain and Ornamental Bookbinder and Paper Ruler, Toronto.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 5th section of the Act 31 Vic. Chap. 6, intitled "An Act respecting Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Fort Williams, in the County of Cornwall, Nova Scotia, and the same is hereby constituted and erected into an Out Port of Customs with warehousing privileges, and placed under the Survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Cornwallis.

Society Seal Presses,

RIBBON AND DATE STAMPS. CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, & C. ENGRAVED ON HAND STAMPS.

CHAS. A. SCADDING, 83 Bay Street, Toronto.



MAT'S, MAT'S, MAT'S. FOR CHOICE DRINKS. GO TO MAT'S. IF YOU WANT TO SPEND A PLEASANT EVENING GO TO MAT'S.

W. C. ADAMS, DENTIST, 95 KING Street East, Toronto, has given attention to his profession in all its parts.

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Kid Gloves Cleaned with superiority and despatch. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired on the shortest possible notice.

Coal and Wood.

GREY & BRUCE WOOD YARD, BAY STREET, (Opposite Fire Hall.) Beech, Maple, Mixed, and Pine Wood constantly on hand ALL KINDS OF CUT AND SPLIT WOOD IN STOCK.

HARD AND SOFT COAL. Of every description, promptly delivered, at lowest prices.

Best Beech and Maple..... \$6 50 per Cord. Mixed Wood..... Cut and Split..... 7 50 " " Best Pine..... Cut and Split..... 5 00 " " Slabs..... Cut and Split..... 4 00 " " Note the Address.— OPPOSITE BAY STREET FIRE HALL. WM. BULMAN, PROPRIETOR.

EASTERN COAL HOUSE, On Wharf, foot of Sherbourne street. Order Office, Corner Sherbourne and Queen Streets. On hand all kinds of HARD & SOFT COAL, FOR STEAM AND DOMESTIC USE.

BLOSSBURG AND LEHIGH COAL, The very best imported. Retail and by the car load. WOOD, Cut and Split by Steam, always on hand. PINE WOOD, \$4 per cord for summer use.

MUTTON, HUTCHINSON & CO. Dry Goods and Clothing. CHOICE STOCK OF Ready-Made Clothing, FOR SPRING WEAR.

THE QUEEN CITY CLOTHING STORE, 332 Queen Street West (OPPOSITE W. M. CHURCH.) H. J. SAUNDERS Practical Tailor and Cutter.

SPRING GOODS. N. McEAHERN, MERCHANT TAILOR, & C. 191 Yonge Street, Has just received a large and good assortment of SPRING GOODS for Ordered Work.

JOHN KELZ, MERCHANT TAILOR, 358 YONGE STREET, Has just received a large and good assortment of SPRING GOODS for Ordered Work.

CHARLES TOYE, MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, 72 QUEEN STREET WEST. A large and extensive stock on hand. A good fit guaranteed.

J. YOUNG, UNDERTAKER, 361 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. Agent for FISK'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

H. STONE, UNDERTAKER, 337 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. Funerals furnished to order. Field's Metallic Burial Cases always on hand. Refrigerator Coffins supplied when required.

Book and Job Printing neatly and cheaply executed at the ONTARIO WORKMAN Office, 124 Bay Street.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

BARGAINS FOR MECHANICS! WM. WRIGHT, DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS, 277 Yonge Street, Toronto.

F. PEIRCE, DEALER IN PROVISIONS, Cured Meats, Butter, POULTRY, ETC., 255 Yonge Street, Toronto, (Opposite Leulea Street.)

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

Queen City Grocery & Provision Store, 320 Queen Street West.

WM. F. ROBERTSON, DEALER IN GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., In addition to his SUGARS, that have been before the public so long, has received his SUMMER LIQUORS: Cook Port Wine..... \$1 00 per gal Old Port..... 2 50 " " Extra do..... 3 50 " " Unsurpassed Old Port..... 5 00 " " Sausages—Fine Old Sherry..... 1 50 " " Extra do..... 4 50 " " Splendid do..... 2 50 " " Dore's Montreal Stock Ale and Porter. 1 20 per doz.

Goods sent to all parts of the city.

MECHANICS! GO TO 186 YONGE STREET, FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS AND COFFEES.

WE HAVE ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF SUGARS! All grades, specially suitable for PRESERVING.

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