My Love of Long Ago.

The rose has faded from thy cheek,
And furrow'd is thy brow;
Thy sparkling eyes that seemed to speak,
Are dull and heavy now.
The locks on thy beloved head,
That once were like to golden thread,
Are white as Winter snow;
Yet is my love for thee not dead,
My love of long ago.

I too am old, but at thy voice
I burn with youthful fire;
Its music makes my heart rejoice,
And throb with fierce desire.
Its tones seem echoes of the time
When we were both in life's glad prime—
Sweet sounds, though faint and low,
Like some far distant wedding chime—
My love of long ago.

Farm, Garden and Household.

REMEDY FOR FOOT-ROT.—A correspondent says:—Put a tablespoonful of pulverized blue vitriol in half a pint of kerosene oil and mix well. Apply a little of this to the affected parts once a minute for ten minutes. One or two such applications will cure the worst cases in cows or sheep.

THRIPS ON ONIONS.—The *Massachusetts Ploughman* learns that the genuine wheat thrip has this season attacked the onion crop on one or two farms in Swampscott, carrying all before them and making a clean sweep. This is something new, if accurate, as there is a great difference between the wheat plant and the onion.

HOW TO CATCH A HORSE.—Some one in one of the last numbers of the *Rural New Yorker* asks how to catch a horse. Here is a sure and easy method of catching a horse:—Treat the horse kindly and not abuse him, and in a short time the horse will learn to love the master. There will then be no trouble in catching him.

TO POLISH PEARL.—Take very finely pulverized rotten-stone and make a thick paste by adding olive oil; then add a little sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol), a sufficient quantity to make a thin paste. This is to be applied on a velvet cork; rub quickly, and as soon as the pearl takes the polish wash it. This mixture, when properly applied, will give to pearl a brilliant polish.

AFTER WHEAT IS SOWN, if there is reason to suppose some portions of the field, such as sandy knolls, too poor to produce a good crop, it is a good plan to spread some well-rotted manure on the surface. It often has a wonderful effect, not only on the wheat, but also on the clover and grass afterwards. If manure can be had, 200 lbs. of Peruvian guano per acre will be good, or, 150 lbs. nitrate of soda sown this fall, and 150 lbs. in the spring.

TO PRESERVE HAMS FROM FLIES.—The skippers, as they are called, are the larvæ of the meat-fly. To prevent their attacks envelope the hams and bacon in thick paper, wrapping carefully, so that the meat is completely covered. Then the meat is put into a cotton bag, which is sown up closely. The fly can not penetrate both envelopes with its ovipositor, and if no holes or small openings are left, the meat may be preserved from it. We have also packed the meat in wheat bran and oats in boxes and barrels, and have been successful in saving it. But we favor the first-mentioned plan.

CHINCH-BUG REMEDY.—A correspondent writes that, after trying other ways to prevent the chinch-bugs going through his corn, he tried salt, and found that it would effectually stop them. Take a pail of water and a half a gallon of salt, stir well, then with a small broom or bunch of feathers sprinkle well a row of corn just above the chinch-bugs, taking care that the ground between the hills of corn in said row is well sprinkled with the brine. Three pails of brine will sprinkle a quarter of a mile, if properly applied, and will stop the bugs if well done. The bugs generally commence on a corn field at one side and go through from row to row with almost as much precision as the plowman in plowing the corn.

FALL TREATMENT OF CLAY LANDS.—A clay soil under a proper mode of treatment is our most productive soil. What is called an agricultural clay, that is clay with twenty-five per cent of sand in intimate mixture with it, is the best and most lasting soil for grain and especially grass. But while a light loam is comparatively safe from injury, a clay soil can be measurably ruined by improper treatment. And the greatest danger is to be apprehended from plowing when too wet. The working of clay in a moist condition will bring it into a state of tenacious consistency that frost can not overcome, and many years of tillage will be required to reduce. In the mean time its value is lessened and its fertility impaired. Draining such soils is necessary for their proper cultivation; inasmuch as it often becomes either necessary or desirable to work them before they can naturally get rid of an excessive amount of moisture. Farmers can not be too watchful of clay lands at this season of the year, lest one unseasonably plowing should cause a serious injury. Here is seen the advantage of draining. While one farmer is enabled to keep his men and teams at work and seize a favorable opportunity for forwarding his operations, his neighbor, having an undrained farm, it is compelled to lie idle and loses both time and money. The capital invested in drains returns interest in other ways than by increased crops.

THE SHEEP FLY.—A correspondent asks *Hearth & Home* how to prevent the attacks of the "sheep-fly." There are several flies which annoy sheep, and sometimes, if not prevented, cause their death. The first, but not the worst, is the Sheep Gad-fly (*Estris ovis*). This fly causes much irritation by its attempt to lay its eggs on the sheep's nose, at the edge of the nostril. The sheep may be seen huddled together, with their noses near the ground and stamping with their fore feet. They should be immediately brought home and tar applied to their noses with a brush or swab. This will prevent the fly from annoying them, and should be renewed occasionally. If this fly succeeds in depositing its eggs, the larvæ, which will hatch in a few hours, crawl up the nostrils, feeding on the excretions, and finally penetrate the sinuses, where they remain during the winter. Their presence causes the sheep to cough and sneeze violently, so much so that we have attributed the loss of some of our lambs solely to the violent sneezing of the ewes during the later periods of gestation. Otherwise we do not think them very hurtful. But the worst enemy of the sheep we believe to be the common green Flesh-fly, which will lay its eggs among the wool wherever filth is allowed to gather or a small wound may have been made. The maggots hatch quickly and soon eat into the flesh of the animal; a putrid smell is thus caused, which attracts clouds of flies, and the poor sheep suffers great torment if not relieved. The attacks may be prevented in the first place by close attention to cleanliness, clipping all the wool from the parts liable to become fouled, by scouring, and by smearing wounds or scratches with tar. When a sheep, by neglect, has been allowed to become infested with maggots, the wool must be closely shorn over and around the parts, and all maggots carefully picked out of the skin. A wash of carbolic soapsuds may be applied, and tar and butter, mixed, smeared over the place.

SENSIBLE ADVICE FOR REGINNERS.—D. W. Mott wrote from Iowa to the Farmers' Club as follows: I wish to say to every one who thinks of coming West that if your capital is limited do not think of going on your own land the first year. If you have land already bought, go as near it as you can find improved land for rent, buy you a good span of horses, and rent at least eighty acres of tilled land. The last of March or first of April sow thirty acres to wheat and ten with oats; plow your forty acres and mark off for corn. Plant your corn, then harrow it, and buy a good two-horse corn-plow, and plow it well twice each way. You can do all this and find time to break twenty acres on your own land. Now, if you have $50, hire some man to break twenty acres more; see that your breaking is all done in May and June. By the first of July your corn laid by and you are ready for harvesting. If you have done all this well, don't buy any reaper, for you will always find some one who is ready to cut your grain if you will bind for him; and in this way cut, bind and stack your grain. You can now cut your hay on your own land and stack it there, dig a well and make a stable for your horses and cow. You may ask how much money a man ought to have to do as I have suggested. Five hundred dollars; but $350 will do. Suppose he has not got that, what can he do? I will tell. We will suppose that every man at the age of 25, who has a wife can, after paying all he owes, buy two tickets to Iowa. If he can, and they are both willing to work, he is all right. Thousands of us farmers are glad to see him. One came out just that way one year ago last spring. He hired out for $20 a month, and his wife at the same place at $2.50 per week. Last winter he bought a span of four-year-old horses, one-half cash, the balance this fall, one good cow and one hog. He has worked 110 acres of corn, oats and wheat this summer, and the other day he asked me about the 160 acre lot up between me and the town, saying he would like to buy it. A few words to men with money: If you have $15,000 to fool away, go and buy a steam-plow. If one wants to plow his land at a cost not exceeding fifty cents per acre, I will tell you how. I have three gang plows and nine yoke of oxen, and three drivers. The plows cost about $90 each, and the oxen $125 per yoke, the driver's labor and board $1 per day. They can average four acres per day each. My oxen are good for the money at any time.

General News Summary.

JUAREZ has been re-elected President of Mexico.

THE official vote of California is 120,066. In 1860, it was 118,840.

THE deaths from cholera in Constantinople average 30 per pay.

Two steamers came in collision on the river Tyne, and five persons were drowned.

THE North American Insurance Company of Hartford has made an assignment of its property.

DISASTROUS floods have occurred in China, and many marine disasters have occurred on that coast.

A SERIOUS railway accident has occurred in Scotland, two persons being killed and 15 wounded.

THE workingmen of England have issued an address demanding the separation of Church and State.

NEARLY all the senior class of Bowdoin College have been suspended for absenting themselves from recitations.

A MAN in Concord, N. H., has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for selling liquor without paying the Government tax.

A TERRIBLE typhoon has occurred at Hong Kong, and many marine dissters are reported. It is estimated that a thousand Chinese have been drowned.

DETAILS received of the recent storms and floods in China represent the loss of life and property to have been very great. At least 3,000 persons are said to have perished.

THE President has followed his proclamation of warning in the case of the South Carolina Kuklux, by one suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in the nine counties enumerated.

ADVICES from Odessa, Russia, state that 800 buildings in the town of Bogoslovsk have been burned by incendiary fires, believed to be the work of the fanatical oppressors of the Jews. A great proportion of the inhabitants of the town were of the Jewish faith.

ACCOUNTS from Northern Kansas say that destructive fires have been raging in Deer Creek and Harrison Creek Valleys, extending to Jefferson County, Nebraska. Several houses, barns, large quantities of grain, hay, and other crops, and many miles of fences, have been burned.

APPEALS for aid for the victims of the fires in Northern Michigan and Wisconsin are becoming more earnest. They are generously responded to, but their need is greater than has hitherto been supposed. A population of over 6,000 persons are destitute in a region where employment cannot be obtained.

PRIVATE letters from Chicago state that many of the women of that city, whose sons, brothers, husbands, were only a few days ago men of wealth, are sending to New York, for sale, the remnants of their rich wardrobes, and valuable jewelry, to raise money to relieve the wants of the sufferers at home.

AMONG the villages of Wisconsin and Michigan, either wholly or in part destroyed by the fire, are enumerated: Green Bay, Humboldt, Casgo, Sed River, Brussels, Rosiere, Robinsonville, Thirty Deames, Glenmore, Hubbard's Mill, Bersey Mill, New Franklen, Oak Orchard Coullard Bridge, Williamsonville, Menekaunee, Marinette, Birch Creek, Union Town, Peshtigo, The Sugar Bush, Messiere, Dyckesville, Ahnepee, Pierce, Kewaunee, and many others.

A Village Destroyed.

Williamson, a Wisconsin settlement, five miles from the shore of Little Sturgeon Bay, was burned by the fire. The proprietor, John Williamson, with his wife and two children—his entire family—are burned to death, and about 53 other persons in the same settlement perished. Scarce a soul is left to tell the tale. There were 12 families about the mill, and 52 men in and about the mill. Of all these people, but two were saved uninjured, and 10 injured persons still living were found, and were sent on Monday by the tug Ozaukee to Big Sturgeon Bay for medical treatment. Every other individual in the settlement is dead. Mr. Gardner sent 25 men to chop through the woods to this settlement. They found the remains of six persons in one house, and piled the partly-charred remains of 55 bodies of men, women, and children. Twenty-nine human bodies lay on a spot about 10 feet square—some with arms and legs burned off, and all with clothing gone. A few rods off on every side were others, and a man and child were found dead in a well. They found 55 dead bodies, and think the total number must be from 60 to 70.

THE PESHTIGO FIRE.—We had hoped that the reports of loss of life at Peshtigo were greatly exaggerated, but later reports say the story was not half told. The loss of life in the neighborhood will reach over 1,200. Fifteen per cent. of those injured cannot recover. A member of the Relief Committee sent from Milwaukee with supplies, says the only survivors were those who were fortunate enough to reach the water, many throwing themselves into mill-ponds, clinging to floating logs. A number of these were drowned by being thrown from the logs by maddened horses and cattle that rushed into the water. The fire swept over a tract of country eight or ten miles wide. Every building, fence, and all the timber were completely destroyed. The population of Peshtigo numberd 2,000, one-third of whom perished that fearful night. Reports from the east shore of Green Bay place the loss of life as high as at Peshtigo. The same account states that the immediate wants of the people are supplied, but large amounts of provisions and clothing will be required for the coming Winter. Appeals for aid are made.

GUTTA-PERCHA.—Gutta percha is the product, says the *American Chemist*, of the *Isonandra gutta*—a tree belonging to the order *Sopotaceæ*. It is one of the largest trees of the forests in which it grows, attaining a diameter of from three to six feet, and a hight of upward of seventy feet. It flourishes in the jungles of Singapore, Borneo, and on the Malayan peninsula. In Guiana they have also discovered a species of *Sapota*, which yields a juice in every way equal to that of the true gutta-percha tree. A tree yielding a similar gum flourishes at the foot of the Ghauts.

Western whisky is now raised to proof with oil of vitriol, to accommodate the growing callousness of the Western palate. The difficulty experienced by the distillers is said to be that when the liquor is made sufficiently piquant for their customers' throats is burns all the staves out of the barrels.

Incidents of the Chicago Fire.

We continue this week, incidents of the Chicago fire. They give us a sad picture of the scene:—

The fire burned across Clark street, destroyed the fence that bounded the old German cemetery from the street, and swept across the grass and devastated the graves. A great many family lots were enclosed by a wooden fence. In every instance these fences were burned, and where the head boards were of wood these also were consumed. Stone memorials were overturned, and the fire in its utter fiendishness actually burned into the ground to the depth of a foot in some instances. Not satisfied with this it continued on its destructive career and burned all the vaults and their contents. One large receiving vault must have contained at least twenty dead bodies, every one of which was destroyed utterly. Grave after grave is ruined beyond all hope of recognition. One wooden tomb is burned in a most fantastic manner. It appears now like a flagstaff, with a flag on its peak. Horrible idea! The demon of fire waving a flag of victory over death! The whole surface of the cemetery is scorched black, and every tomb is either overturned or burned, and the graves devastated. As the flames swept across this cemetery, scouring with relentless fury the living and the dead, a number of women who were bearing bedding and other inflammable articles, were overtaken and their dresses and their burdens fired, and it was only by the presence of mind exercised by the men, who forced these women directly into the lake, that their lives were saved, and even now the shore is covered with half burned ticking, nearly buried by the sand and action of the waves.

Nearly all the dead by the fire have been buried in the County Potter's Field, no one being able to recognize the bodies.

A correspondent relates the following heart-sickening story: As I was passing by the burning Post-office I was chained to the spot by the shrieks and curses emanating from Reynolds' block, a well knows resort of the demi-monde. Some two hundred prostitutes had rooms here, and when the fire reached them a number of them were sleeping off the effects of intoxication and debauch. Crazy drunk and petrified with fear, a number of them were trying to get out through the alley entrance. The flames from the Post-office building drove them back, and with horrible curses on their lips they staggered back to perish in the ruins. No one could assist them from that side, but a signal was made for them to go around to the Dearborn street side, and here a number were assisted to the ground by firemen and citizens. About twenty-five rushed out through the Madison street door with nothing but their night clothing on and a dress hastily snatched up in their hands. All were possessed with the one idea of personal safety. They ran wildly up and down the street, all in the light of a thousand fires, exposing their nakedness to the eyes of thousands, but no one took note of such a scene then, but to many who saw it the recollection thereof will not fade for many a day. How they bewailed their fate! How some of them cursed their luck, their Maker and the day they came to Chicago!

Of the courage of those who lost all by the fire, the following incidents are reported by a correspondent: I met a friend walking thoughtfully around with a piece of lead pipe. As I approached and saluted him he stopped, slapped the lead pipe down on a brick wall till it mashed flat, and then said "Jo, that pipe's all I've got in the world; but I begin again to-morrow." I met a man on the night of the fire who had lost first his store and then his handsome residence on Michigan avenue. He was lugging around a marble mantle, with the heavy sides attached. He laughed as he saw me, and remarked, "That's all there is, now; but I'm going to see if I can't find another and build a house to fit." One more:—I saw Blakely, editor of the *Evening Post*, hovering around in front of the ruins of the office. He picked up a brick facetiously, and spat upon it. "What for," I asked. "Seeing whether they're cool enough to clear out and build over again," was the reply. This reveals all of the spirit of cheerfulness there is. The mirth is rather forced; there is plenty of pluck, but it has solid substratum of serious meditation.

A story is told of a well-known banker, as follows:—Monday morning, before the fire had reached that building, Mr. Tincham, of the Illinois National Bank, went to the safe, and succeeded in getting out $600,000 dollars. This pile of greenbacks he packed into a common trunk, and hired a colored man for $1,000 to convey it to the Milwaukee depot. Fearing to be recognised with the precious load, Mr. Tincham followed the man at a distance, but soon lost sight of him. He was then overtaken by the fire, and driven toward the lake. After several narrow escapes from suffocation, he succeeded in working his way to a tug-boat, and got round to the Milwaukee depot, where he found the colored man waiting for him with the trunk, according to promise. Mr. Tincham paid the man the $1,000, and started for Milwaukee, where the money was safely deposited in the bank.

I saw a man on Monday night looking intently and seriously at his block of five-story houses, on Water street, then writhing and roaring in the flames. I knew him and watched him. His gase was rivited. I pitied him heartily, for I judged that he was on the verge of despair. At last I ventured to approach and break his reverie. "Well, Blake, what are you thinking of?" said I. "Ah—h!" said he, with a smile, "I was thinking that the rats must be catching hell!"

THE ORIGIN OF THE HEAT OF FIRE.—The origin of the heat developed during combustion has hitherto been a profound mystery. In the beginning of the century it was suggested that a portion of the specific or of the latent heat of the bodies consumed was set free during the process of combustion; but this idea was soon overthrown, as it was found that the products of combustion often possess more specific heat, and almost always more latent heat, than the bodies did before burning—that is, before chemically combining under evolution of heat.

To illustrate: the specific heat of oxygen is 0.21, and of hydrogen, 3.4; if, now, 8 lbs. of oxygen combine with 1 lb. hydrogen, forming 9 lbs, of water, the specific heat of the mixture must be 8x0.21 x1x3.x, or 5.08; this divided by 9, to find the heat per 1 lb., gives 0.56. Now, the product of this combustion, which is water, has a specific heat of 1, nearly twice as great; but, before becoming water, it was first steam, of which the specific heat is only 0.48. but which, by its condensation, gives off not less than 966 units of latent heat. Hence arises the question—Whence comes all this intense heat of combustion, and the subsequent great amount of latent heat, when the resultant substance in the end possesses more specific heat than its elements before combining?

THOSE CALVES.—Judge L——, of Lafayette, Indiana, not only dispenseth justice with even hand, but at times indulgeth in the jocose: During the progress of a certain trial involving the ownership of a calf, it became of importance that the jury, in order to arrive at a just conclusion, should be sent out to view for themselves the chattel in dispute. The plaintiff, who had possession of the animal, lived some two miles from the court-house, and one of the elderly jurymen demurred to the idea of being sent so far. The judge, in his usual round, full voice, replied: "Gentlemen, I anticipated this objection, and had the calf brought to the court-yard I thought it less trouble to bring in *one* calf than to send out *twelve*."

The jury emerged into the open air, and in the presence of the calf, deliberated.

IN Lawrance, Mass., manufacturers have agreed to pay their hands hereafter by the hour instead of by the day, leaving it at the option of the latter whether they will work less than eight or more than ten hours per diem.

New York Dry Goods Market.

A New York commercial paper gives the following items relative to the dry goods market in that city:

Bleached sheetings and shirtings are in good demand, and the prices are steady; but the sales are less active than in unbleached goods.

Printing cloths have advanced and prices are firm. Sales have been made of 64 standards, first quality, in the gray, at 8 1-3 cts. for immediate delivery, and contracts up to January at 8 cts.

It is represented that the business in prints for the last week has been restricted by the small amount of desirable styles in first hands. This is a remarkable circumstance at this season of the year; and it is very natural that prices should not be merely firm, but tending upward. There is an abundant supply of inferior styles, which will prevent a large advance.

Ginghams are without quotable change. There is a fair demand for the favorite makes, but without special activity.

Cotton flannels are selling more freely, the demand being mostly for medium and low grades. Prices are steady.

Corset jeans are not so active as they were, but there is a moderately large business doing in them at steady prices.

Cambrics continue firm in price, and are likely to do so while the high price of gray cloths continues.

Rolled jaconets are in better supply, but prices remain unchanged.

Silesias are in steady demand, and prices remain unchanged.

In other departments of domestic cotton fabrics there is a steady business in progress, fully up to the usual business of the season, and prices are steadily maintained at the quotations.

Muslin de laines are selling freely, the aggregate business of the week being very large. Prices are unchanged.

Linseys are in limited demand. The sales of the week were unexpectedly small, but quotations have undergone no revision.

The business in woolen shawls is active, but irregular. The demand for striped patterns, which are the rage this year, gives animation to the trade, but in less desirable styles prices are lower.

Cloths, overcoatings, and doeskins are in rather better demand, but there is not much animation, and prices are barely sustained for the favorite makes.

There has been considerable activity in fancy cassimeres, and some large sales have been effected, but at reduced rates. The market is somewhat unsettled, and prices are undergoing the process of revision to a considerable extent.

Satinets are not in active demand, but prices are unchanged for desirable grades.

Blankets are selling freely for the season, but without special activity. The demand is principally for the finer qualities.

Flannels are in less demand, but prices are firm and unchanged since our latest quotations.

Foreign goods are without any material change. The supply is fully equal to the demand in every description of standard goods of British and Continental production. But in the line of dress-goods, fancy silks, and millinery articles there is an active demand for everything imported of a desirable style, and prices are well sustained.

An Example for Workingmen.

During the printers' great strike in this city in 1867, twenty-five journeymen, who knew each other as good workmen, and had faith in each other as men, agreed to organize a co-operative printing association as a means of gaining for themselves at least, if not for the whole craft, the prices which they had demanded for their labor. In November, 1867, the twenty-five journeymen met and deposited $5 each, and agreed to deposit $1 a week each, until they accumulated a fund sufficient for the purchase of a small office. In April, 1868, the associates took out a charter under the name of the Journeymen Printers' Co-operative Association, with a capital of $5,000, and the power to increase it to $15,000; and soon thereafter, with the fund which they had accumulated, they bought at a bargain a small but well selected stock of materials that had been only a month in use.

Then, with a paid up capital of only $1,200, they opened an office in William street, and were thenceforward in receipt of the prices which they had demanded for their labor. Their disputes with employers were ended. Recognizing the Printers' Union—the enforcement of whose scale of prices was one of the objects aimed at by the twenty-five associates in starting their office—the Co-operative Printing Office at once became through the Printers' Union, practically the official printing office of the 50,000 society workingmen of New York and neighborhood. It was, therefore, a successful venture from the start.

The Association's business increased until it became too great for the narrow quarters in William street; and in May, 1870, the Association leased a large building in Beekman street, and still further enlarged the capital and the stock of material to meet the demands of the increasing business. The presses, type and other material now in the office cost about $30,000 and the establishment are employing about fifty workmen.

This rapid growth of a co-operative association, started with a mere trifle of money, ought to be an encouraging example for other workingmen who may be discussing the expediency of striking for higher wages. Let some of the eight hour theorists try co-operation.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A Singular Court-Martial.

The court-martial of France charged with the trial of communist prisoners went through a delectable farce not long since, in that it tried and passed sentence on members of the "Corps of Fighting Infants," who ranged in age from six to eleven years, condemning some to return home, and others to confinement for the rest of their minority in a house of correction. Seven judges sat behind a big table, dressed in gorgeous military array, the judge-advocate on their right and the registrar on their left—all in uniform. Below them were two rows of gendarms with fixed bayonets guarding fifteen little fellows whose heads hardly reached up to the prisoners' bar. Eight of these gamins were between six and eleven years of age, and fourteen had, as was fully proven, shouldered rifles and fought at the barricades, some of them having remained there to be wounded and knocked over long after their older comrades in arms had run away. They had belonged to *les Pupilles, or Les Enfants de la Commune;* been regularly enrolled, and furnished with a uniform of kepis and striped trousers. The poor little fellows, successors of Gavroche, were born, like him, to wretchedness and vagabondage, and many were orphans, illegitimate or abandoned children, and pleaded in excuse for having taken up arms that they were driven to do so by hunger and want. At the trial the parents of those who had parents generally asked the government to do what they would with them, and they were left, like lost parcels, in the hands of their finders.

SALT LAKES.—An interesting description of the salt lakes of Australia is given by a writer in the Sydney *Empire*, who, speaking of the salt lakes and mineral springs on the Paroo, says: "These wells are a real curiosity to many, if not to all. Mounds of earth rise about ten or fifteen feet over the surface no doubt thrown up by the force of the water, they form a kind of oasis in the wilderness, and have saved the lives of many weary wanderers. These mounds can be seen for miles. The water is clear and soft. It is impregnated with magnesia, soda and alum. It is very palatable to drink, and I think very wholesome. The water does not flow after touching the surface; but as soon as the fort-like basin sinks into the earth. The alum and soda crack under your feet as you walk around these wells like frozen snow."

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—In the Episcopal Convention in Baltimore, a new canon authorizing the appointment of a clerical and a lay delegate from missionary jurisdiction, without a vote, was discussed without action. The Joint Committee on Theological Education reported as the only effectual means of reaching the desired end, a revision of the canons of candidates for holy orders, of admitted candidates and so on.

A Lumbering Town Burned.

The following is the sad story of the burning of the town of Peshtigo, Michigan: Advancing steadily onward the fire at last enveloped and destroyed the little town of Peshtigo. We have still to receive full accounts of the tragedy, but we know already that five hundred unfortunate people have perished. The village is some seven miles from the harbor, and on a Sunday evening the same wind probably that worked the ruin of Chicago, blowing with the force of a hurricane, fanned the smouldering fire in the forests around into a blaze and drove the fire into the village. This was within a few minutes of the time when the Chicago fire broke out—between ten and eleven o'clock. In less than ten minutes the entire village was in flames, many poor people, who had retired for the night, had not time to escape from their homes, and were burned alive in their own homes.

There was no possibility of checking the flames and the surrounding forests presented one mass of fire. The people could only fly to the river for safety. Those living in close proximity to the water reached it and waded in till it reached their necks. Here they remained from two to four hours and by wetting their heads were able to escape with life. But many were badly burned about the head and face while in the water. Many were drowned. Others women and children, died from the exposure. Those who lived only one or two streets from the river were stricken down by the flames and burned to death before reaching the water, whole families were destroyed. In the morning the streets were strewn with burned bodies.

Eight or nine bodies in one corner were found near together. One family, consisting of father, mother and six children, were found dead together within three feet of the water. It is impossible to give a correct estimate of the loss of life. It is supposed that the intimates of the Peshtigo Company's boarding house, one hundred and upwards in number nearly all perished. Every report from the neighborhood settlements bring information of houses burned and many lives lost. The immense pail factory and large sawmill, and the stores, bridges, locomotives and cars were burned and every kind of property destroyed.

As soon as the fire had sufficiently subsided, all that were able went to the relief of the sufferers. Blackened, charred corpses were lying in every direction, with their clothing as a general thing, nearly or quite burned off. Many dead bodies were found in the river, and many more have since been recovered. A number have died from their bruises, while others are crippled or fearfully disfigured. The most imaginative mind cannot begin to realize this fearful calamity much less my poor pen to describe it. The shrieks and groans of the dying, and of those who had lost near and dear friends; the ghastly aspect of the blackened corpses; the shocking appearance of many who, badly burned and almost destitute of clothing, were running they knew now where; others in the last agonies of death, made a picture too horrid for contemplation. The sufferers have all been taken to Green Bay, and other towns, where they will be kindly cared for, as hospitality is one of the marked traits of the West. The loss to the Peshtigo Company, who owned the factories and most of the town, besides large pine lands, is estimated at three million dollors, besides the loss of their extensive warehouses in Chicago.

The Late Fenian Raid.

A gentleman from Port Garry, who was at the Hudson Bay Post at the time it was captured by the Fenians, gives the following account of the affair:

About 7 o'clock in the morning, the early risers of the Hudson Bay Post discovered a squad of armed men approaching the post in military array. At their head marched Gen. O'Neill, supported by Col. O'Donohue, Col. Donnelly, and Col. Carley. The force amounted to some 30 men, all armed with breech-loading Springfield rifles. At the post there were three men and two women, who quietly submitted to a superior force and made no resistance. At the Custom House our informant was stopping over night with a friend. Their morning slumbers were rudely broken, and they were informed that they were prisoners. Everything was done peaceably and in order, and shortly after taking possession the "army of invasion" proceeded to take breakfast. Sentinels were stationed around the post, and the opening scene of a bloodless war was ended. The General commanding called a council of war. Future conquests were under contemplation, when about noon, one of the sentinels appeared in breathless haste with the information that a large force of United States troops was within a short distance, and rapidly approaching. The startling intelligence caused great consternation among the victorious warriors comprising the "Army of Invasion." A fearful panic seized them, and not one stood upon the order of his going, but all fled in hot haste. Col. Wheaton and his party of 30 men pursued, and succeeded in capturing Gen. O'Neill, Col. Donnelly, Col. Carley, and 10 others, all of whom were taken over to Fort Pembina and placed under guard. The O'Donnohue had stripped for the race, and succeeded in making his escape, was afterwards captured by some half-breeds and brought over to Pembina.

Why They Do It.

Why the women of the Oneida Community wear the short dress, is thus explained by the *Circular:*

The short dress belongs to us chiefly because it is a badge of freedom, of freedom from the tyranny of fashion. It is an assertion of the right to occupy the heart and mind with higher things than dress; of the right to listen to God. It has cut us off from any part of the domain of fashion, and made wide the breach between us and those who find their life wholly in outward adornment. This is why the short dress is precious to us. But though we are incorrigible so far as the principle by which we hold the short dress is concerned, and do not care to argue about it, we can say one thing in which its critics ought to find consolation. The first deep motive of woman's adornment, it is generally assumed, is to attract the love and admiration of man. Every thoroughly candid woman, it is said, will confess this, and it is surely nothing to shame her who was "made to be the glory of man." It is for the love of man that woman, in following the vagaries of fashion, sacrifices peace of heart with mental improvement and health and comfort and convenience. But the women of the community do not find it necessary to sacrifice these things to gain the affections of the men. They have the love of the men in the short dress, and much more of it than if they were disguised by fashion. There is no dearth of magnetism between the sexes in the community. If there were we might give some attention to the complaints of those who scold us for not being more ornamental—*i., e.* more fashionable. But how can we give heed to so small a thing, when our satisfaction in our social life is already so ample? We have the prize toward which all ornamentation aims; why, then, should we cumber ourselves with the inconvenience of fashion? What's the use?

HIS POEMS.—The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, referring to Joaquin Miller's statement in the preface to his new volume of poems that he sings because he could not help it, remarks: "When he says he has sung because he could not choose but sing, he utters an absurdity. He certainly needn't have sung if he had not chosen to do so. If he wants to break himself of the habit, let him take an editorial position on a daily newspaper, and if it dosen't knock the poetry out of him in six months, then the divine fire upon the altar of his soul is unquenchable.

"I am glad," said the Rev. Dr. Young to the chief of the Little Ottawas, "that you do not drink whisky, but it grieves me to find that your people use much of it." "Ah, yes," replied the chief—and he fixed his eye impressively on the doctor, which communicated the reproof before he uttered it "we Indians use a great deal of whisky, but we do not make it."

The Wisconsin Fires.

ONE THOUSAND KILLED AND THREE THOUSAND DESTITUTE.

Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, has issued the following address to the people of his State, describing the extent of the calamitous fires there, and making an appeal for aid that should be heard not only within the borders of Wisconsin:

To the People of Wisconsin:

The accounts of the appalling calamity which has fallen upon the east and west shores of Green Bay have not been exaggerated. The burned district comprises the counties of Oconto, Brown, Door, and Kewaunee, and parts of Manitowoc and Outagamie. The great loss of life and property has resulted from the whirlwind of fire which swept over the country, making the roads and avenues of escape impassable with fallen timber and burned bridges. The previous long drouth had prepared everything for the flames. The loss of life has been very great. The first estimates were entirely inadequate, and even now it is feared that it is much greater than present accounts place it. It is known that at least 1,000 persons have either been burned, drowned or smothered. Of these deaths, 600 or more were at Peshtigo and adjacent places, and the others in Door, Kewaunee and Brown Counties. Men are now penetrating that almost inaccessible region for the purpose of affording relief, and I fear that their reports will increase this estimate. From the most reliable source of information I learn that not less than 3,000 men, women and children have been rendered entirely destitute. Mothers are left with fatherless children, fathers with motherless children, children are left homeless orphans. Distress and intense suffering are on every hand, where but a few days ago were comfort and happiness. Scores of men, women and children now lie helpless. They are burned and maimed, in temporary hospitals, cared for by more fortunate neighbors. These suffering people must be supplied with food, bedding and clothing, feed for their cattle, and the means of providing shelter during the winter. The response by the good people of Wisconsin has already been prompt and generous. It is meeting the immediate need, and is being faithfully and energetically distributed through the relief organization, at Green Bay, but provision must be made for months in the future. There are wanted flour, salt, and cured meats not cooked, blankets, bedding, stoves, baled hay, building materials, lights, farming implements and tools, boo's, shoes and clothing for men, women and children, log chains, axes with handles, nails, glass and house trimmings, and indeed everything needed by a farming community that has lost everything.

To expediate the transfers at Green Bay, all boxes should have cards attached to them, stating their contents, and all supplies should be sent to the Relief Committee at Green Bay. Money contributed should not be converted into supplies, but should be forwarded to the Committee. Depots have been established at Green Bay, under the management of a committee of public-spirited and energetic men, who have the confidence of all, for the receiving and dispatching supplies. They have organized a system of sub-depots contiguous to the burned regions, and steam boats and wagons are being sent out with supplies. Let us uphold their hands in the good work, and see that their depots be kept filled to overflowing. It is fortunate that we live in a prosperous and wealthy State, blessed with prosperity in business and overflowing harvests, and that thus we are, by a wise Providence, endowed with the means to help our less fortunate neighbors.

I am urged by public-spirited citizens of the State to call an immediate extra session of the Legislature to provide for this calamity. I have given serious attention to this suggestion, and have concluded not to do so, for the reason that the expense of such session would be likely to equal the amount which the State would be asked to contribute. Believing, therefore, that the people and Legislature will indorse my action in this emergency, I have, in conjunction with the State Treasury, decided to advance such a moderate sum of money as seems to be appropriate, in addition to that contributed.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin.

Cutting Glass with Sand.

A process of grinding and cutting glass, and of piercing glass and other hard substances, has been brought into use. It consists in driving a jet of sand with great velocity, by air or steam, against the plate which is to be ground or figured. Dwellers by the seashore know that the glass of their windows, in some places, loses its polish through the the consant action of drifting sands on the pane; and this same action, in a concentrated form is now to serve the arts, and put money into inventors' pockets. The mode of operation, briefly described, appears to be as follows: "A stream of sand is driven by a fan into a large tube; the mouth of this tube is one inch wide and two feet long, and through this the stream of sand rushed against plates of glass, and in from ten to fifteen seconds completely grinds as much of the surface as corresponds with the dimensions of the mouth of the tube. The plates of glass are moved by machinery, until the whole surface is deadened or ground; and a pattern may by produced at pleasure by any device, or with a coat of oil-paint. The covered portions will then remain transparent, while the other parts of the surface will be dead. Sometimes white glass, coated on one side with a thin film of red glass, is manufactured for ornamental purposes; any pattern can in like manner be cut through the red glass by the sand-jet. If a plate of glass is covered with lace, and then exposed to the jet, the pattern of the lace will appear, and by properly regulating the blast delicate fern leaves may be used as the covering, and the plate will present the effect of an engraving of ferns. More examples might be enumerated; but these will suffice to indicate that there are many ways in which, with tubes of different sizes, glass may be cut or ornamented by a jet of sand. There are also other applications in which it has been advantageously employed. The jet will cut granite or any other kind of stone with great facility, if driven by high-pressure steam. It is found in practice that the rate of cutting is, in granite, 1½ cubic inches a minute, marble 3, and soft brown sandstone 10 cubic inches; hence, grooves, mouldings, and geometrical patterns may be cut in stone at the pleasure of the artificer. It seems hardly credible, but a jet of quartz sand, impelled by a steam-jet of 300 pounds pressure, pierced an inch-and-a-half hole through a slab of corundum 1½ inches thick in 25 minutes. Between the hardness of corundum and of diamond there is but little difference. After this there seems nothing remarkable in the fact that a plate of glass covered with wire-gauze was pierced and converted into glass-gauze by the action of the jet. Moreover, it is found that the jet can be used for the dressing of the surface of stone. Some kinds of granite cannot be dressed by the chisel without presenting what masons call a 'stunned' appearance. This is entirely avoided by using the jet. The inside of cast-iron hollow ware can be better cleaned and prepared for tinning by the sand-jet than by any other way; and the suggestion has been made that the Egyptians smoothed and carved their blocks of porphyry and sunk their hieroglyphics by means of the sand which lay around them in such abundance."

FRIGHTFUL.—A frightful accident happened in Brussels in the Rue Brederode, in one of the houses opposite to the royal palace. The Chevalier du Bois de Bianco, a wealthy Belgian proprietor, was found by his servants dead and nearly carbonized in his bed, while the room itself was in flames. The sad accident is attributed to the deceased's habit of going to bed with a lighted cigar in his mouth. Probably sleep overtook him before he had finished it, and after falling from his mouth it communicated the fire to the bedding.

THE Ohio State Senate is a tie, eighteen to eighteen. The house will stand 59 Republicans to 46 Democrats.

The Fire in the Lumber Regions.

Horrible indeed are the reports which come to us from the burning regions of the Northwest. The openings in the dense forests were dotted with villages, settlements and isolated farm-houses. Fire came so suddenly and so completely surrounded the buildings that in many cases there was no escape.

The settlers were roasted alive in their houses, overtaken in their frantic efforts to escape, were consumed and found their graves among the woods. Terrific stampedes of elk were made as they rushed shrieking in countless numbers from before the ever-crowding fire and strove to reach the clearings. The animals swept through the farms with the speed of the whirlwind, while behind them came the fire like a hurricane. Everything was swept away before them; men and women and helpless children were trampled and crushed, mangled and bleeding into the earth. And far away to the northward the buffaloes ran bellowing and tearing up the