

English vs. American Workmen.

In pursuance of instructions, United States consuls in Europe have been supplying to their government some information relating to the laboring classes, and the chief of the Bureau of Statistics has published the result of the inquiry. The general conclusion to be drawn from the answers is unfavorable to the efficiency of English labor as compared with American. It would seem that nine hours of an American's labor are equal to about ten of an Englishman's, the superiority being nearly represented by the ratio of 10 per cent. The consuls at Bradford, Sheffield and other manufacturing cities, and the chief of the bureau himself, came to this conclusion after much investigation. This is especially true of heavy manufacturing work, such as machine and engineering work and the fabrication of hardware, cutlery and other manufactures of iron and steel. In all these branches 900 Americans are thought to be equal to 1,000 Englishmen in the amount of work per week they will accomplish.

This corresponds with the experience of our own manufacturers. It has before been observed here that in labors demanding enormous physical strength and endurance—like iron puddling—the Americans were superior to the English; while in patient, steady drudgery the British "navvy" or Irish day laborer is much beyond the Yankee; and Mr. Brassy's experience is no doubt true, that the English day laborer is the cheapest laborer in the world, because he accomplishes the most for the money. The American demands a toll with some peculiar stimulus to call out his best powers. Thus, in a dangerous, difficult employment like lumbering, demanding great strength and presence of mind, no nationality is equal to the American. The superiority, however, of which we have spoken, seems to be less true in other branches, and in cotton and woolen manufacture the British superiority is expressed by the ratios of eight and six per cent.

The explanation given by the report of the greater efficiency of American labor is probably the true one—that it lies in its greater "adaptability," owing to the superior education and intelligence of the American factory workman, and in more temperate American habits. The English workman requires a day or two to get over his Saturday night and Sunday night drinking sprees. The extent to which the English laboring class drink up their wages appears in a melancholy form in this report. The consul at Sheffield reports that great numbers of working men stop work on Saturday noon, and do not commence again till the following Wednesday. This is, in part, because they need Monday and Tuesday to enable them to recover from the effects of Sunday's drinking. "Increase of pay," says the consul at Birmingham, "means increase of drink." In Manchester, our consul reports that many sober working women complained that increased wages and shortened hours of labor were a curse to the families, as the men were only more tempted to drink. In Liverpool there seems a widespread and fearful demoralization of the laboring class from their intemperate habits. And thus from almost all the manufacturing centers our officials report a wretched condition of workmen's families and reduced efficiency of labor from the habits of intemperance prevalent.

A curious fact also appears in these researches, namely, that a rise of wages does not always produce more work. Thus in the collieries of Leeds the product for each person in 1864 was 327½ tons for 313 working days, or 21½ cwt. for each person per diem. In 1868 it fell to 317 tons, or 20 cwt. per diem; in 1873 to 17½ cwt. for each person per diem. That is a reduction of production in 10 years of 19 per cent., while wages have risen 30 per cent. and upward. In Manchester the average earnings of a certain mine were four shillings seven pence per day in 1871; in 1872 the wages had more than doubled, and yet the earnings were two pence less per week for each man. The workmen averaged less than four working days per week, while many only worked three days. The statistical proof presented by the United States Bureau of Statistics of the terrible loss and degradation to the English laboring classes produced by their drinking habits will not be one of the least of the good results accomplished by this able report.—Iron Age.

Carelessness.

It has become so very common to hear of accidents from the reckless use of firearms, that it is but fair to conclude from their great increase in numbers, that either we are growing more careless or else guns are more plentiful. While there can be no doubt that the latter, when accompanied by the low price and poor quality of the article, has much to do with it, yet it does not excuse the many accidents which happen through worse than carelessness, and for which the usual plea is, "I didn't know it was loaded." It has several times been proposed to make it a criminal offence to point a gun loaded or not, at another. This would be of very little use in making us more careful, for in most cases the offense occurs when it would not be punished. Under the head of "making excuses," the Scientific American uses this somewhat harsh, but nevertheless true language:

"Our statute and other laws distinguish between murder committed with premeditation and malice, from that committed without forethought. The insane escape punishment for crime, however heinous. The man who shoots his sister by accident is at once acquitted. But does the bullet discharged by accident prove less fatal than it would had murder been intended? The severed artery, the pierced lung, the congested brain, listen to no excuses. To him that is murdered it is all one whether it was premeditated or not."

The American Workingman.

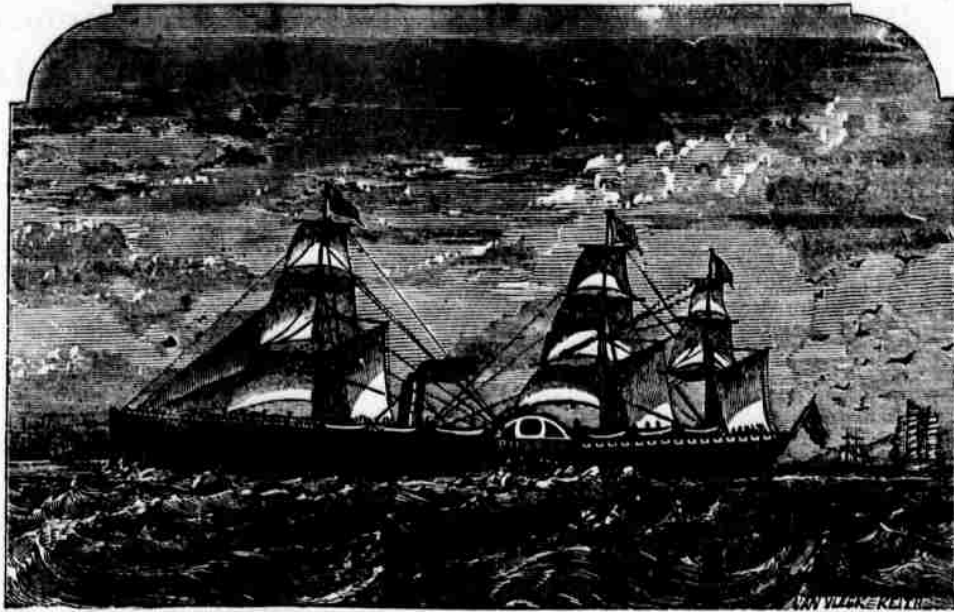
The following is an extract from the first speech delivered in Congress by Hon. D. J. Morrell, President of the Cambria iron company. It has the true ring: The American workingman must live in a house, not a hut; he must wear decent clothes, and eat wholesome and nourishing food. He is an integral part of the municipality, the State and the nation; subject to no fetters of class or caste; neither pauper, nor peasant, nor serf, but a free American citizen. He has the ballot, and if it were possible it would be dangerous to degrade him. The country stands pledged to give him education, political power, and a higher form of life than foreign nations accord their laborers, and he must be sustained by higher rates of wages than those of Europe. Our industries operated by American citizens must be freed from foreign interference and organized into a distinct American system, which will exact some temporary sacrifices, but result in general prosperity and true national independence. In maintaining diversified industries we utilize every talent, provide a field for every capacity, and bind together the whole people in mutual dependence and support, assuring the strength and security of our republic.

CONSOLIDATING ASHES.—The discovery of a process by which ashes can be converted into a solid mass as hard as marble has revived the discussion of cremation in Germany.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

New York to San Francisco, via Panama.

RATES OF PASSAGE.



STORAGE, CURRENCY.

CABIN, CURRENCY.

The Rates include the transit of the Isthmus of Panama via Panama Railroad. Also, Bedding, Board and all necessaries for the voyage. An experienced Surgeon is on each ship, and no charge is made for medicines or medical attendance.

Steamers leave New York every Saturday at 12 o'clock, Noon,

AND MAKE THE TRIP TO SAN FRANCISCO IN THREE WEEKS.

This Route offers Special Inducements to EMIGRANTS, who will avoid the delays, discomfort and expense of the tedious trip overland by rail.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE CONNECT AT NEW YORK WITH ALL THE TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES FROM EUROPE

Also at the Isthmus of Panama with Steamers of the Hamburg American Packet Company, from Hamburg and Havre, The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, from Southampton, The West India and Pacific Steamship Company, from Liverpool, And the General Trans-Atlantic Company, from St. Nazaire.

All information regarding Through Rates of Passage, can be obtained from the Agents of the above Lines at any port in Europe, from whom Through Passage Tickets can be purchased.

THE OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, IN NEW YORK, IS ON THE WHARF, PIER 42 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF CANAL STREET.

C. E. ROBERTS & CO. H. C. GOODRICH
STEEL AND MANUFACTURERS OF CASE HARDENED SET MACHINE AND CAPS
SCREWS
QUALITY AND FINISH UNSURPASSED.
7 & 9, S. JEFFERSON ST. CHICAGO.

R. J. Trumbull, Dealer in and Grower of
SEEDS OF VEGETABLES, TREES, FLOWERS, Shrubs, BULBS, Etc.,
For the GARDEN, FARM, and MANSION.
437 Sansome Street, San Francisco. Send for our descriptive Catalogues on application.

PAPER WAREHOUSE
BLANK BOOKS & STATIONERY
Nos. 327, 329 and 331 Sansome Street, SA FRANCISCO.

Save \$35.00! PAY \$80.00!
THE NEW IMPROVED HOME SHUTTLE Sewing Machine.
PRICE, — \$43.00.
WE ALSO SELL The Home Sewing Machine.
These machines use a shuttle, straight needle, and make the Lock Stitch. They are surpassed by none. They are the simplest and lightest-running machines in the world. Send for circulars.
Mme. Demorest Reliable Patterns. SEND FOR A CATALOGUE. Royal Charts, \$2.50.
E. W. HAINES, Agent, 17 New Montgomery Street (Grand Hotel Building), San Francisco.

Pelton's Six-Fold Horse Power.
Having made new arrangements with Mr. McKenzie, I am prepared to supply my powers to all persons favoring me with their orders. All powers hereafter manufactured can only be obtained of me or my agents. In future they will be made under my directions and specifications, and nothing but a prime quality Machinery iron will be used in their manufacture. I have greatly improved the application and tracing—my Levers—which will give them ample strength. All powers fully warranted. For further information, send for Circulars and Price List to
Address, S. PELTON, Patentee, Salem, Oregon.

BOWDITCH'S FLOWER GARDEN
I will send 12 Flowering Plants for One Dollar your choice from 100 sorts, by MAIL OR EXPRESS. SEND MY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, which describes the culture of Plants & Seeds, to customers free of charge. Address: W. E. BOWDITCH, 645 Warren St., Boston, Mass.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE 1875
Published Quarterly. — JANUARY NUMBER JUST ISSUED, and contains over 100 PAGES, 500 ENGRAVINGS, and descriptions of more than 500 of our best Flowers and Vegetables, with Directions for Culture, COLORED PLATE, etc. — The most useful and elegant work of the kind in the world. — Only 25 cents for the year. Published in English and German. Address: JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

20 FINE VERBENAS FOR \$1.
Any of the following named plants sent by mail, postage paid, at 10 cents each. Any three sorts for 25 cents, or fifteen for \$1. No order received for less than 25 cents. Fuchsias, Geraniums (Double Zonale, Scented and Ivy), Begonias, Carnations, Pinks, Calceolarias, Basket Plants, Ageratums, Abutilons, Amaryllids, Coleus, Camas, Gypsophylas, Thymus, Hardy Phlox, Cuphea, Eupatoriums, Stevias, Passifloras, Heliotropes, Heliconias, Lilies, Marigolds, Pines, Sualax, Double Petunias, Solanum Capicastrum, Veronicas, One packet Aster, Habas, Petunia, Phlox and Verbena for 25 cents. My Illustrated Catalogue of New Plants Seeds for 1875, and any two packets of the above seeds sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address: C. A. REESE & CO., Erie, Pa.

Fuller's RAWHIDE
MADE BY H. ROYER & CO. 437 1/2 Brannan St. S. F.
SHOT-GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS & REVOLVERS.
Of any and every kind. Send stamp for Catalogue. Address: Great Western Gun and Revolver Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE
BRYANT & STRATTON
24 POST ST. SAN FRANCISCO