My Life.

To me my life seems as a haunted house,
The ways and passages thereof are dumb,
Up whose decaying stair no footsteps come;
Lo this the hall, hung with sere laurel boughs,
Where long years back came victors to carouse;
But none of all that company went home,
For scarce their lips had quaffed the bright wine's foam
When sudden Death brake dank upon their brows.
Here, in this lovely rain's house, I dwell,
While unseen fingers tell the shaped hours;
Sometimes the arras rustles, and I see
A half-well'd figure through the twilight steal,
Which, when I follow, passes suddenly
Before the door whereon is set a seal.

Farm, Garden and Household.

INK STAINS.—Ink stains may be removed from mahogany by touching them with a feather dipped in a mixture composed of a few drops of nitre and a teaspoonful of water. To prevent a white mark being left, the spot must be rubbed with a cloth wet in cold water the moment the ink has disappeared.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND MILK.—If sixteen quarts of milk are required to make a pound of butter, and ten quarts a pound of cheese, and butter is twenty-five cents a pound and cheese twelve cents, it is more profitable to make butter; butter yielding a fraction over one and a half cents a quart, and cheese a fraction less than one and a quarter cents.

MOSS IN PASTURES OR MEADOWS.—This is always found on poor knolls or wet flats. The remedy in the first case is to harrow until the moss is torn up, and spread a load of manure and a little lime. In the second place, drain off the water, and harrow and spread lime or plaster, and salt or ashes. Get rid of the water, strengthen the soil, and moss will be no further trouble.

VERY NICE FRITTERS may be made by simply rolling the plain dough (after it has risen of course) and cutting and frying as doughnuts, to be eaten with sirup or sauce. By putting a lump of risen dough into a pudding bag, tying, leaving room to swell, put into a pot of boiling water, and boiling an hour or more, according to size, you have an excellent plain pudding, but it should be eaten with rich sauce.

BORERS IN APPLE TREES.—E. F. D., asks *Hearth & Home*, if there is any way to prevent borers from entering apple-trees. The best plan is to wrap the base of the trunk with tarred roofing paper. A piece a foot or more wide is wrapped around the tree, the lower edge of the paper extending just below the surface of the soil. Before this is applied the trees should be examined to ascertain that borers have already entered. Should any be found they must be probed out or cut out.

SHELTER THE STOCK.—The season has arrived when it is positive cruelty to permit a beast to stay out of doors for a single night. A sense of justice to these animals, which exist only for our use, if he does not consult his own interest, should impel every farmer immediately to put every stable and shed on the farm into proper condition, to fasten all loose boards, close all open windows, and make his stock snug and comfortable. There's money in it too, as he will find. Even his hens will lay better if kept warm.

WORK FOR FALL AND WINTER.—Autumn and winter bring a great amount of work to the industrious farmer. Plowing, draining, removing stones, grubbing fence-rows, and repairing buildings keep him busy from morn to night. The accumulation of manure also is an item that needs constant thought and hard work. And these things must be done if the farm is to be improved. Unless it is under constant improvement it will deteriorate and fall into bad order. The farmer can never say, "Soul, take thine ease: eat, drink, and be merry;" he has to fight against the general tendency of things to go to the bad, and he only wins who fights constantly.

FEED FOR CATTLE AND HORSES.—A thrifty animal will consume about three per cent of its live-weight in fodder daily. For a cow of 800 pounds, twenty-four pounds of hay should be provided. But it has been abundantly proved that when this hay is cut, wetted, and mixed with the allowance of meal (two to four quarts) eighteen pounds daily is ample to keep an ordinary cow in good condition. The difference then is the amount saved, which is equal to one fourth. This represents the gain in digestibility of the food by the method of preparing it. In practice the gain is greater, because no waste can occur in using cut feed, while in using long hay much is always wasted.

BABIES IN CHINA.—One of the first things impressing a traveller in China, says James Brooks, is the babies, the countless babies. Girl babies, however, alas for the poor things, are deemed rather curses than blessings, more especially if you have too many of them—such curses that often the little lasses are tumbled away to perish—boy babies, never. All the junks we passed, or saw, were more or less filled with babies—naked babies, mixed up with the cocks, and hens, and dogs, and kittens. Fathers were as often fondling them as the mothers. This love of babies it is that makes up the Chinese countless numbers, ever populating the land, and forcing the poor often to starve, or to live on kitten cutlets and puppy steaks. What we saw people eating most of, on our boat journey, was watermelons, pretty good ones; a species of cantelopes, that they nibble, as monkeys would; then peaches, that nobody else could eat, they are so bad—with onions, onions, onions innumerable. Indeed, the whole population hereabout seems saturated with onions and opium.

LITIGATION.—A case illustrating litigation has just been concluded in a Massachusetts court. Four years ago two ladies were riding with about a dozen others in a four-horse coach, on a picnic excursion in Ashfield, when a defective bridge gave way and precipitated the team, with the passengers, some twelve feet into the stream below. Both ladies were injured. The defect in the bridge and the liability of the town seemed undoubted. One of the ladies offered to settle for $2,500, but the selectmen refused. The matter went into court, and now after four years of litigation the town is mulcted in the sum of $16,135, and must besides pay a large bill of costs for their own witnesses.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—A dispatch from London says: The reorganization of the Russian army raises the total field and landwehr forces for war to 1,600,000 men, and 51,000 officers, sixty-six regiments of Cossacks not included. There is, moreover, further, a reserve force of 750,000 men and 35,000 officers. The new artillery adds 1,000 guns to the old force. This enormous change in the military forces of Russia is masked under the creation of landwehr, called local forces, which nominally leaves the old army as it was.

ACKNOWLEDGED IT.—A Communist prisoner, who lately died at Versailles, when about to breathe his last, confessed that he had fired at Louis Philippe in 1832. On the 19th of November of that year, on the Quay d'Orsay, an individual discharged a pistol at the King, who was proceeding on horseback, accompanied by his son and a numerous staff, to open the legislative session at the Palais Bourbon. Louis Philippe galloped to the point from which the detonation had proceeded, and, turning to his escort, said, "Gentlemen! that shot was intended for me!" No one was struck by the bullet, but a young professor in the crowd was arrested as having been the author of the attempt; but he was released the next day.

IT is believed that nearly all the Tennessee claims which have been audited and paid during the last two years are fraudulent, and there is to be an immediate and general overhauling of these transactions.

HON. JAMES BROOKS writes to the *Express* from Tien-Tsin, China, that the whole country round about him is inundated, and that the path to Pekin, whither he is bent, is beset with fearful perils both from land and water sharks.

Save Your Burned Trees.

Untold numbers of valuable trees, both fruit-bearing and ornamental, have been destroyed by the devastating fires of the West. Yet, in most instances, the vitality of the roots has not been impaired. It may not be generally known that by cutting off the trees close to the surface of the ground, before Winter, and covering the wounds with a heavy coat of grafting-wax, the life of the tree will be preserved until next Spring, when most young trees, and many large ones that have been standing for more than a score of years, will send up strong and luxuriant canes, which will grow rapidly into desirable trees. Some varieties of evergreens and some deciduous trees will not sprout, while fruit-trees of every sort, grape-vines, currant and berry bushes of every variety, rose bushes and valuable shrubbery, the tops of which have been killed by fire, will sprout again, provided that the tops are cut off close to the ground before Winter. If left until next Spring, the vitality of the roots of many trees and many valuable grape-vine will be impaired to such an extent that no sprouts will ever appear. Apple-trees and pear-trees, six to ten inches in diameter, which have been burned to blackness, below the collar of the tree should be removed with axes and carpenter's adz until the live wood and bark have been reached beneath the surface of the ground. Small trees and grape-vines should be sawed off smoothly close to the surface of the earth; and if the wood has been injured below that point, remove the soil, and continue to cut off the heated portions until a live surface is laid bare. Then apply a heavy coat of warm grafting-wax, in a liquid state, and before the wax has become hard press a piece of strong brown paper or a piece of any sort of cloth into the wax, after which cover the stump with fine and mellow earth, several inches in depth. Early next Spring remove the soil, leaving not more than an inch in depth over the stump. A suitable grafting-wax for such a purpose may be made of equal parts of tallow and resin of any kind, or pitch. We have frequently made it of one part of linseed oil, mingled with two parts of course, cheap resin or pitch, heated in an iron kettle until the pitch is all dissolved, and the mass is of the consistence of thin tar. It should not be applied scalding hot. In lieu of a paint-brush, employ a swab made of a piece of course cloth wrapped around the end of a stick. Veay few young trees, and but a small proportion of grape vines and shrubbery have been burned to such an extent as to injure the wood below the collar of the main stem.

The Agricultural Bureau.

The report of the Department of Agriculture for October says the influence of drouth and of the unusually low temperature of September has been unfavorable to the ripening of fruits, and to the maturing of corn and other crops. No general or serious damage has resulted to corn, a large portion of the crop being well advanced by the high temperature of August before frost appeared. The drouth of Midsummer has been almost unbroken in the West up to the time of these returns, interfering greatly with the seeding of grain, and with the germination and growth of what the farmers have been able to plant.

The present condition of corn, expressed as a percentage, 100 representing a good crop, is as follows: About an average in New Hampshire of 111; in Massachusetts of 103; in Rhode Island of 101; in Connecticut of 105; in New Jersey of 102; in Delaware of 108; in Maryland of 103; in Arkansas of 102; in Missouri of 112; in Ohio of 106; in Wisconsin of 108; in Minnesota of 110; in Iowa of 114; in Kansas of 119; in Nebraska of 112.

The product of wheat, as calculated from county estimates, appears to be about seven per cent less than last year. The product of oats will be about as large as the crop of last year. As a whole, the quality of barley may be said to be fully medium, and the quantity very nearly an average. The buckwheat crop is comparatively a poor one, the average condition being low in nearly all the States. The potato crop falls below an average. The number of beeves reported is greater than usual in most of the States; Texas reports a reduction of 21 per cent from last year, Kentucky 2, Illinois 2, Indiana 2, California 5.

The Royal House of Russia.

The foundation of the Russian monarchy was laid more than a thousand years ago (861) by Rurik, a prince of the tribe known as the Russians. But the present royal family is of much later origin. For the House of Rurik, after producing many rulers of rare ability, such as Olog, his immediate successor, who was brave, energetic, and wise, the wise queen Olga, Vladimir the Great, Yaroslav, the patron of literature and civilization, Ivan the Great, and Ivan the Terrible, came to an end by the death of the imbecile Fedor in 1588, and the accession of his usurping brother-in-law. After many disorders the Russians elevated to the throne Michal Fedorovitch Romanoff, the first emperor of the present family. He was the son of a Bishop Fedor of Rostov, and related to the family of Rurik by the female line. The present family has produced several princes of rare ability, the chief of whom was doubtless Peter the Great, the son of a Czar bearing the same name as the young Grand Duke now visiting this country. Peter's wife, Catharine I., who succeeded him, was equally able, and indeed the family has been remarkable for its able women; the two Catharines and Elizabeth have not been surpassed by any other rulers of that great Empire. We speak of the Catharines as members of the family, for though not descended from previous Emperors, they were ancestors of the present Czar, and have doubtless contributed to the hereditary ability of the family. Catharine the Great was a low-born woman of illfame, a sort of a slave, when she came into the possession of Peter, and the extremes of wretchedness and grandeur were never so strangely combined in one life as in hers. Nicholas, the father of the present Czar, was a man of great force of character, and Alexander II., now reigning, is at least a man of clear intelligence. The Grand Duke Alexis is his second son.

PORK.—Pork has risen 3 cents per pound, so the markets say; and again the question comes up favorably before the farmer of feeding his corn to his hogs, and calculating how much money he can make. A Missouri farmer determined to try for himself practically whether it would pay to *buy* hogs and feed them corn bought in February. Seven hogs, averaging 133 pounds, or 931 in all—worth 5 cents per pound, or $46.55, other expenses connected with purchase being $6—cost $52.55. He fed them corn for 77 days. At the end of that time they weighed 1,700 pounds, or a gain of 769 pounds—an average of 10 pounds per day. They sold for $97.75, or a profit over cost price of $45.20. The corn fed during that time was 50 bushels, or 40 cents more than the corn had previously been worth. The corn crop of the West is now the most abundant known in ten years, and large quantities will be at a price of not over 25 cents per bushel. This is so cheap that it will tempt farmers everywhere to feed it to their animals and convert it into beef or pork. At this price any one can double their money very easily.

Here is a good one on the "tater bugs." Three men were comparing notes. One says, "There is twe bugs to every stock." A second one says, "They have cut down my early crop, and are sitting on the fence waiting for the late crop to come up." "Pshaw," said the third, "you don't know anything about it. I passed a seed store the other day, and the bugs were in there looking over the books to see who had purchased seed potatoes."

THE VEILS.—All the new veils for brides are trimmed with vines of lilies of the valley, with small jessamine. This makes them very beautiful and costly, but so heavy that a bride during the reception is sometimes forced to endure the most terrible suffering from the awkward way in which the hair dresser has arranged her hair and veil.

The Dry Goods Market.

In all departments of domestic goods, says the New York *Independent*, prices have continued firmer, though the business of the week has not been active; but the situation of affairs is well understood by both manufacturers and jobbers, and there does not appear to be any expectation on either side of a material reduction of prices, except in some of the undesirable styles of prints.

In unbleached sheetings and shirtings the demand for standards has been languid for home consumption, but more activity for export. The light weights are in deficient supply. Prices remain steady and unchanged.

In bleached sheetings and shirtings there is an increased stock in first hands of the best grades of standards, while of the inferior makes there is a short supply. But prices of all descriptions are essentially unchanged and firm.

Printing cloths are a shade lower, with less firmness in the market. Some inconsiderable sales of 64 standards for immediate delivery are reported at 8¼ cents.

In prints there is but a moderate demand. With an increase of price and an accumulation in first hands of the less desirable styles, a diminishing business may be looked for until some reduction shall stimulate purchases.

Ginghams are in the usual demand of the season; but the sales are moderate and prices unchanged.

Cotton flannels are selling steadily, but the demand does not vary essentially from what is usual at this season. Prices are steady and unchanged.

In most descriptions of blue and colored goods the demand is light, even for the season, and sales are limited; but prices are firm in ticks and stripes, and a more active demand is expected in goods of these classes.

Corset jeans are not in active demand, and sales are to a moderate extent. Prices are steady and unchanged.

Cambrics maintain firm prices, from the fact of there being a limited stock in first hands; but the sales are not large.

Rolled jaconets are in good supply, but prices continue firm with moderate sales.

Silesias are comparatively inactive, and the supply in first hands is large; but prices continue firm and unchanged.

Muslin de laines are not selling so freely as might be expected from the attractive quality of the goods offered, and their comparative cheapness; but prices remain firm and without change.

Linseys are in diminishing demand, and the sales of the season appear to be nearly over; but prices are unchanged and steady.

Woolen shawls have sold freely all the season, though for the past week the demand was languid; but the fashionable makes find a ready market, and prices of all kinds are steady. The less desirable styles, however, can probably be had at a small reduction.

The business in cloth and overcoatings is by no means active. The clothiers buy very sparingly, and the jobbers only to make up assortments. Prices are not materially changed.

In fancy cassimeres there is a fair demand; but the sales of the week have been confined to a few desirable styles for the city trade.

Satinets are slow of sale and without change in price.

Blankets have been in limited demand, the sales being mostly confined to the better qualities for city trade; but prices are unchanged.

The demand for flannels has somewhat improved, and there is marked activity in the better qualities. Prices are firm.

American linens undergo but few changes, and sales are more steady than in any other class of domestic fabrics; but they grow in favor, and the demand is good at steady prices.

The Late Gen. Anderson.

General Robert Anderson died at Nice, France. He had gone from Veney to Nice about three weeks ago, hoping to receive benefit from the change. His family were with him. His remains will be brought by the United States vessel Guerriere to this country for interment.

General Robert Anderson has occupied a prominent position in the history of America, and the news of his death will be received throughout the country with unfeigned regret. He was born in Kentucky in 1806, graduated at West Point in 1825, and on the first of July in that year received his first commission as brevet second lieutenant of Second Artillery. During the Black Hawk war he was inspector-general of the Illinois volunteers. In 1835-37 Robert Anderson was assistant instructor and inspector of the West Point Military Academy, and during the Indian war in Florida he was aide-de camp to General Scott. For his successful conduct in the Florida war he received, in August, 1838, the rank of brevet captain. He accompanied General Scott through the Mexican war until the fall of the City of Mexico, particularly distinguishing himself at the battle of El Molino del Rey. His gallant and meritorious conduct on this occasion was rewarded by his promotion on the 8th of September, 1847, to the rank of brevet major. When Fort Sumter was built Major Anderson was appointed commander of it and of all the works round Charleston and for his defence of this port was immediately promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and ordered to the Department of Kentucky. Here his health failing him he was obliged to retire from active service. He grew gradually more and more feeble until, being advised to leave his home and try the effect of change of air and scene, he went to France, where, as the above despatch informs us, he lingered until he died.

How he Did it.

The *Court Journal* states that there is at present in London one of the greatest "sensations" of American perseverance and confidence in self which has ever been beheld even amongst the perseverring and self-confident people of that country. This gentleman, now ranking amongst the highest and most distinguished authorities of the United States, the guest of princes, and the counsellor of diplomatists, is a barrister of high standing, who left his humble and retired New England home at the age of eighteen, with thirty dollars in his pocket and a paper sown up with thread made of hemp of his father's own sowing, and his mother's own spinning. Outside the paper was written, "To Le opened in 1864, or at my death, should I die before that time." The paper was opened on the night mentioned, and found to contain these words, written in a large, school-boy hand, "This day I leave my father's house with thirty dollars in my pocket to seek my fortune, and here do I take a solemn vow before God, to foreswear all gambling, smoking or drinking, or any self-indulgence which can stand in the way of my firm determination to advance. Henceforth my motto must be 'Push!'" The vow was registered in Heaven, and the New England boy has changed his thirty dollars into thirty millions, if report speak true, by sheer industry aided by great talent and spotless reputation.

DESERVED IT.—A sentence of six months imprisonment was imposed on an English collier named Bradly, who, having some grudge against his wife, locked the doors of the house so that she could not escape, and then deliberately incited a large bull dog to worry the unfortunate woman. The details of her frantic struggle with the brute, which were given in evidence before a magistrate, were unspeakably horrible. She was savagely bitten in many places by the dog, her husband doing his best to shut out all means of escape. At last, torn and bleeding, she escaped from the house, and Bradley was given into custody. There is evidently room at the Lancashire collieries for an earnest advocate of women's rights.

EXAGGERATION.—X., who is given to exaggeration, made a statement one evening at the table which was so fabulous that he felt himself that he had gone too far. Turning to one of the guests who seemed to be smiling slightly, he said:

"You don't believe that?"

"Oh, yes," replied the other, "I believe it because you say it, but I should not have believed it if I had said it myself."

Grace among the Mormons.

Grace Greenwood, who has been among the Mormons thus speaks of them:

You hear a good deal about that "cross," from both Mormon husbands and wives, but you only see the shadow of it in the faces of the women. I do not mean to intimate that they all look decidedly unhappy. There is rather in their faces a quiet, baffling, negative and almnegative expression, which certainly is as far from happy content as it is from desperate rebellion. Naturally, they are more alive to the outside pressure of public opinion, more sensitive to the obloquy and ostracism which their position provokes, than men. Patient and passive as they seem, they feel these keenly—the more intelligent among them, at least,—and though upheld by a sincere, devout faith in this strange delusion, they have toward strangers a peculiar air of reticence, of mistrust, almost of repulsion. I do not wonder at it—their hospitality and confidence have often been abused—they have been intruded upon by impertinent interviewers, and their reluctant answers to persistent questioning published abroad, with startling additions and dramatic embellishment. Those I have met appear to me, I must say, like good and gentle Christian women. They are singularly simple in dress, and modest in demeanor. What saddens me is their air of extreme quietude, retirement and repression. But for the children around them you would think some of them were women who had done with this world. I am told that the wives of even the highest dignitaries show little pride in their lords. It were perhaps difficult to feel much pride in the sixteenth part of a man, as men go. Even the first wife of a wealthy saint, betrays in her husband and household, they say, no exultant joy of possession. An investment in a Mormon heart and home must be rather uncertain stock for a woman. I am assured, though, that the second wife is seldom taken without the full consent of the first. Not only are the poor woman's faith and zeal appealed to, but her magnanimity toward her sister-woman out in the cold. It must be through great suffering that such heights of self-abnegation are reached. The crucifixion of the divine weakness of a loving woman's heart must be a severe process. But there is some sorry comfort in the thought that for these poor polygamous wives there is no wearing uncertainty, no feverish anxiety—that they are spared the bitterest pain of jealousy, the vague nightmare torture of suspicion, the grief and horror of the final discovery, the fierce sense of treachery and deception. They know the worst. Perhaps it is the "dead certainty" that gives them the peculiar cold, still look I have referred to. As to the Mormon men whom I have met, mostly leaders in the Church, and prominent, well-to-do-citizens, I must say that they look remarkably care-free and even jolly under the cross. Virgil, I believe, has somewhere the expression, "O three times and four times happy!" Well, that is the way they look.

Alice Cary's Love.

Mary Clemmer Ames publishes the story of "Alice Cary's Love," as confided to her by that lady for the purpose of being made public if false reports concerning it continued to circulate. The beloved object was not, as frequently stated, Rufus W. Griswold, though there was an intimacy with him, growing out of the aid he, as a literary man, rendered her when she first came to New York to live by her pen. She never liked him, though when he was broken down she hired a room and a nurse for him through his long and painful illness. Hence the report that she had nursed him herself.

The real story of her love is faintly shadowed forth as follows:—

"In the profoundest sense, Alice Cary never loved but once. The man whom she loved is still alive; yet gossip, with its keenest scent, has never found or named him. With all her fulness of affection, hers was an electric and solitary soul. He who by the very patent of his being was more to her than any other mortal could be might pass from her life, but no other could take his place. A proud and prosperous family brought all their pride and power to bear on a son to prevent his marrying a girl uneducated, rustic and poor.

"'I waited for one who never came back'" she said. "Yet I believed he would come till I read in a paper his marriage to another. *Can* you think what life would be—loving one, waiting for one who would *never* come!"

"He did come at last. I saw him. His wife had died. Alice was dying. The grey-haired man sat down beside the grey-haired woman. Life had dealt prosperously with him, as is wont with men. Suffering and death had taken all from her save the lustre of her wondrous eyes. From her wan and wasted face they shone upon him full of tenderness and youth. Thus they met with life behind them—they who parted plighted lovers when life was young. He was the man whom she forgave for her blighted and weary life, with a smile of parting as divine as ever lit the face of woman."

Cape Cod Mackerel Fishing.

A Cape Cod correspondent of the Boston *Watchman and Reflector* writes of Mackerel fishing as follows:—

The lines, of which each man manages two, are all thrown from the starboard side of the vessel, this being, perhaps, because the fisher-men of Galilee once met with remarkable success when they "cast the net on the right side of the ship." In regard to the time of fishing, we are at the mercy of the capricious mackerel themselves. Sometimes they come promptly "alongside" and remain there for several hours, while again we hear many times in a day the preparatory "heave to," but not followed by the more quickly spoken "fish, ho!" and the exciting drumming in the empty barrels of the newly-taken fish. But when they bite rapidly, the sport is lively enough, and each man has to look well to his lines. We three "greenies" stood side by side, and sometimes when the lively mackerel on our hooks would dart about like a weaver's shuttle, it would result in all six of our lines being drawn in by one of the party in a state of entanglement very trying to one's patience. This the "old salt" very appropriately denominates "quilting." One I drew in a fish and was about to strike him off into my barrel when I found that both my neighbors' lines were wound securely around the tail of the fish, which caused a strong tendency towards the next barrel. Between us both the poor mackerel had a hard time of it, for it was not until we cut off his tail that my friends' lines would give up their hold upon him. Such vexations the experienced fisher-man avoids.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.—A correspondent says of the value of insurance stock: When surprise is expressed that business men should have had so much invested in a single interest, it must be remembered that for years and years our fire insurance stocks have proved a most renumerative investment. In a recent law suit it became necessary to determine the present value of $265 of stock in one company, which was alleged to have been misappropriated in 1851, twenty years ago. A careful computation by the value of the stock, with all the dividends that have been paid to date at compound interest, showing the enormous accumulation of $44,000. And in the smaller companies equally astonishing results have been attained. Another company started in 1850 with a chartered capital of $200,000, only ten per cent paid up. Since then the whole capital has been made up by stock dividends and the handsome cash dividends paid on the shares, which were quoted at $140 before the fire.

STICKING TO ONE PLAN.—Farmers get discouraged sometimes by occasional gluts, low prices, and over-production. Every one must expect this; but it will generally be found true that those farmers who expect only fair profits, who aim to raise good crops, by taking good care of a fair supply of farm animals, and lay out a good plan and stick to it, year by year, through good or evil, will, in the long run, make the most money, over those who shift their crops with every tide of speculation. There is nothing so good as *hanging on to the last.*

The Los Angelos Affair.

A San Francisco paper gives the details of the Chinese riot at Los Angelos, as follows:

The tragedy arose from an ill-feeling of long standing between two rival Chinese companies. These parties had a difficulty with one another on the previous day, and an examination was held at one of the justice's courts. At night they resumed their quarrel and pistols were freely used; officers and citizens immediately rushed to the scene to separate and arrest the combatants. Some of the Chinese, however, turned upon their pursuers and fired their pistols at them, wounding one officer in the right shoulder, shooting a boy in the leg, and a citizen named Robert Thompson through the breast, from the effects of which he died within an hour and a half. They then sought refuge in their quarters. The block in which these Chinamen secreted themselves was surrounded by a mob, and none were permitted to leave.

Shortly after the blockade commenced one Chinaman attempted to escape; and with hatchet in hand, determined to cut his way through the human band encircling the Chinese strongheld. He was quickly captured, and the constables endeavored to carry him off to jail, but the announcement of the death of Thompson being made generally known at this juncture, the mob became infuriated, and several attempts were made to wrest the prisoner from the officers, while cries of "hang him" arose from all sides. When within about 209 yards of the jail, the crowd poured upon the officers and overpowered them, seized the Chinaman and marched him up Temple st., to the corner of New High st. Here the cross-beam of the sliding door of a corral offered a convenient gibbet. A rope was immediately procured, attached to the victim's neck, thrown over the cross-beam, and amid mad shouts of the mob he was hoisted up.

The mob, consisting mainly of native Californians, the dregs of society, returned at once to the scene, drunk with their fiendish work. It was not until 10 o'clock that any real attempt was made to storm the Chinese strongholds, who had barricaded their doors, there being no windows to these adobe houses. In the mean time several futile attempts to fire the block were made. At 10 o'clock an entry was made into one of these houses, and the inmates more dead than alive, were dragged out and hurried to the first hanging place at hand. Four were suspended from the sides of a wagon; six were hung from the awning of some dwelling on Los Angelos st., three in a bunch; one a mere boy eight or nine years old. All of these were fearfully mangled before reaching the place of execution. Ropes were placed around their necks immediately upon being captured, and some of them were strangled before being hanged. Sixteen Chinamen have thus far suffered. Two bodies, one a woman's have been found shot dead. One wounded Chinaman now lies in a precarious condition in the city jail. Thieves made good use of their opportunity, breaking open every trunk in the Chinese quarters, and taking everything of value. The officers of the law were powerless, and good citizens held aloof. The rabble ruled. Two or three dozen Chinamen took refuge in the city jail, where they now remain in custody. Hints of a repetition of the night's proceedings were thrown out the next morning, and the old Vigilance Committee has been reorganized, and will act should such occur. A Coroner's inquest was held over the body of Thompson the next morning, and in quests are now being held over the bodies of the Chinese. All of the dead were buried.

Negro-alley, the scene of the riot, is similar to your Chinatown, only the houses are one-story adobes without any windows. It is a perfect nest of thieves, prostitutes, and murderers, although fronting immediately on the chief business portion of the city. The city is now in the greatest state of excitement. Knots of men are congregated in every direction talking of the tragedy. It is reported that about forty of the Chinese belonging to the other company left town at the time of the disturbance. Only one of the parties who shot at the officers and citizens has been identified among the dead. The other guilty ones have escaped, while the rest of those hanged are supposed to be innocent.

Expense and Profits of Hotels.

The main outlay needed to start a first-class hotel in New York or any large city, is the cost of the building itself and its furniture. The actual running capital need not be large, and the establishment itself if it is sufficiently imposing will be its own advertiser. From $15,000 to $20,000 cash in hand would be sufficient for repairs and daily expenses, even in the largest hotels, as the business is all cash, and there are rarely any long outstanding accounts. A large capital, however, is required in the beginning. Every one knows the enormous cost of building lots on leading throughfares, while the building expenses are not much less expensive. Any one of the leading hotels, of New York such as the Astor, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, and Fifth Avenue are worth a million dollars, land and building inclusive as they stand, while it is reported that $300,000 was laid out on furnishing the latter alone. From these figures some idea may be gained of the amount needed to open a first-class hotel. The profits upon this capital when it is well employed are naturally very large. The annual earnings of the Fifth Avenue Hotel have been said have average $200,000 since it was opened, while the income of a number of other hotels have exceeded 20 per cent, upon the sum invested. Among our hotel proprietors will be found not a few men of great wealth, while the incomes of the whole body of those engaged in the business would probably reach a very high average.

THE NEXT COMET.—Enck's comet is now on its way towards the perihelion, which it will reach in January next. The comet has been telescopically visible for some time, but it is not an object of special interest to those whose vision is unaided by instruments. It has a very short period—only three years and a quarter. The least distance from the sun is 32,000,000 of miles, or about the average distance of Mercury. The greatest distance is 887,000,000 of miles, or more than four times that of the earth. This comet is principally of interest because its period of revolution has diminished to the extent of about three days in the past eighty years, a fact which is generally accepted as furnishing the best proof of the theory that the regions of space are filled by material "ether" capable of retarding the motion of the bodies composing the solar system. Of course this resisting medium would produce annual effect upon the comet of a few tons in weight, that would not be experienced by our earth in the course of thousands of ages. But the result, though long deferred, is none the less inevitable—earth, planets and comets will be eventually precipitated into the sun.

NEVER TOO LATE.—The Kennebec *Journal* contains the following incident: An old farmer in the vicinity of Augusta, about twenty years ago, after concluding a "trade" for a large bill of goods with an Augusta dealer in furniture, as he was about to drive off, hailed the furniture dealer with, "If yer will throw in a looking-glass, I will bring yer down a barrel of nice apples." The mirror was "thrown in," and this was, the last seen of the farmer until a few days since, when an aged farmer backed his apple cart "up to the sidewalk opposite the furniture store, now occupied by sons of the former owner, opened the door and shouted, "Here's yer apples." The surprise of the sons was great; but the father, who was present, remembered the circumstances of the trade, and heartily greeted his old acquaintance, who, after a lapse of twenty years, had not forgotten his promise.

QUELLING A RIOT.—A bread riot recently occured in a Persian town, the people clamoring about the Vizier, who, they supposed, withheld food from them. By way of appeasing the populace the Shah had the Vizier put in irons, tied to a donkey's tail and dragged bareheaded and barefooted through the bazaar; the head baker and several of his "hands" were roasted alive in their own ovens.

Progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., the financial agents of the Northern Pacific Railroad furnish to the public the following facts regarding the satisfactory progress of this great national work:

The track is now about completed across the State of Minnesota, 250 miles, the grade being wholly finished, and the track-layers approaching the Red River at the rate of three miles a day. Regular trains are running over the completed sections.

Last week contracts were let for the construction of the Dakato division, extending 200 miles westward, from the crossing of the Red River to the crossing of the Missouri, in central Dakota. This division is to be finished by the first day of July next, and 50 miles are to be graded before the beginning of winter. In the meantime, a section of 65 miles is under construction between the Columbia River and Puget Sound, in Washington Territory, where track-laying is rapidly progressing.

It will be remembered that the Northern Pacific Company last year purchased both the Main Line and Branch of the St. Paul & Pacific Road. Within the last three months, the Main Line has been completed, through a noble country, to the Red River at Breckenridge. Contracts were last week let for the continuation of the Branch, from its present terminus, at Watab, on the Mississippi River, 70 miles northward, to Brainerd, where it will join the trunk line of the Northern Pacific. Finally, contracts have been let for the construction of a branch road from St. Cloud (75 miles north of St. Paul) to Pembina, on the British border, a distance of 375 miles. This line is to be completed within fifteen months of the present time. It will drain the richest portions of the Red River Valley, open direct communication with the British settlements of Winnipeg and the rich Saskatchewan Basin. It will also serve as the south-eastern arm of the Northern Pacific Road, reaching to St. Paul and Minneapolis, and thus connecting with Chicago and the trunk lines of the East.

The completion of these contracts will give the Northern Pacific Company at the close of next year, 900 miles of road in the fertile and prosperous State of Minnesota; it will carry the trunk line of the great thoroughfare nearly one-third of its distance across the continent, and will bring to the Northern Pacific Road the large and profitable traffic of Montana, and the Government transportation of the upper Missouri.

It is anticipated that this business alone, without waiting for through trade, will meet the interest on the cost of the finished portion of the Road. The Hudson's Bay Company has already leased docks and warehouses at Duluth, preparatory to doing the whole of its immense business over the Northern Pacific line.

Settlers are occupying the lands along the route with surprising and gratifying rapidity.

About the 1st of January next nearly two million acres of the finest lands in Minnesota will be placed in market by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and the proceeds of their sale will be used to purchase and cancel the Company's 7-30 Bonds. The Company's land in Minnesota will much more than pay the cost of building the Minnesota Division of the Road, and their sale will be rapid—indeed, many thousand acres have already been sold to actual settlers, in advance of being offered. The Company's lands west of Minnesota, through Dakota, prove to be of superb character, and will speedily become into market.

Owing to the rigid economy and perfect integrity with which all departments of the enterprise are managed, and the great reduction of cost of material within the last few years, the cost of construction and equipment proves to be considerably less per mile than the original estimates. For example, locomotives that cost $18,000 each, when the Union and Pacific Roads were built, are now sold at $12,000; best American rails, which during the war sold at about $100 per ton, now cost the Northern Pacific Company only about $70 per ton; right of way, and stone and timber material, which are usually large items in the cost of a new road, are furnished to the Northern Pacific gratuitously from the Government domain. The bearing that this greatly diminished cost of construction must have on the value and security of the Company's 7-30 bonds, will be apparent to any one.

The money is being furnished for the early completion of the Northern Pacific Road by its now rapid sale of its First Mortgage 7-30 Bonds. Nearly $1,200,000 were taken by investors in the month of September, and at the present rate of increase of sales the Company will soon be enabled to reduce the rate of interest on the remainder of its loan. These bonds have established their character as a first-class security, good evidence of which is the fact that they are being largely taken as an investment by many of the Savings Banks of New England, and conservative monied institutions of other States. Since the success of the United States Five Per Cent. Loan, very many holders of Five-Twenties have taken advantage of the favorable opportunity to exchange their Government Bonds for Northern Pacifics, at a large profit. These exchanges are increasing in volume in all parts of the country.

Steadily, and with even greater rapidity than was anticipated by its projectors, this great thoroughfare is advancing across the continent, opening as it progresses the finest belt of undeveloped country in America. Every phase of the enterprise is in the most satisfactory condition, its complete success was long ago assured, and its early completion is now a certainty.

Matters in New York.

William M. Tweed, president of the Department of Public Works of New York City, has been arrested and compelled to give bail in the sum of $2,000,000, to answer charges of fraud, and to return to the city treasury, if the court so order, sums of money which it is alleged he has possessed himself of and converted to his own use. The complaint in the action was instituted by Attorney-General Champlain against Mr. Tweed. The complaint in this suit for restitution is also against Andrew J. Garvey, James H. Ingersoll, and Elbert A. Woodward, co-defendants. The subject-matter of the complaint includes a detailed account of the operations of Woodward as an indorser of certain warrants, and, according to allegations set forth, as an assistant to Mr. Tweed in carrying out the financial schemes of the latter. The charges against the other defendants are also made specifically, and in legal order. The arrest of Mr. Tweed was effected in a very quiet manner. It took place at the office of the Department of Public Works, and was made by Sheriff Brennan in person. Mr. Tweed gave bail—his sureties being Jay Gould, who justified in $1,000,000; Bernerd Kelly, Benjamin P. Fairchild, and Terence Farley, each in $300,000; and Hugh J. Hastings in $100,000. This suit against Mr. Tweed is in addition to a similar action already brought against him by Mr. O'Gorman, Corporation Counsel. The complaint above referred to contains important facts which are the result of the examination of a teller of the Broadway Bank in regard to Mr. Tweed's bank account. The Joint Committee of citizens of New York, to examine financial matters has ended its labors.

A BUSY PLACE.—Every carpenter or mason in Chicago can now earn from three to four dollars per day, every laborer two dollars, every half-grown boy one dollar, every woman capable of doing household work from two to three dollars per week and her board, either in the city or country. Clerks and persons unaccustomed to out-door labor, if they cannot find such employment as they have been accustomed to, must take such as is offered, or leave the city. Any man, single woman, or boy, able to work and unemployed at this time, is so from choice, and not from necessity.

AN item in a Kansas paper informs the public that "Mr.——of Missouri got to owning horses that didn't belong to him, and the next thing he knew he couldn't get his feet down to the ground. He strangled."

The Building Societies of England.

These societies have become to be an important feature in the labor reform movements there, and are closely identified with the improved industrial life of the kingdom. In spite of aristocratic opposition, a middle class is constituted thereby which will be the strength, perhaps the salvation of the nation. The value of the dwellings which, through these societies, have become the property of workingmen, is estimated at $1,000,000,000. A great many of these societies are called Bowkelt societies, from Dr. Bowkelt, who originated them. The fundamental principle is that, by a certain arrangement men uniting together can realize in the first instance the same amount of interest for their own saving that they are accustomed to pay for the use of other people's money; next, that they can practically obtain one-fourth more than that rate of interest, and next, that the rate of interest is compound interest. The result is, that while ordinary men, out of their savings can secure very little indeed, throughout their whole lifetime, if they are poor, yet if those small earnings accumulate at high rate of compound interest, it is sufficient absolutely to emancipate any of them, or all of them, from poverty. In Birmingham alone 13,000 houses belong to the workingmen through this agency, and there are streets more than a mile long whereon every house is the property of the working classes. The society does not build houses, but lends the money to a member to build. The streets are all drained, and every man is bound to drain into