

A NOBLE RESPONSE.

Soon after the proceedings against the printers of this city were commenced a fund was started for the purpose of raising money to fee counsel, and in response to the call various sums were subscribed in different parts of the Province, till the Printers' Defence Fund assumed, we believe, respectable proportions. The subjoined letter from the Secretary of the Consolidated Bookbinders' Union of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, just received by the Secretary of the Bookbinders' Union of this city, speaks volumes as to the fraternity and generosity of the members of that association. This kindly action on the part of our English fellow-workers cannot fail to cement more firmly the bonds of fraternity and fellowship by which Unionists are bound, and demonstrates the fact, that though seas may divide, yet the hearts of Trades' Unionists beat responsive in the common cause.

The time is fast approaching when the trial will take place, and it is to be hoped the Typographical Union will be placed in a position to secure the best legal talent the city affords. We have very much pleasure in submitting the following letter from Mr. Ballard:—

1 WELLINGTON STREET,
SALFORD, August 25th, 1872.

MR. BERWICK—DEAR SIR,—According to your advice of the 8th instant, I now beg to enclose Post Office orders for the sum of £20, being the amount granted by the "Bookbinders' Consolidated Union" towards the fund now being raised for the defence of certain members of the Typographical Association of Canada, who have been arrested on the charge of conspiracy and combination.

On behalf of the Union, I beg to thank you for your kind expressions towards us; and on behalf of the Central Committee to express their regret that the sum named in their proposition was not larger, as they feel quite certain that had they proposed twice the amount it would have been carried. Indeed, some of our Branches in sending their returns, suggested that if we could see any way of increasing the amount, they would be very glad, but the Committee felt themselves bound by the original proposition, and could only express their regret that they had not been more liberal.

"The nine hours movement" is making rapid progress here, but not without some struggling. We have a strike pending now in Belfast (Ireland), for the above object, and which is costing us over £20 per week; but if the object is only gained, we shall look upon it as money well spent.

Yours respectfully,
R. BALLARD, C. S.

PAINTERS' UNION.

The quarterly meeting of the above Union was held on Monday last in the Temperance Hall. Mr. R. Roy, Vice-President, in the chair. Mr. Carter, Secretary, read a report of the past quarter, which showed a large increase of members, a considerable amount of funds in hands, and a general improvement as regards the attendance of members.

Mr. Carter expressed great satisfaction at the position the society had taken, and felt assured that so long as the members were united, no attempts would be made to disturb their peace. He also congratulated the painters for having sent representatives to the Toronto Trades' Assembly, which he believed was destined to take a high position in Toronto, and he considered it an honor to be one of its members.

The election of officers for the ensuing quarter then took place, with the following result:—

Mr. R. Roy, President.
Mr. E. H. Boddy, Vice-President.
Mr. J. D. Gunn, Secretary.
Mr. J. W. Carter, Treasurer.
Mr. R. Brown, Door-keeper.
Messrs. W. Colby, J. Norrich, R. Mowat, G. Whily, R. Powell and A. Partridge, Committee.

It was decided to hold the future meetings of the Union at the Trades Assembly Hall on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in the month. The meeting then closed.

The Young Irishman's Quadrille Club held its first meeting for the present season on Monday last, in Halley's Hall. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, and the club commenced its operations under very auspicious circumstances.

A PLEA FOR THE BOYS.

There is no greater evil sapping the foundation of our physical greatness, as a people, than the habit or custom of placing boys in factories and workshops, at an immature and tender age; and this practice is more widely prevalent than many suppose. We have on hundreds of occasions seen boys of eight and ten years of age performing the labor of men; and in this article we propose to say a few words on the heinousness of the crime—for it is a crime—committed by those who compel boys to toil and sweat at such an early age. We will regard it from physiological and intellectual standpoints, and endeavor to show that parents, governments and society, by tolerating this evil, are responsible for the moral and physical death of thousands of God's children. The movable frame-work of the house in which we live, consists of some two hundred and eight bones, curiously planned and put together. Now, the frame-work of a building of any kind is the most important part of it, and it is essentially necessary that the material of the frame-work be sound and good. If this is true of the house in which the body lives, how much truer should it be of the house in which the soul lives? And this is the framework that parents distort, twist, deform, ruin in infancy; and society and governments not only wink at the crime but are quite often the direct cause of it. Bone is a substance composed of animal and earthy materials. The earthy parts give the bones solidity and strength, while the animal part gives them life and elasticity. In childhood, the bones contain a great deal more animal than earthy material, hence they are soft, pliable and yielding, and very little pressure will bend them permanently out of shape, very often entailing upon the unfortunate victims ugly, mis-shapen deformity, life-long misery, poor health and not unfrequently premature death. And, again, putting a mere, or even a grown child, to severe, continued labor, has a tendency to fill up and harden the bones too rapidly, thereby preventing a natural growth from being attained, and leaving the world cursed with men deformed and stunted in stature. Disease finds a congenial soil in these deformed bodies, and they are generally the parents of effeminate, unhealthy children, and thus the world is cursed with this hideous evil. It seems scarcely necessary to add, that this early toil has a debasing effect upon the mind, which at this age should be given freer scope to contemplate the God of Nature and His works; young boys are generally quick and intelligent, but if the expanding mind is denied light and kept in the darkness of drudgery, it becomes debased, animalized. Some years ago we knew a bright, fine-looking, intelligent child, with a sparkling eye—window of a soul of great promise—but he was put to hard work before he was ten years old, and when he reached twelve, he was a half-idiot, and might justly blame his father for it. What can you expect of the man who when a boy scarcely ever saw the inside of a school-house, and whose early life was one of hard, exacting toil? Nothing, except intemperance and crime; and who is to blame for it? The refining, holy influence of education was denied him; he saw nothing of the world except its grossness, its debauchery and sinfulness, and, is it any wonder that he grew up a reprobate and a vagabond? Parents, it is to you we speak; give the boys a chance. In behalf of their future physical and mental life, we demand it—in behalf of a nation fast deteriorating in energy, stamina, manhood, we demand it—in behalf of religion, morality and good government, we demand it—in behalf of an outraged Deity, we demand it. Yes, give the boys a chance—give them an education; they are the future pillars of this great nation, and on you it depends whether these pillars shall be strong and substantial, and uphold the destinies of a mighty people, or whether they shall be weak and puny props to a tottering republic. Boys should not be placed at hard work before they are at least sixteen years of age. Give the frame-work of the body time to develop fully. Give the mind time to form and fashion itself after models of purity, goodness, honesty and integrity.

Give the boys the best education you can possibly afford, and do not fail to impress upon their minds the fact, that education does not cease when toil begins; that on the contrary our whole life is a school, and the world a schoolhouse; and then, if in after years they are not competent to fill higher stations in life you can say the fault was not yours. Do not, we implore you, put your little boys into the shop before they comprehend the meaning of work. Do not dwarf their young bodies and blight their young souls. Do not blot out the lines of wisdom in the flesh. Do not render sterile and barren the wisdom soil of the mind. You cannot afford to have your own flesh and blood cover the soul of a villain or scoundrel. But rest assured, if you do not heed this monition such an event may occur, and you will be held responsible for it. So, again, we say to you, do not do it.—*Coopers' Journal*.

WHITE SLAVERY IN ENGLAND.

At the Horncastle Petty Session, before a bench of magistrates, Thomas Bates was charged by William Glossop, farmer, of Kirkstead, with unlawfully absconding himself from his service without lawful excuse. Mr. Glossop deposed that he hired the defendant on the 16th of February last, as a servant in husbandry, up to the 6th of April next, at the weekly wage of 12s. 6d., twenty-five stone of bacon, house rent free, and the flour from one quarter of wheat. On the 8th inst. defendant left his work without any excuse, and on 12th inst., he fetched away his goods. By Mr. Boulton: I claim £4, as compensation for lost services. Thos. Bates, the defendant, deposed: On the 7th inst. I was going into the fields before five o'clock to fetch the horses up. When I got them to the stables I cleaned them. I had got three done when master came and said, if I could not get the horses ready sooner he would do them himself. He was very cross with me, and said I must go. At last I took up my bottle and basket and went home. Mr. Glossop called me back, and said if I went he would fetch a summons for me. He refused to set me to work. I waited about for an hour and a half; he would not give me anything to do, but he said he would have nothing more to do with me till after the summons. I did not swear at Mr. Glossop at all. I went to him again the next morning, and he then said if I would pay him 10s. for the lost day, and 2s. 6d. for that morning, he would look over it. I said no, I would rather be shot first, for you only pay me 12s. 6d. per week. I left Mr. Glossop solely because he would not give me any work to do after the dispute. The magistrates found defendant guilty, and ordered him to pay compensation £4, and costs 8s. The defendant asked the magistrates how many hours a day he was to work; one of the magistrates [Moses Elmhirst, Esq.] said, as many as his master wished him. The defendant said it was to be twenty-four hours, for he had already worked eighteen, and sometimes nineteen, a day. And his master wanted him to work longer every day. The same magistrate said, "You go back to your place and work as long as your master wants you."

COMING TO CANADA.

We find the following pleasing bit of information in the New York *Herald* of the 26th ult.: "When the war closed in France, and the German troops, with the exception of the army of occupation, vacated the French Provinces, the Alsations and Lorrainians displayed a restive disposition and a dislike to live under German rule. Emigration followed, and has since continued. The population of Metz has already been diminished by over one-third. About 1,500 of the inhabitants of the two provinces sought Algeria as their future home and residence, but their destitute condition unfitted them for the colony they sought to establish. America is now the land which attracts the French emigrants, and Canada, rather than the United States, the particular location on the continent. It is estimated that over seventeen thousand have already gone to Canada, and more are sure to follow. Among those coming across the Atlantic are skilled mechanics and artisans. We can assure emigrants that they are welcome to the Dominion of Canada, where they can all secure comfortable homes and steady employment at high wages. They have acted wisely in coming to Canada instead of seeking homes in the United States, where there is a surplus of population, who, in many instances, are starving because there is no work for them. We can give free grants to millions of the farming classes of Europe, and we will welcome them to our shores."

HUNTING FOR TREASURE.

The following is from the San Francisco *Bulletin*:—

The inauguration of the Arizona diamond excitement is evidently the prelude to a perfect whirl of treasure hunting enthusiasm. The Cocos Island chimera still affords the light of faith and hope, and another expedition is now preparing to renew the search for "devil's wealth," existing (according to tradition of dubious character) on the lone isle. We have still another project maturing, more brilliant than all, of which only a few of the main points have not yet been revealed. But in due time, no doubt, California street will be afforded an opportunity of taking stock. This latter tradition of great promise relates that once on a time, several hundred years ago, the early French settlers of

Louisiana sent an expedition into the region of this country now designated as New Mexico. They founded a city in a fertile region, on the banks of a beautiful stream, and which became quite populous. There the precious metals, gold and silver, abounded profusely, and the good people, in their religious fervor, erected a magnificent temple, and endowed it bounteously with their wealth. Among its decorations were life size pictures of the virgin and of the saints of their preference, in solid gold and silver. An earthquake occurred which turned the current of their river—or, indeed, erased it from the face of the earth—and left the city untenable from the absence of water. The inhabitants who survived the calamity, few in number, gathered together their immense treasures and deposited them in a pit, which was excavated on the piazza in front of their splendid church. They then attempted to return eastward, but mostly perished by privation or at the hands of the hostile Indians. A record of the treasure burying, however, purports to have been preserved in the hands of the Yuma Indians, describing the precise location and indicating the amount to be many millions. The ruins of this city are said to be discernible on the banks of a dry river in New Mexico, the most convenient point of access thereto being Albuquerque. A frontiersman who has spent the greater portion of his life upon the plains and in the territory claims to have got possession of the all-important document referred to, which is said to embrace a diagram indicating the precise spot where the enormous treasure is to be found.

RUSSIA.

OBJECT OF THE JOURNEY OF THE CZAR TO BERLIN.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 12.—What excites public curiosity here at present is the projected meeting of the three Emperors at Berlin in September. The Czar will arrive there on the 5th of September, and will stay to see the Autumn maneuvers. He will be accompanied by his sons, the Hereditary Grand Duke Alexander and the Grand Duke Vladimir, his brother, the Grand Duke Nicholas, and a numerous suite of generals and aides-de-camp. Not every one is pleased with the prospect of going, and the three Grand Dukes are especially provoked at being forced to pay court to the Germans. The Hereditary Grand Duke is known to hate the Germans from the bottom of his heart, and is now with his wife on a visit to Copenhagen. The Grand Duke Nicholas is indignant because he wanted to go to England, and asked for an invitation to the maneuvers there. When the Queen's telegram arrived he was forced to decline, as he had received the Emperor's commands to go to Berlin but an hour before. During the late Russian maneuvers, in spite of a large delegation from Prussia, headed by Prince Hohenlohe, and another from Austria, with the Archduke William, the anti-German feeling was very marked and prominent. There is very little difference in the sentiments of the army and its officers on this subject, and, ready or not ready, a war against Germany would be hailed with enthusiasm. There will be none, however, during the life of this Emperor. Of that everybody is satisfied. But what is feared is that the government will go too far in its German sympathies, and that throws suspicion on the meeting at Berlin. Many are the conjectures as to its object. The first idea was that it was to re-establish the Holy Alliance. But whatever horror the three monarchs and their ministers may have of liberal ideas, Europe has made too much progress for the Holy Alliance to be revived. Others suggest the Internationale, the restraint of Jesuitism, and the Eastern Question as probable subjects of discussion. It is possible, indeed, that these subjects may be spoken of, but I doubt if any plans or measures will be devised with regard to any of them. It is much more probable that the Polish question will be spoken of, and a gentle pressure exercised on the Emperor of Austria not to allow his Polish subjects too great freedom of intrigue. The Polish emigrants have already a suspicion of this, and dire rumors are heard of a plot to avenge at one blow the position of Poland by destroying all three monarchs at once.

By far the most probable cause of this Imperial Conference is the desire of Bismarck to read a lesson to the immense success of the recent French loan, and fears that it will elate the French too much and make them more than ever desirous of their revenge. Bismarck wished, therefore, by attracting the Emperors of Russia and Austria to Berlin, to show France that her schemes are chimerical, and that she has no allies, and can count on no assistance. Germany, on the contrary, is on good terms with almost all the powers of Europe. The display of the Czar, and the immense suite he takes,

seem to show that his visit is in the nature of a demonstration chiefly, though Gortschakoff may do a little serious work with Bismarck and Andrassy. Of the Russian papers which have discussed this proposed meeting, the *Golos* thinks it means and can mean only one thing—peace for Europe and the world. The *Exchange Gazette* is very apprehensive that the Government will be led into too close a union with Germany, and says that Russia wants only two things which it should be the object of her foreign policy to obtain: the acquisition of Galicia, and of the strip bordering on Prussia up to the Niemen. It thinks that the proposed conference is not likely to promote either of these ends.

MECHANICAL EDUCATION.

For some months back we have been advocating the establishment of shops for mechanical education in connection with our free schools. The great number of boys growing up without learning a trade, or some honorable calling, by which to make a living, is constantly pressing the subject upon the serious consideration of parents, and all others who take an interest in the prospects, prosperity and happiness of the rising generation. The *Call*, touching that subject, thinks, as "the State of Massachusetts is about to establish, as a branch of its educational system, schools for the instruction of the working classes in the mechanical trades," that we ought to be doing something of the kind ourselves. This is an exceedingly correct view, for if that State has been waked up to any reform necessary for the good of the workingmen, the whole world should have had it in operation before this time.

We are greatly in need of educated mechanics, men who solve a problem in mathematics, as well as do the work on an engine; men who can calculate the strength of wood or iron, as well as frame a roof or dome. The day for mere drudgery has passed, machinery does that. The mechanic's brain must be cultivated so that he can put to work the most complicated machinery. Woodworth's Planer will do the work of a hundred men, but it requires a cultivated mechanical mind to keep it in order. Machinery is the product of educated genius. We want men of the same calibre to keep it in order. Our boys learning trades work too much and think too little. Those going to school think too much and do no work. Four hours of study and four of labor is much better than eight of either. The mind and body should be kept in equilibrium. The hands and body should be able to do what the mind dictates, and the mind should be well educated so as to require the hands to do only what is necessary to accomplish the object in view. Many men do twice as much work to accomplish an end as those whose education has fitted the mind to understand the work they commence. If a man destroys material in working it, he is called stupid, when in fact it is want of education; he did not know where and how to cut it. A man who frames timber or iron for a dome, cannot fit it together on the ground; every tenon, mortice, square or level must be cut in each piece, separate and apart from the rest, and come together making a harmonious whole. But it cannot be done without education. A boy when learning a trade spends half his time in learning the use of tools; if learned at school, he will be much more useful to his employer, start in life as a skilled mechanic, and be proud of his calling.

The Legislature should now authorize the Board of School Directors in cities to establish Mechanical Schools, to put up temporary shops, buy tools, and employ foremen to teach the boys. There is no use of waiting until Massachusetts adopts the system. This is not an old fogy State; our people are progressive. We need no one to tell us what to do. We are raising a superior race of boys and girls, in mind and body; but we must cultivate their mental and physical capacity, or the vices common to human nature will make them more powerful for crime.

A true man lives for his children; they are his care through life. Knowing that, we should make a pleasant home for industrious families. An educated mechanic is the highest member of any community. The study and practice of such community are enabling in their character, dignifying in their influence, and elevate men in their scale of usefulness. The world needs such men, and we furnish them.—*San Francisco Examiner*.

A brakeman, named James Garvey, was accidentally killed at the station here on Monday morning last, while coupling cars.

The editor of the Indianapolis *Journal* is learning to fiddle. The agitated neighbors soothe their nerves by applauding him with brickbats.