The Free Press.

Thursday, January 10, 1878.

ONLY A CLOD.

BY MISS M. E. BRADDON.

Author of "Aurora Floyd," "Lady Audley's Secret," "The Outcast," Etc.

"You must have loved Francis Tredethlyn very dearly," Miss Hillary thought, sorrowfully, that she would never feel his conduct so deeply. And yet, I have often fancied that my sake of him coldly, almost contemptuously."

Poor Maude Hillary's lessons in the mysteries of every-day life had only just begun, she had yet to learn that there are other disappointments than those which wrest from one love, other pains and sorrows than those which have their root in the heart, and that there are such things as marriage and giving in marriage for the sake of thirty thousand a year.

She spent a weary day in the pleasant drawing-room, where the red glow of a great fire illuminated so much prettiness in the way of china and Parian and bronze, and ormolu, and enamel, as would have stocked a brica-a-brac shop in Wardour street. She spent a tiresome day, that seemed interminably long, lying on a low sofa near the fire, thinking of her father's freaks and Julia's desertion. She thought also of that cruel scene, in which she had ventured to play so contemptible a part. What base humiliation it was to look back upon, now that the mad impulse of the moment, the desperate courage that had made her snatch at any chance of help for her father, had altogether passed away! How mean and pitiful the whole business seemed now to her calmer judgment, took of upon in the cold light of common sense! A betrayer, a Judas! Simply a miserable conspirator to her friend's affianced husband. What wonder that Francis Tredethlyn had lately taken advantage of that false pretence, to wave a passion whose least expression she had so much to her as the lips of Julia Desmond's lover! And then what waste humiliation, what unnecessary shame, for had she not turned upon him and unreminded him in the next moment, regardless of her father's desperate need?

Such thoughts as these were scarcely pleasant company all through the brief January day, which seemed so long to poor Maude Hillary. The slow hours crept on, and she still lay among restlessly on the sofa, which offered all the epheldery can offer for the consolation of a troubled mind. A servant brought lamps, and closed from window to window, drawing the curtains so soothingly that a traveller would have cut a square out of the iron door of Newgate, for a place room. The first dinner-bell rang out in the old-fashioned cupola upon the roof, and intoned all Twickenham that it was time for the people at the Cedars to array themselves for the evening meal, but Maude still lay upon the sofa, hiding her flushed face in the pillows, and trying to quiet the throbbing in her burning head. What did it matter? The poor inexperienced girl broke down all at once in her mad comedy. She could act the wearisome play no longer, she wanted to give up her share in this world, and to go to bed and lie there quietly until she died. All the common troubles of life seemed unutterably loathsome to her—the dressing and dining, the morning meal, the fussy fuss of a grand house no longer honestly mean. Oh that it could all be swept away like the vision engendered out of some troubled slumber, giving place to a suburban cottage, with a little parlour in it.

"I have seen girls—well-bred, good-looking girls, trudging in the muddy London streets, with music portfolios in their arms, while I have been out chopping in my carriage, thinking—Oh, if I could only be like one of these, and work for pays, and wear hats and jackets, and walk home in the muddy, smiling at me across our table, and talk about the opera and the dinner-party, and the news which happened while I was in the country, and the new book which everybody was reading, and the same settled look of quiet peace!

Not only of late that Maude had seen her father anxiously and sadly, during the year just past, and the year preceding that, the girl had learned by Lionel Hillary's talk and long gloomy musings, that he was with want to come himself and his child to the last end of the shabby genteel. But the merchant always had a plausible explanation of his sombre moods, headaches, those unsettled, unhinged, which came upon him suddenly, and which were very short—those terrible headaches—the effect of overworking, and Maude's father talked calmly to his daughter of what she should do and understand the meaning of commercial disaster, and she imagine that there was much to be very pure of Fortunatus, and a genie in Aladdin's orchard bearing fruits.

Second hand bell rang, and there was a sign of the merchant's return. It was a common thing lately for Lionel Hillary to keep his wife and daughter waiting for the hot plates and furnaces, for the viands for the diurnal banquet and friendly cheer in their copper vessels. Maude felt no special alarm at her father's delay. Why should he hurry to lengthen the long evening of brooding thought and care? Why should she hasten his return, with the news of all the depth of love and devotion, she could not convey in one word of comfort whenwith to give?

Was thinking this, when the door opened, and a very eager hand and voice came into the room.

A daughter rose from the sofa, startled into sickness of his entrance. It is a sudden sensation, that of opening a door and entering a room, but there was as great a change in Mr. Hillary's performance of it as of twenty years had suddenly been lifted from his life.

"My darling!" he cried, taking his daughter in his arms, "if the proposal I by to thank. It was your doing, was it not, pupa?"

"Yes, pupa. Yes, I am sure you have. Poor fellow! and I was so angry with him last night. It was very good of him to do this, papa."

"Good of him!" cried the merchant, "good of him to lend twenty thousand pounds, without a halfpenny worth of security! Upon my word, Maude, it is good, and I can assure you it's a kind of goodness that is very uncommon in the City."

CHAPTER XVIII.

FOUR FRANCIS.

From the second day of the new year things went pleasantly enough in the Twickenham household. How could Maude do otherwise than rejoice in the salvation of her father's honour—to say nothing of his temporal prosperity,—even though that salvation had been obtained by a great humiliation upon her own part? She would have borne that humiliation very willingly, and would have freely acknowledged her obligation to Francis Tredethlyn, could she have seen Julia Desmond reconciled to her lover. But the separation between these two, which had arisen out of the bonds on New Year's night, was a perpetual regret to Maude Hillary.

She was not able to be quite happy, therefore, even though such a terrible burden had been lifted from her,—even though the sore dark cloud swept away from her father's life. Her girlish frivolity had departed from her forever on that terrible night in her father's study at Brighton; and there was a womanly softness, a pensive tenderness in her manner now, that made her vastly more bewitching than of old. Her affection for her father—always the ruling passion of her simple mind—had been intensified by that "very ordeal through which she had lately passed; and there was something very beautiful in the mild, calm understanding between the father and daughter. Mr. Hillary had been more than once on the point of making a confidant of his child. He could never again entirely withhold his secrets from that tender friend and counsellor. He could never again think of her as a beautiful, frivolous creature, only intended to wear expensive dresses and float about in graceful attitudes amongst the costly bric-a-brac of a fashionable drawing-room. He had learned to trust his child, and poor Maude applied herself diligently to the study of the customs and dealings common in that mysterious region known to her as the City. She tried to understand her father's position—for she was tormented by a feverish anxiety as to the rypsy-Hand of Francis Tredethlyn's twenty thousand pounds, but the complications of an Australian merchant's trade, as affected by wars and rumours of wars, by alterations in the rate of discount and the price of Consols, were a little beyond Miss Hillary's comprehension, and she was fain to give up the attempt in despair, and to accept any statement which her father cared to make to her respecting the actual aspect of his affairs.

There was less company at the Cedars than usual during the bleak early months of the year.

To be Continued.

Chamber of Commerce.

The Apprentice Question Discussed—Col. Moffat Thinks the Matter Should Not be Meddled With by the Major or the Chamber—The Decreased Revenue—A Rise in the Tariff Asked.

The monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held last night—Mr. Joseph Jeffery, President. The other members in attendance were:—Cole, Walker and Moffat, Moses, R. Sally, A. O'Mara, T. O'Callaghan, A. Rowland, J. J. Spettigue, D. Currie, J. Hargreaves. After routine,

The Secretary (Mr. H. S. Nellis) read a letter signed by Mr. Geo. Coglan and R. S. Oates, President and Secretary of the London Typographical Union, on behalf of the Printers' Unions of the city, requesting that the Chamber endeavor to make the subject of the present apprenticeship system again the subject of discussion at the ensuing Dominion Board of Trade. A number of resolutions, come to by the London Typographical Union were annexed, in which it was set forth that the present apprenticeship system was a bad one, and calculated to make bad workmen; and that it was necessary to have an act of Parliament, similar to that now in force in Great Britain, passed in Canada—that is, that it be made compulsory for all trade apprentices to serve a period of not more than five years, under legal indentures, provided that the rule will not apply to an employer and his son or sons.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH CHINA.

The Secretary read the open letter from Hon. Wm. J. Patterson, Secretary Dominion Board of Trade, to Hon. James Shead, Senator, stating the many urgent public questions that should speedily occupy the attention of the Dominion Board. Tyled.

TWO TARIFFS.

Col. Walker, on behalf of the Committee on the Tariff, reported in favor of the delegates being instructed to vote for a revenue tariff simply. But it was found necessary to raise the tariff, in order to meet their public engagements, and consequent their public works, that their own manufactures should be considered. He would not object to a 20 per cent. tariff, and if they had an extra revenue, then they might reduce the tariff on articles of the breakfast table.

Mr Murray—Do you understand that a higher tariff is called for, for revenue purposes?

Col. Walker—In order to go on with the public works it may be necessary to raise the tariff.

Mr. Murray—I understood there was a resolution passed by the Commons that no higher tariff should be put on, to build public works.

Col. Walker—You must remember that we have passed through a season of great depression, and it may be necessary to raise the tariff to meet our engagements.

Mr. R. Sully did not agree with Colonel Walker, and thought the best way was to make a distinct tax, if a tax—to meet immediate courses.

Mr. Hargreaves did not agree to the principle laid down by Col. Walker. If they gave 2½ per cent. protection to the manufacturer, they would have to put it on the breakfast table, rather than be able to take it off. The people would have their delegates instructed to yield this point.

Col. Moffat thought the present tariff would meet all the requirements, as the Government would be unwilling to touch the matter unless as a last resort.

The President had always been in favor of raising a tariff on articles not manufactured here.

Mr. Walker prepared the following resolution, which was moved by Col. Moffat and seconded by R. S. Murray:—"That the delegate to the Dominion Board of Trade be instructed to support a "revenue tariff" in the discussion of the tariff at the approaching meeting of that body.

Mr. Spettigue—Does that tie the delegate down to vote for a 20 per cent. tariff, if it is proposed?

Col. Walker—The matter will come up for discussion, and it will be sufficiently wide in debate.

OTHER APPRENTICE QUESTION.

Col. Walker referred to his visit to the meeting of mechanics on the previous night, and explained the present state of apprentice labor, as he did last night at the request of Mr. Kern, city letter carrier, reported in the FREE PRESS.

Mr. R. S. Murray agreed with the remarks of the previous speaker. He thought it would be a benefit to the masters, it would be a suppression, and to the country at large were the evil remedied.

Col. Moffatt thought this was a question which the Chamber of Commerce should not touch; as well might they attempt to legislate between landlord and tenant. He had served an apprenticeship in the Old Country; but he was yet unaware of the Colonel. He thought the matter should be regulated between master and servant. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Sully.) As regards apprentices running away, he gave some boys brought up at the Police Court, charged with running away. If the articles of agreement were drawn up properly, there should be no difficulty. It would be a great pity to pass such a resolution with but one side of the question before them.

Mr. Hargreaves thought that for the general good of a trade, when an apprentice is taken in hand, it should be compulsory that he should serve a full term of apprenticeship.

Mr. Sully said some men could learn a trade in half the time others would. He was a return to the old guild system under Queen Elizabeth. There was no such thing as compulsory apprenticeship in England, by law. It was a trades-union piece of business from beginning to end. As a board of trade they had nothing to do with it.

After remarks by Colonel Moffatt, Mr. Murray, and the President, Col. Walker, moved, seconded by Mr. Hargreaves, "That this Chamber recommend as one of the subjects for discussion at the Dominion Board of Trade, an amendment to the law relating to masters and apprentices, with a view of making apprenticeship compulsory." Carried by a majority.—Adjourned.

The Rev. Mr. Macrae of Scotland, is in trouble with his Presbytery, by reason of having asked questions which Presbytery hesitates to answer. The questions were as to whether others, on being admitted to office, should be required formally to accept the statements in the Confession of Faith as to the creation of the world in six days, and as to the everlasting punishment of the non-elect. The first statement is that "God did make of nothing the world and all things therein, for himself, within the space of six days, and all very good." Concerning election the statement is that "by the decree of God, for the manifestation of his glory, some men and angels are predestinated unto everlasting life, and others foreordained to everlasting death." Not only did the Presbytery refuse to answer Mr. Macrae's questions, but actually directed the Moderator to administer to him an official reprimand for his presumption in asking such things. Macrae accepted his reprimand, and subsided.

The Presbyterian Church of Lancaster, Pa., has voted to secure an amendment to its charter, by which hereafter no debt can be contracted by the trustees, or on behalf of the congregation, exceeding in amount $300, unless adequate provision shall have previously been made for its payment. The adoption of such a wholesome rule as this will effectually bar the church from ever needing the services of Brother Kimball, the great debt extinguisher. There are many debt-burdened churches which doubtless wish they had years ago adopted just such a rule.

Free Press Correspondence.

THE FAR NORTHWEST.

Interesting Letter from Doctor Hagarty.

Scenes at Winnipeg—Across the Prairie—Pleasures and Discomforts of Travel.

To the Editor of the FREE PRESS

DEAR SIR,—Trusting a few incidents of travel in the Province of Manitoba and North-West Territories may not be out of place, I therefore beg this letter space in your very valuable paper, and as I have already treated my friends in London to a few jottings by the way from the latter place to Winnipeg, I will now commence with Winnipeg, the Queen City of the Far West. Awaking from my slumbers in the Canada Pacific Hotel, and on looking out over the endless prairie, I beheld thousands of tents scattered over the beautiful plains. So much was I startled that I thought Sitting Bull with his 4,000 warriors had besieged the little city, or that the right wing of the Russian army had made a detour in the Northern waters, and descended on our fair and prosperous little Province. But on walking through the streets and seeing the owners of these tents, rushing back and forth with lightning speed, now on foot, again on horse-back, the delusion was dispelled, and instead of a hostile foe, Winnipeg's famed friends bringing the wealth of the frozen regions from three cardinal points of the compass, to be traded or exchanged for the commodities of civilized life.

During my short stay in this little hive of activity, it was impossible not to be struck with its rapid progress, the enterprise of its inhabitants, their hospitality, and their kind and courteous treatment of strangers. In fact, so well was I treated by all with whom I came in contact, especially by my friends, formerly of London, that, had not duty called me away, and the land of the West, I could not have torn myself away.

July 5th.—Left Winnipeg at 9 a. m., and crossed along the north branch of the Assiniboine, arriving at 10 at the residence of the Hon. James McKay. The Hon. James owns his place "Deer Lodge," and from the number of horns ornamenting the many buildings, one would say it was well entitled to that name.

The owner of this pretty place is a jolly fellow; was born in the Rocky Mountains, is now 50 years of age; talks Cree, Assiniboine, Gallopoway, Swampy Sioux, French and English perfectly; has never tasted malt or fermented liquors, tea or tobacco; is a very intelligent man, and weighs 400 lbs. His good lady, by stepping on the opposite scale, would balance the beam nicely.

Here I saw for the first time that indipensable article of diet called pemican, and as some of your readers are ignorant as to what pemican is and its mode of preparation, I will, on behalf of your journal, give the process.

The muscular portion of the buffalo is cut into strips and dried by the heat of the sun, and when a large portion of it is then treated, a hole or pit is dug in the ground in which a fire is built, and covered over with a wooden grating, on which the dried strips are placed, and there roasted to a crisp. The portion so treated is then placed on a flight of threshing floor, made of the buffalo skins, and there beaten to a fine powder with a flail.

The fat of the animal is then rendered or melted, and then the previously pulverized muscular portion is poured gradually into the melted fat till the whole is thickened, care being taken that the mass is constantly stirred. It is then poured into bags made of buffalo skin, the bags sewed up, and is fit for use, and will keep for years. Each bag contains about 100 lbs.

Shortly after leaving "Deer Lodge" I had to return to my personal capacity to dress a severe wound that was received by one of Mr. McKay's sons. Again Mr. White, of Mitchell, and myself hurried on to Sturgeon River, where our party had to make a detour, and where we took our dinner on the prairie.

Dinner over, hurried on, but did not go far till a break occurred in one of the vehicles. On the prairie every man is a master mechanic, so no time or injury was sustained, and we were off again. Reached Pigeon Lake at 9 p.m., and stayed at Mr. House's Hotel. Mosquitoes were here in billions, and sleep and rest were out of the question.

July 6.—Started early in the morning and compared it to be unwilling to touch the matter unless as a last resort.

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London Lunatic Asylum.

Address of the Medical Superintendent to the Officers and Attendants.

The following address was spoken by Dr. Burke, Medical superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, to the officers and attendants, on the occasion of the annual entertainment:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

We have now worked together for a year, and whatever you may say of me, I will say of you freely and openly that I am more than satisfied with you.—Had I am very much pleased with you. You have all done not only your duty, but have done it well and cheerfully; and it gives me sincere pleasure to be able to tell you so. (Hear, hear.) I am glad to see you all enjoying yourselves to-night, because I know that you deserve all the innocent enjoyment that can be provided for you, for your duties are most onerous and trying, more so than those who have not lived in an asylum could easily believe. You are closely confined, your hours of duty are very long, and your patience and temper are often severely tested. (Hear, hear.) The public thinks that it is the patients who have to put up with hardships, blows and insults, but you and I, my friends, know better; we know that the person of a patient is sacred; that under no circumstances whatever must one of them be struck or insulted; and that should any man or woman, in a moment of passion and forgetfulness, transgress this rule, that such attendant or employe would be at once discharged, if, indeed, he escaped a criminal prosecution, both to prevent a repetition of the offence on his part, and to act up a warning for the rest. But were they amenable to reason, in such consideration dates a patient from giving expression both in deed and words to any passion that may at the moment have ascendancy over him; and that insane persons are more liable than sane to be dominated by their passions is a fact known to everyone, and not likely to be doubted by you or me. Therefore, in the nature of the case, the attendants in an asylum must have a good deal of this kind of backbone put in them, while it is morally impossible that the patients can suffer much in their way. But this, although it is perfectly true, does not make the rule unjust according to which an attendant is discharged for striking a patient; for if we suffer from their evil passions, they suffer in time more from them, and it is chiefly because they are subject to them that these unfortunate people are under our charge, and our best care, for whether we are sane or insane is a question of time and circumstances, and really suffer, and not from those of some one else. And the happiness of our lives is made up, not in the main, or even in part by our love for them. (Hear, hear.) Think then, what must be the terrible darkness of that life from which, by consequence of disease, acquired or inherited, the better feelings are cut out, and in which the evil passions have abnormal development, and have play; and lives you see about you every day, and if the contemplation of them does not excite your pity, no words of mine or of any one else can do so. Life is is not right, then, that each of us should treat these people have enough to bear, and whatever they may do or say to me, I at least, will not increase the burden of their sorrow.

Since this time last year there have been but one material change in the staff of this Asylum, and under the same circumstances, which, however, I do not expect to see, there will be a good many changes every year, as long as I remain here. Such changes have occurred, and will cause no more pain than any holy also, though perhaps you do not believe that. You probably think it is a pleasure or a matter of indifference to me to report or discharge an officer or employé. If you have such an idea, you do know me not yet, and if I did I should act from personal feeling in this matter, or in other matters, I should be entirely unfit for the position I occupy, and the sooner I was discharged myself the better it would be for everyone. Changes in the Asylum staff are not made in that way. There are certain well-known simple and common-sense rules they are known to everyone to which, among other rules, we all have to be guided, and infringement of these rules is followed by dismissal. The principal of these rules are:

1. You must keep sober.
2. You must not be absent without leave.
3. You must not strike or insult a patient.
4. You must be honest and tell the truth.
5. You must be civil to every one, and respectful and obedient to those who are in the position of your superiors.
6. You must not be guilty of anything approaching immorality.
7. You must do the work that you are engaged for the purpose of doing.

Now, the first thing I want to say about these rules is; that they are not made by me for you, but that they are made by for me as much as for any one else in the Asylum. If I violate any of these rules, I hereby invite you all to report me to my respective officer, the Inspector, and I expect and hope that I shall be discharged. It is an imperative duty, on the other hand, to see that you observe them. If I did not do so I should violate the seventh rule myself. In the second place, I wish to say that it is a matter of no importance to me to have to observe these rules; it is far better for me to be obliged to live up to them. I, we are well disposed and intelligent to behave as according to these rules we should behave, then these rules operate neither as a restraint nor annoyance to me. If, on the other hand, we were inclined to break these rules, and were allowed to do so, the Asylum would soon become an unfit place for any decent person to live at. These rules and others like them, I said, are not made by me for you, they are made for both you and me. I am not master here and you servants; I am as much a servant as any of you, and each of you is as much a master as I am, if you know your work and do it, and if you live as you ought to live. These rules, as well as everything else about this establishment, including our own labor and care, are instituted, provided and maintained for one and one only—the good of the patients. Never forget, my friends, that as long as we live here the sole purpose of our lives is to do them good, and this is as good an object as anyone could wish to live for; for remember, every man and woman in this Asylum has been loved as we love our children, has been loved, or is loved, as we love our brothers and sisters, our wives and husbands, and many of them are loved, or have been loved, as we love our fathers and mothers. They have been as good and fine of that love as we are, and however they may be to our senses fallen now from the image of God in which they were created, they are undoubtedly, in the eyes of their Maker, as worthy of that love still as when they were. To make up to them for the love they have lost, or from which they are removed, as far as that be possible, by kindness and tenderness, is then, our highest privilege. This is the ideal of our duty, which, though we may never be able to attain to, we should never for a moment lose sight of, not only to work with our hands and heads, but with our hearts also, for those who are placed here in our care—knowing well that herein lies our own best interests, both here and hereafter, and that the eternal Master, whose servants we all are, will accept with approval no less service than this at our hands, on behalf of His suffering children. (Applause.)

BOOKS.

Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV., by Francis Parkman	$2 50
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H. R. ABBOTT, DENTIST, GRADUATE of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons. Office—Rear Block, corner Dundas and Richmond Sts. (with Dr. NELLES) ly

H. McLAREN, DENTIST.—Office, over F. B. O'Callaghan's store, corner of Dundas street and Market Lane, London, Ontario. aug16-tf

R. A. REEVE, B.A., M.D, OCULIST and Aurist, Lecturer on Diseases of the Eye and Ear, in the Toronto School of Medicine. At the Tecumseh House, London, on the first Saturday of each month. Residence and office 20 Shuter street Toronto. d-m,1t m-dly

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