water. "It's his father I think of." said she: "he's longing to see peer Jamesy."

Connerground. conet i men dis centi a "Keep up if you can, my man," said the captain, "I wish any one else had it to tell rather than I. That Night Nore was taken ill also; very suddenly. She grow worse fast. In the morning she called me to her " 11

Tell Connor, I died, thinking of him," she said, "and tell him to meet me" and my man, God help you, she never said any more in an hour she was goue."

Connor, had, risen; he stood ap trying to steady himself looking at the captain with his eyes as dry as two stones. Then he turned to his friends:

"I've got my death, boys," he said, and then dropped to the floor like a log.

They raised him and bore him away. In an hour he was at home in the little bed which had been made ready for Nora, weary with her long journey. There, at last, he opened his eyes. Old Mr. Bawn bent over him; he had been summoned by the news, and his room was full of Connor's fellow work-

"Better, Connor?" asked the old man.

"A dale," said Connor. "It's aisy, now; I'll be with her, soon. And ye, master, I've learned one thing, God is good; He wouldn't let me bring Nora over to me, but He's taking me over to her and Jamesy-over the river; don't you see it, and her standing on the other side to welcome me—"

ide to welcome me—"

And with these words Connor stretched out his arms. Perhaps he did see Nora-Heaven only knows-and so he died.

# JOHN HOWARD PAYNE.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

At the unveiling of the statue to John Howard Payne, the well known author of "Home Sweet Home" in New York Central l'ark, a short time ago, the following poem by John G. Saxe was read :

To him who sang "Home Sweet Home," ... In strains so sweet the simple lay Has thrilled a million hearts, we come A nation's grateful debt to pay. Yet, not for him the bust we raise: Ah, no! can lifeless lips prolong Fame's trumpet voice? The poet's praise Lives in the music of his song!

The noble deed we fondly seek To honor with applauding breath; Unheeded fall the words we speak, Upon "the dull cold ear of Dream." Yet, not in vain the spoken word Nor vain the monument we raise : With quicker throbs our hearts are stirred To catch the nobleness we praise.

Columbia's sons—We share his fame ; "Tis for ourselves the bust we rear, That they who mark the graven name. May know that name to us is dear : Dear as the home the exile sees-The fairest spot beneath the sky-Where first upon a mother's knees He slept, and where he yearns to die.

But not alone the lyric fire Was his; the Drama's muse can tell His genius could a Kean inspire; A Kemble owned his magic spell ; A Kean, to "Brutus" self so true. (As true to Art and Nature's laws) He seemed the man the poet drew, And shared with him the town's appleuse!

Kind hearts and brave, with truth severe O nature rare! But pilgrims here Will oft nest say, in pensive tone, With reverent face and lifted hand, "'Twas he-by Fortune forced to roam-Who, homeless, in a foreign land, So sweetly sang the joys of home!"

DIAMOND CUTTING-A NEW INDUS-TRY IN NEW YORK.

THE SHAPES IN WHICH DIAMONDS ARE CUT. Leaving the klover at his delicate labor, we were afterwards conducted to the cutter or snyder. Three workmen were engaged in shaping the diamonds after the rough forms indicated by the work of the cleaver. Regarding these shapes, a word is here necessary. The brilliant displays the luster of the stone to the greatest advantage, is described as obtained by two truncated pyramids united together by one common base, the upper pyramid being much more truncated than the lower. The faces are called facets, and, including table and culasse, may number sixty-four. The rose diamond has a crown but no collet, that is. one side is flat; and it is usually made from stones and fragments which could not. without loss, form good brilliants. Then there are table diamonds, which are flat and have little luster, and bastard diamonds or those of mixed shape. The brilliant and the rose are the general types, and those with which we have in the following description to deal.

THE CUTTERS.

The same form of box used by the cleaver is before him, and the diamonds are fastened by cement, as before, in the ends of spindles. The cutters labor is purely "diamond cut diamond." The stone to be cut is held in its setting firmly in the left hand, while the cutting piece is moved by the right. Both gems are of course affected by the mutual abrasion, but the attention of the workman is directed

to but one.... Very slowly the faces away; no measurements are taken or angles calculated. The eye in the only guide, and it seems to be a faultless one. As soon as the first atone was indicated, the diamond liked for cutting it, id-operated upon, bo that dismond No. 2 is, in turn out by No. 3, this by No. 4, and so on, Again the gome were handed to us for examination; all mica like sheen was gone; and, were it not for their form, they presented no different appearance from rough quartz pebbles . Whe friction dull them, for they are ground tipgether, with considerable force; the workman being obliged to protect his hands by thick coatings against the rubbing action of the tool. ing original sections of the ac

POLISHING THE DIAMOND THE SETTER,

The polishing operation next claimed our attention; and ascending to an upper story, we found the polishers or slypers at their work, each man with a machine before him. In addition, to these workmen is the setter, and with him we have first to deal, (f. At; one side of the room was a small charcoal, furnace, in which a number of metal acorns seemed to be roasting. Each of the latter consisted of a copper cup about an inch and a half in diameter, provided with a stem of stout wire of the the same metal and filled with plumber's solder. As they rested on the glowing coals. the setter occasionally tried the hardness of the solder with his forceps until the metal became of about the consistency of putty. Quickly removing an acorn, or, to use the technical name, a "dopp," from the fire, he placed it upright in a small stand. Then he fixed a diamond exactly in the center of the plastic metal, and, with his fingers coolly molded the latter in conical shape around it. Burning seemed to have no terrors for him, and although when the dopp was plunged in water it hissed at a great rate, the hand of the workman showed no effect of the heat. Each brilliant large or small, has to undergo this operation once for each facet; that is, the setter must reset it so that every one of its facets in succession may be exactly horizontal and outside the holding metal, in order that each face may receive its, proper polish,-an operation requiring no small amount of delicacy and skill. monthly on a maleson 20.

THE POLISHERS, were seated before long tables, on which were swiftly rotating horizontal disks fastened on vertical spindles, the lower ends of which revolved in antifriction steps. The disks, we were told, revolved at the rate of 2,000 turns a minute, and yet the bearings kept perfectly cool. The machine is an invention of Mr. Hermann's and an improvement upon the old apparatus used in Amsterdam, a specimen of which he exhibited to us. The construction of the latter seemed very rade and primitive, being formed almost entirely of wood; the bearings, it is stated, were continually heating and wearing out.

and wearing out.

The disks or shires are circular plates of a composition containing both iron and steel, and are made and turned in the establishment. They are ground, in lines, at an langle from center to circumference, so as to hold the oil and diamond dust used in the polishing opera-

Three diamonds, set as above described, are ground at once, by each polisher. The stem of the dopp is fastentd in tongs or clamps, the extremity of the latter being supported by legs an inch or so high. Two thirds of the dust ground off in the cutting is allowed to polish each diamond, and this, mixed with oil, is applied to the stone by the quills which the men seemed to be phelgmatically chewing. The adjusting of the gem on the disk requires wonderful accuracy in order, that exactly the proper facet be ground and no piore; for the slightest mistake might cut away an angle and produce serious damage to the stone. The reader will share in the astonishment we felt on learning that this extremely delicate work was done by feeling. So sensetive is the touch of the artist that he tells, by pressing on the stem of the dopp exactly whother it lies true against the shive or not, and by his fingers adjusts the stone over incredibly minute angles and distances. This goes on till each facet is brought to the requiste brilliancy. "Standing by one of the machines, we saw, as the diamond was removed from time to time from the disk,. the bright spot on its dull face gradually enlarge, as heavier weights were put upon the tongs to press the stone with increased force against the shive. Sometimes the gen defies all efforts, the hard outer coating refuses to yield, and then it is passed from hand to hand; and for weeks each workman tries to conquer it. Sometimes they fail; at others, a bright spot at length appears, and the difficulty is

RENEWING INJURED STORES.

It is to this portion of the establishment that injured stones are sent for repairing. . We were shown a number of diamonds; that had been through the Chicago fire. They had becooled: A white hard film had formed over them, necessitating as careful repolishing as an unfinished gem. We were told that it is a common fault among jewelers to thus hurt the stones during the process of setting them. The difficulty can be easily avoided by allowing the diamonds to cool gradually instead of plunging them at once into cold water. It is the sudden transition and not the heat that does the injury.

ABOUT THE WORKMEN AND THEIR PAY. Our examination here concluded, for polish-

depending on the skill and experience of the artist. The greater number of carats manipu. placed by rounded; calcare bus berminstions to lated and the more diamonds there, are to the ithe proits, In examples from 500 to 700 Walking on, we next behold a sad process carat, the higher the price paid for the work.

The establishment is necessarily organized with great strictness, and every diamond is weighed, registered and fully traced throughout its entire course. / Large and valuable atones, before being operated upon, atomade. the subject of a consultation between the head of the company, the cleaver, chief cutter, and chief polisher. Each gives his view, and thus the question of shape, color, etc., is carefully determined

WHERE THE DIAMONDH COME FROM.

The diamonds are principally imported hither from Brazil. . South African gems have caused no very marked effect in the market. They are fine, but, it is stated more difficult to cut than those from South America. The Arizona swindle created considerable excitement when the first "salted" stones reached the trade, but of course the dismay of the diamond merchants was allayed when the fraud was exposed.

#### DIAMOND CUTTING IN ENGLAND.

We notice that diamond cutting has recent ly been introduced in Birmingham, England where there is every prospect of the art reaching a flourishing state. Recent advices informs us that a huge diamond has been discoved and brought from the Cape. It weighs 288g carats in the rough, and when cut will be half as large again as the world renowned

#### PROSPECTS OF THE ART.

We see no reason why the art which we have described should not grow in this country to be an important branch of national industry. To Mr. Hermann, now the President of the New York Diamond Company, a corporation of wealthy gentlemen, founded by himself, belongs the credit of its establishment among us, and the consequent enabling of the artizans of the United States, who may be instructed in his ateliers, to compete with and successfully rival the monopoly which, for centuries, has maintained an exclusive and undisputed supremacy in the old world .- Scientific Ameri-

#### VOICE AND SOUND.

It is a curious fact that musical sounds fly farther and are heard at a greater distance than those which are more loud and noisy. If we go on the outside of a town during a fair, at a distance of a mile, we hear the musical instrument; but the din of a multitude, which is so overpowering in the place, can scarcely be heard, the noise dying on the spot To those who are conversant with the power of musical instruments the following observation will be understood : Will

' The violins made at Cremons, about the year 1600 are superior in tone to any of a latter date, age seeming to dispossess them of their noisy qualities, and leaving nothing but the pure tone. If a modern violin is , played by the side of one of those instruments it will appear much the louder of the two, but on receding a hundred paces, when compared with the Amati, it will scarcely be heard. The voice of man is endowed with purity of tone in a higher degree than any of the vocal animals; by which, in a state of nature, he is enabled to communicate with his fellow at a stowed upon children a power of voice, in proportion to their size, ten times greater than the adult. In a state of nature this serves them as a defence and protection; for it is well known that children have, by their cries, alarmed and kept off the attack of the furious animais.

# IMPROVED SHOEMAKER'S PINCHERS.

Mr. William H. Hanna, of Chico, Butte county. California, has recently patented, through the Scientific American Patent Agen cy, an improved form of shoemaker's pinchers. The distance between the ends of the laws and the pivot is considerably shortened, so as to secure, greater power of grip... For the same purpose, the lever is extended beyond the extremity of the handle. On the under side of the lever is made a projection; so that the jaws act as a fulcrum against the last and thus preserve as large a range of movement as can be afforded with the ordinary instruments with much longer jaws. The upper lever is placed in about the same plane as to jaws. so that the line of draft coincides with the lever, and the lower handle does not come in contact with the last, as is commonly the case before the leather is sufficiently strained. The teeth abut against the turning face of the jaws so as to bring the bite near to the pivot, thus enabling the upper to be drawn as close as is desirable to the last: It is stated that there is no slipping off of the tool in cases of unusual strain and it is not liable to tear the leather or hurt the hand.

# THE EYES IN DEEP-SEA CREATURES.

In his "Notes from the Challenger," Wyville Thomson says: The absence of eyes in many deep-sea animals and their full develop- stillness of the night. ment in others is very remarkable. I thave

me is the last reposer . The workmen, num mentioned the case of one of the stalk eyed shades of the night have fallen can form but bering thirty five in all, we learned, were all countaceam, Ethner granular, ling which wells an indistinct idea to have heroic acts.

Iseraelites, and, with the exception of the developed eyes are present in examples from that the moon with the exception of the developed eyes are present in examples from that the moon with the moon with the care but specified the present of the present of the moon with t animal is apparently blind, the eyes being red by festive yenthrustid grahing maidens have lost their special character, have become fixed; and their terminations combine into a strong, pointed rostrum. In this case we have a gradual modification, depending apparently upon the gradual dimunition and final disappearance of solar light. On the other hand Munida, from equal depths has its eyes unsually developed, and apparently of great delicacy. It is possible that in cortain cases as the sun's light diminishes, the power of vision becomes more scute, while at length the eye becomes susceptible of the stimulus of the fainter light of phosphorescence?-Scribner's. the torotte since their

#### WANTED A CHANCE,

The people who say that all they want is a chance—are you old enough to have found them out? Of all miserable souls these used to appeal most quickly to my sympathies. :Of course there are plenty of genuine cases-I think I am expert enough now to detect them at a glance. But I am inclined to think that the vast majority of chance-wanters are the people most active in throwing chances away: never saw an earnest man long in want of a chance. The trouble is in the man, not in the situation. The individual of all others who has talked to me with the most persuasive pathos about the lack of fortunate circumstance, is the man whom I have found most ingenious in evading his opportunities. If the poor devil had pursued the art of action with the same inflexibility and industry that characterized his cultivation of that of inaction. the world might have mistaken him for a genius. I have seen him occupy days and wecks in the most remarkable series of moral, mental, and physical skirmishes with duty and opportunity, in which his inexhaustible fertility of resource, perseverance, and valor in a bad cause proved ever victorious.

In fact, a chance could never approach nearer than the outposts—he knew well the enemy's colors, and took him at long range. \* \* " "Speak of the devil," and so forth. I was about to carry out the above striking military simile, when my young friend called to borrow a little matter of \$-, and to say that he had been looking all summer for a situation, that he was willing to do anything honorable, and that all he wanted in the world was a -

-Excuse me, sir, -here's some money for you, but I am busy and can't talk .- " The Old Cabinet," Scribner's for September.

# MOONLIGHT.

"There's mischief in the moon," sighs the poet; and after the walk we indulged in last night, I think we agree with said poet.

No invitations had been received from fair ones to "meet them in the lane, when the clock strikes nine"; but, nevertheless, we did meet them, to an slarming extent.

It was Sunday evening, and the churches had given back to the world their multitudes of hearers. Paterfamilias had reached home, and was anxiously inquiring for Arethusa-"where, oh where was she?"-or mater familias searched in vain among the lambs for Rueben's face, and sighed for the days when he cared no more for the moon than he did now for the kind advice in regard to night air and its injurious effects that she so lavishly bestowed upon him.

Among the moon's victims, perhaps the gates suffer to the greatest extent. We had, in our innocence, wondered why so many of our neighbor's gates were in such a dilapidated condition of late-hinges minus, and a general look suggestive of earthquake pervading their atmosphere; but the mystery was solved ere we had proceded for.

I am not a walking, geometry, nor even a pocket edition of Davies' arithmetic, but we would venture the assertion that we beheld at least four hundred and ninety-five festive youths and maidens standing out in the damps and dews, with a heroism worthy of a better cause, swinging on the gates., Twas a sight to make the angels weep, those poor innocents, fearing lest the gates should become rusted from disuse, exposing themselves to the danger of being moonstruck, or devoured by ravenous mosquitoes!

The gate mystery explained to our satisfaction, we next were struck by the sight of those poor unfortunates who either have no gates to swing on, or else feel it their "mission" in life to keep down the sidewalks. Nobly, too, did they perform their parts, marching up and down the street. Jane clings very closely to William's arm, feeling doubtless that he may fall off the sidewalk! William appreciates her anxiety, and, with a cloud of happiness o'erspreading his lovely countenance—in the soft and silvery moonlight resembling a summer's sunset he mut ters.-

"Jane, Jane! is your pa well?" Jane smiles a heavenly smile, the ruby lips part, and the angelic whisper, "No. he's down with the measles," breaks the solemn

when the moon shines bright."

fashome, in snother locality, the operative sion approaching consisting of three proc rinhèrs, stwo. of which iteers endeavoling to 🖺 impress upon the third "that (hic) that "Helt" was (hip) er 'Morjcau." Number three, not quite so far over, the bay, gently replied that it was "the moon;" but number one and two were bound to go to "that er (hic) "Merican (hic) light." Moral: Look not upon the wine when 'tis moonlight, was now in '

But, hark! what sound is that? A serenade, with the beauties of the Fifteenth Amendment illustrated as an additional attraction. A serenade with both black, and white performers. There, neath the pale moon, all distinction of color were cast aside, and merit alone indulged in a "front seat."

We listened, and as we gazed, such a night was one to make the sternest general rejoice. But, alas! 'twas too glorious to remain long "among us," and a gentle shower of boots, soap, brushes, and other implements descended. after which, the cats, oh, where were they?" Tis with eyes blinded with tears that I write it, but there are beings who cannot appreciate heavenly melody.

The streets are nearly descried, and we retrace our steps. The clock in the steeple says eleven, and the gates are swinging alone in their glory. One gentle fledgling, however, has lingered, and is just emerging from her mansion. A little flutter is heard as the door some opens and Adolphus (and Ange) lina are seen in the distance. A soft, sweet murmur, like unto that of the little brooklets. then the whisper, "Oh, what a horrid moustache! Don't muss my collar so!" is heard; the door closes, and Adolphus rushes out into the night, whistling, "Good-night,

This is the unkindest cut of all, and, after shedding a tear or two, we hurry on, only to stumble over one of our 'Morican friends, who is serenely reposing upon the sidewalk, gazing up at the 'Merican light, and chanting, "Thou art so near, and yet so far."

We sadly left him alone in his glory, and ested not till we reached our palatial "third floor back," when the scenes of sorrow and suffering that we had witnessed caused us to -sleep.

# LOSING AN UMBRELLA.

A man, says the Danbury News, may lose friends, home, position, fortune. They are different from an umbrella. He may lose them; he is sure to lose that. But he keeps on buying or borrowing them. If he buys one some one borrows it, and returns it to the wrong man without knowing it. If he borrows one, some one steals it outright, and he has to borrow another from another source to make it good. We don't understand it. Nine of every ten men who, to-day possesses com; brellas, are not the owners of them. : Heaven only knows where the owners are. Perhaps they are dead—perhaps in exile, and perhaps, which is more likely, they are under other umbrellas. People would borrow an umbrella when they wouldn't borrow anything else. They will borrow the stick while the slide is in it. While it bears the remotest resemblance to an umbrella, they will borrow it, and-keep it. We never yet saw an umbrella so reduced but that some one would take it in. The only time an umbrella is really invaluable is when you want it, and that is the exact time it fails to appear.

When the sun is shining brightly and the dust is about five inches thick on the level, an nimbrella is the most repulsive object in christendom. On such occasions it meets you at every turn. You shut a door, and down it comes and spreads out and trips you up. You haul down your linen coat from the closet and find something is holding to it. It is that umbrella. You move the flour barrel to look for a rat, and out comes that miscrable umbrella and scrapes your shins. It raps you on the head in the stairway and trips you up in the hall and falls down on your head from the garret, and when it ain't doing anything else it stands in the corner and wrings its hands and swears at society.

# TRUE ENOUGH.

What wonderful power has the true wife over home and husband! No man ever prospered in the world without the co-operation of his wife. If she unites in mutual endeavors, or rewards his labors with an endearing smile, with what confidence will he resort to his occupation, meet difficulty, and encounter. danger, if he knows that he is not spanding. his strength in vain, but that his labors will be rewarded by the sweets of home! Solicitude and disappointment enter the history of every man's life, and he is but half provided for his voyage who finds but an associate for happy bours, while for his months of dark ness and distress no sympathizing, partner, is

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