## TOG LATE

There sat an old man on a rock And uncesainy lewaled him of Fate-
That eonoern where we nll mant take ntock Though our vole has mo hearing or weight And the eild masin sang hirn ath old, old notgNever hang roics as ciear and atrong That it coubl drown the old man's long, Yor he subg the song "Too late ! Tou late!"
"When we want, we lase for our pains The promise that if wn but wait
Till the want has larned ont of our brains Every means shall be present to nate; While wa whit for tha napkin the soup gets cold,
While the bomet is trimming the face grows old.
When we've matched our buttons the pattern is suld,
Aud everything comes too late-too late!
"When strawberries wem like red heaven: Terrapis atew a wild drean-
When my braif was at sixes and sevens If my mother had ' folk' and ice-cream, Thes I gased with a lickerish hunger At the reatsurat mas and fruit-roonger Hot ent how I wished I were younger
When the goolies all same in an otream-in a streate !
"I're a spleudid blood horse, and a lirer That it jore into torture to trot
My num-lost's the gem of the river-
Giut makesevery knockle a koot !
I an boy boundiess credits on Paris and Moms.
Wut up jaiste for menus-no cyes for a
Thase blopiped to the youth who must tarry at home
Whee no hame but an sttic he'd jot-he'd got.
"How I hanght in that lonest af igarrets,
Where the tiles biked ny brains all July,
Fut grosed to zrow two peokn of carruts. Tas pure ef by own in a sty,
A rose buach a hittie thatched eottage
Two speosit-love a basin of pottage
Nuw in treentune I sit-ant my dotare:
Withan umsen ychair empty close by- close
by ।
"Ah! sow, though I sit cei a rock.
Thave shared one seat with the Gireat
1 have wat, knowing naught of the clock. Un Lavel' liges thrine if state

But the lipe that livend atid To retien mpath grown stern with delay wore cireved,
A ed creled a breast that their clasp had Haslewed
Hail thay onily not eotme toe late! too late t"
A STORY FOR YOUNG MEN.
THE EMTLOVER AND THE I MFLOVED,
Hy osk or thik hors.
A fow years stmer, in the pleawant village of $\mathrm{H} \longrightarrow$, there was located an extensive lumber establishment which employed nearly a hundred men. They were paid fair wages, and all appeared contented and happy. Many of them had purchased lots and were building homes for their families, Snug little cottages were springing up on every hand, in every available place, until every vacant lot near the mill was occupied. Then a new plot just outside of the corporation was selected, laid out into lots, and sold very cheap and on
easy terms. In a few yearn this plot was nearly covered with cottages by these men, the frut of their carnings.

A grocery, a smith shop, a carriage shop, and a bakery were added, when the place presented a complete little village by itseif. Soon the main village extended its corporation limits to embrace it, and give them the benefit of its union free school and the protection of the fire department.

In the meantime the lumber business was rapidly growing. Two new mills were started up and manned; a railroad was built to convey logs to the mills and lumber to the piling grounds; large tracts of timber were purchased to secure logs for future use. Every. thing seemed alive and prosperous.

The proprictor, who we will call Mr. A., had formerly worked at the mill with his men by day and wrote up his accounts by night, but the increasing business now demanded his whole time, consequently a foreman was placed in charge of the mill. Among a lot of new hands secured were two by the names of Kearny and Wellock, who, although they proved to be good workmen, soon began to sow seeds of discontent among the hands. They spent their earnings at public places, in drinking, gambling, and smoking, and, to use their own expressions, were always in the shorts. These men were always harping about the price of labor, and about men getting rich by other people's work. In most towns there are plenty of loungers and loafers who, too lazy to earn an honest living, are ever ready to join in a tirade against business men who are prospering by industry and economy, and more especially those who were classmates in youth with themselves. These two men found plenty of chums of their own stamp. They would visit them at the mill by day and meet them on the street at night. "They expressed great sympathy toward the hands, whom they affirmed were working too cheap, Kearny and Wellock were ever bickering and taunting the mill hands, saying that they were working for nothing, were stuffing another man's pockets while their own were always empty. At length some of the men
most casily effected were most easily effected were induced to believe that this was true, that they were not receiving as much as they ought to have, and that Mr. A. was making very large profits from their work. They joined these malcontents, and very soon a feeling of dissatisfaction was spread throughout the entire gang,
They were led to believe that They were led to believe that if they would only strike, Mr. A. would offer them higher wages to induce them to go to work. Says Kearny, "Let us stop the mill and send word to the office, and when old A. comes down I will just tell him that we are not slaves; that we know what a fair price for ing to work ourselves to are not goand day, for a mere pittance, while he is hoarding up his thousands every year
from our toil.,
"That's the kind of talk, Kearny," roplied W dllock. "We don't get enough to keep one in terbacker, after paying for board, let alone a warm drink, which a man needs now and then to keep his strength to do this kind of work. I say, bovs, let us stop now; it's a good time; the foreman is away. Ill give it to him right in his face when he comes round. He's made money enough off of me, I'll tell him that."
"Yes," cried Kearny, "let's shut her down at once. Hurrah for the old mill and good pay!" and down went his gate with the saw in the middle of a log. Wellock also shut his gate, and several others followed suit.

These men then rushed to the other men's gates and shut them down, shouting, "Hurrah for fair wages; who's afraid!" Most of the men felt that it was wrong, and began to expostulate. But others hooted them, saying, "It's no use working night and day, at this rate, just for one's living."
"You know that old A. is piling up money like dirt, while we are just starving," cried Kearny. "Let him come down here; all I want is a chance to just tell him what I think of him." Turning to a lad standing near he says: "Here, boy, is five cents; you go and tell A. that his mill is stopped." The boy started out, and soon Mr. A. was scen coming hurriedly down toward the mill. When he had advanced nearly half way, and the men's faces were turned in that direction, these two cowardly rascals darted around the corner of the mill out of sight, yet near enough to hear what was said.

Mr. A., approaching the men, who were sitting on the wagons and piles of lumber, asks: "What is the trouble, boys?" No one answers. Again he inquires, "What is the matter ? Why is the mill stopped ?" Still all were silent. At length a small boy speaks up and says: "They have stopped the mill to make you give them more money for working."

This was the first intimation that reached him that there was any dissatisfaction among his men. He turned and surveyed the different groups, his countenance showing more of grief than anger, and asked : "Is this true?" No one answered. He then inwardly asked himself the question: "Can it be true that these men whom I have assisted and cared for as for my own children, upon whom I have bestowed so many favors, are not satisfied?" To many of them he had advanced money to bring their families here. He had helped others to purchase lots; had advanced lumber to build their houses; and several who had come there penniless, he had fed at his own table until they could find a place to live. These thoughts rushed through his mind like electricity as he scanned the various groups.

As he continued to gaze at them,

