Words.

If words could satisfy the heart,
The heart might find less care:
But words like summer clouds depart,
And leave but empty air.
The heart, a pilgrim on the earth,
Finds often when it needs,
That words are of as little worth
As just so many weeds.

A little said—and truly said—
Can deeper joy impart,
Than hosts of words that reach the head,
But never touch the heart:
The voice that wings its sunny way
A lonely home to cheer,
Has oft the fewest words to say,
But oh! those few—so dear!

Farm, Garden and Household.

GINGER COOKIES.—Two cups of sugar; two cups molasses; one cup of shortening; one cup of hot water; three teaspoonsful soda; ginger and nutmeg. Roll thin and cut into round cakes.

GRAHAM BREAD.—Two cups of sweet milk, two cups sour or buttermilk, one-half cup molasses, one teaspoon soda, with unbolted wheat meal to make a stiff batter. This can not be beaten for bread.

TIP TOP CAKE.—Three cups of flour, two of sugar, one of sweet milk, two eggs, one tablespoonful butter, one tablespoonful soda, one teaspoonful essence almond, and one-half teaspoonful cream tartar.

PROTECTION AGAINST MOTHS.—Flour of hops, one drachm; Scotch snuff, two ounces; gum camphor, one ounce; black pepper, one ounce; cedar sawdust, four ounces. Mix thoroughly, and strew, or put in papers, among the goods.

TO MEND CRACKS IN STOVES.—Take woodashes and salt, equal proportion in bulk of each, little less of salt; reduce to a soft paste with cold water, and fill cracks when the stove or range is cool. The cement will soon become perfectly hard.

SMOKY LAMPS.—Coal oil lamps that are subject to smoking may be improved by putting from two to three table-spoons of coarse salt in them. It will make the light more brilliant and clear, and keep the wick clean, besides the prevention of smoke.

TO PRESERVE CLOTHES PINS.—Clothes pins boiled a few moments and quickly dried, once or twice a month, become more flexible and durable. Clothes lines will last longer and keep in better order for wash-day service, if occasionally treated in the same way.

A CANDLE TO BURN ALL NIGHT.—When, as in case of sickness, a dull light is wished, or when matches are mislaid, put powdered salt on the candle till it reaches the black part of the wick. In this way a mild and steady light will be kept through the night by a small piece of candle.

TO CLEAN LOOKING-GLASSES.—Take a newspaper, fold it small, dip it in a basin of clean cold water. When thoroughly wet, squeeze, it out as you do a sponge; then rub it pretty hard all over the surface of the glass, taking care that it is not so wet as to run down in streams; in fact, the paper must only be completely moistened, or dampened, all through. Let it rest a few minutes, then go over the glass with a piece of fresh dry newspaper, till it looks clear and bright. The inside of windows may be cleaned in the same way; also spectacle-glasses, lamp-glasses, etc.

SWEET PORK.—It is beyond a doubt that cleanliness has much to do with the flavor of pork. The filthy state in which many fattening hogs are kept has a tendency not only to give a rank taste to the meat, but to render it positively unwholesome. A very common mode of penning hogs is in a rail pen, without protection from the weather. The consequence is that such pens are not fit to keep a living animal in; wet and filthy, cold and uncomfortable as they are, hogs will not take on fat, a great proportion of the food is wasted while they are kept in them, while the filth, a considerable amount of which the hogs will consume, must be detrimental to their health and to the health of those who eat their flesh.

PREPARATION FOR SOILING CATTLE.—The practice of soiling instead of pasturing cattle is becoming much more common than heretofore, and it will be necessary for those who contemplate commencing next season, to prepare in time. The profit in soiling lies chiefly in raising heavy crops of green fodder from small or comparatively small pieces of land. The soil must therefore be made rich and be well worked. Whatever portion of ground is laid out for this purpose should be well manured and plowed now; and early next month a portion of it to be sown with rye, for the first cutting. Another portion should be prepared for oats, to be sown as early as the ground will permit in the spring. The clover that is to be depended on as part of the supply should be top-dressed late in the season, and under no circumstances should it be pastured. In soiling successfully the secret is to have plenty of fodder always ready for succession, so that one supply may not run out before the next is ready for cutting. Calculation and early preparation are therefore absolutely necessary.

WASHING AND WORKING BUTTER.—A dairyman at Watertown, N. Y., writes as follows: When you first begin to work butter the particles of brine are exactly the size of grains of salt. Work it a little; how are they now? Two or three have gone into one. They are now the size of a wheat kernel; they will soon be the size of a buckshot. During the little working all the globules that have been brought to the surface have escaped. Let us see if you can put one of them back again? The question naturally suggests itself, why spend your time and strength to put salt into the butter and then work it out again, at the same time reducing the worth of your butter from five to ten cents per pound, and lessening the butter five pounds on the hundred. My plan of washing butter is probably new. I use a plain crank churn which goes by hand. The average time of churning is twenty minutes for large, and twelve for small churnings. I do not claim to make more or better butter from the same cream than with a dash-churn, but I do claim that I can do the work with one-half the time and labor. Much of this saving is caused by the convenience of washing, getting rid of the buttermilk water, and in working the butter. As soon as I discover that the butter begins to separate, I put in a quart of cold water to thin the milk, which will cause it to free itself more readily from the butter. I then churn until the particles are about the size of a large pea. I then draw off the milk and put in a gallon of water, churn and draw again, and sometimes put in one more washing. The common way is to churn until the butter is about one solid mass. But how is the water to take effect on the inside of these large lumps of butter? I should as soon think of washing the inside of a glass bottle by washing the outside. I think that in order to make the most and best butter in hot weather, it is particularly necessary to cool the milk immediately after milking. Milk in tin-pails; have a tub similar to a wash-tub for each pail; set the pails in tubs filled with cold water from a good spring or well; stir the milk every few minutes until the milk is about as cool as the water. If you can get the milk quite cold before setting, and set shallow in the pans, it is better not to let the pans stand in water while the cream is rising, as the cream will be all up before the milk becomes very thick. Skim as little milk as possible with the cream, as that is the great secret about quick churning.

SPECULATION IN CANCELLED POSTAGE STAMPS.—The Post Office Department is almost daily in receipt of letters from various parts of the country, making inquiry as to the truth of a current newspaper statement that the goverement will pay $300 to the collector of one million cancelled postage stamps. Of course this statement is utterly without foundation, and it was doubtless started by designing persons to induce the collection of quantities of defaced stamps, with the expectation of picking them up in large lots at trifling cost after collectors have ascertained the futility of the original expectation of selling them to the government.

News Summary.

A BEER barrel exploded and killed a boy in Boston the other day.

THREE men were killed by an accident on the Belvidere (Del.) Railroad.

THE cholera epidemic in the Baltic provinces of Prussia begins to abate.

BILIOUS fever is prevailing to an unprecedented extent along the upper Potomac.

THE Republican State ticket has been elected in California, together with two Congressmen.

THE total assessed valuation of real personal property in New York State is $2,052,837,898.

AN affair between Catholics and Protestants occurred at Portadown Ireland. No lives were lost.

THERE were 1,673 cases of foot and mouth disease in the County of Norfolk, England, last week.

THE Northwestern Women's Suffrage Convention is to meet in Indianopolis, November 15 and 16.

AT the close of the year 1870 there were nine hundred and eight agricultural societies in Prussia.

THERE are five farms at Stratham, N. H., which have never passed out of the original settlers' names.

GEN. ROSSEL has been sentenced to military degradation and death by the Versailles Court-martial.

THE workingmen of Maine have decided to run an independent ticket for Governor and County officers.

CHRISTIANA EDMUNDS, the Brighton (English) poisoner, has been committed on the charge of wilful murder.

THE boiler of a flour-mill at New Haven, Indiana, exploded, killing three persons, and injuring three others seriously.

A CONSPIRACY has been discovered in Toulon, the object of which was to burn the arsenal and allow the prisoners to escape.

THE death rate in Paris previous to the siege was 900 a week. During the the siege it ran up to 5,000, and now it is only 700.

THE State of Ohio has six hundred and five Presbyterian churches. Two-thirds of these belonged formerly to the old School branch.

A WABASH (Indiana) woman murdered her three children by cutting the throats of two, and beating out the brains of the third with a stone.

THE Internal Revenue Department is now issuing all denominations of the new adhesive stamps, and will exchange these for any of the old ones.

IN the struggle with the Commune of Paris, the French army lost 83 killed and 430 wounded officers, and 794 killed, 6,024 wounded, and 183 missing men.

ACCORDING to the report of the Budget Committee to the French Assembly the estimated cost of running the government for the fiscal year will be 4,296,000 francs.

THE last of the Lower California colonists arrived at San Francisco from Magdalena Bay. The number of colonists landed there was 325, of whom 50 have died from heat, thirst, and disease.

A SINGULAR epidemic has lately raged in Chicago. It is of the nature of bilious fever, is not fatal in its effect, lasting only four days, and has attacked a large number of the residents of that city.

THE total of the forces available for war purposes in Europe (taking the English disposable force at 470,779 men and 336 guns), is 5,164,300 men, 512,364 horses, 10,224 guns, and about 800 mitrailleuses.

THERE is considerable excitement among the Wisconsin hop growers. Fifty cents per pound have been offered for new hops, and twenty cents for last year's growth. The estimated crop is only 5,000 bales.

A LARGE party of Philadelphians who went on a steamboat excursion down the bay last week were mysteriously poisoned on the trip. No one is dead, but all are suffering. One physician had forty patients under his care.

THE reclaimed marsh lands in California are proving to be the best in the State, not only for the production of all kinds of market vegetables, but also for grain raising. From an acre of such ground a crop of wheat was recently harvested yielding 75 bushels.

THE steamer Leader, from Dantzic for Amsterdam port, has been lost at sea, and so far it is not ascertained that a single person has survived. The number of persons on board is not accurately known, but it is feared the loss of life is heavy. The officers and crew, all of whom must have perished, numbered about 25 men.

NEEDLE WORK.—A very ingenious method of peforming needle work—styled pentagraphic embroidery—has been invented by an English mechanic, and the affair is altogether a curious device. A number of jointed frames are employed, each carrying tambouring or sewing apparatus. They are so arranged and connected together that the needles they carry may be made to traverse in any direction over the surfaces of the fabrics to be embroidered, and that the movements of the several needles shall be simultaneous and similar. The needle-frames are also connected with a pentagraph having a tracing point capable of being led by the workman over the lines of a pattern which it is desired to copy, and when this is done the needles will each travel in and work along a path similar to that passed over by the tracing point. Thus each needle will produce embroidery resembling the pattern, though not necessarily of the same size; usually it is preferred that the pattern should be on a somewhat larger scale than the work that is accomplished by its means.

A SINGULAR STORY.—On the authority of two persons of veracity, a correspondent of the Albany *Journal* tells this: "They saw a wasp riding on a green worm one and a half inches long. How far he had ridden they did not know; but after they saw him, they watched him until he had ridden all of twenty-five feet. Occasionally the worm would stop, lie motionless as though he was dead, when the wasp, after a little while, would spur him up, and then the worm would go on. The wasp would keep the worm in as direct a course as he could. After a while the worm stopped, and the wasp dismounted and quickly ran and removed a little stone or piece of ground about two inches from where the worm lay, and then seizing the worm by the head drew it into the hole. Presently the wasp came out, put on the gravel top over the hole, covered the stone over, and seemed to be getting ready to fly, when they killed him, and then dug down about two inches and dug out the worm, which was dead.

A SINGULAR CASE.—One of those mysterious accidents that seem providential occurred during the siege of Strasbourg, and its details have just been made public. At the time the bombardment was at its height, a shell tore through one of the beautiful painted windows, flew across the nave of the Cathedral, and smashing in the organ pipes lodged in the organ itself. Had it burst, the destruction not only of the organ, but of a great part of the Cathedral must instantly have ensued. Strange to say—for these German messengers rarely failed to fulfill their errand—the shell remained embedded in the heart of the instrument without exploding. The missile has now been extracted, and is to be seen on the floor below, mounted on a marble pedestal which bears an inscription describing the date and occasion of the occurrence.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Ten passengers were killed and many injured by the railway collision near Seclin, in Northern France. The circumstances of the accident were remarkably like those on the Eastern Railroad of Massachusetts. An express train ran into the rear of another train, its engine was shattered, and the steam filled the shattered cars and scalded the passengers to death or disfigured.

Melting and Manufacture of Iron.

The London *Mechanics Magazine* gives an account of an invention recently perfected for the manufacture and melting of iron and steel. It is proposed to take petroleum and place it in an air-tight cistern, surrounded with a covering or jacket, into which is introduced boiling water by means of a coil of piping within the cistern and under the surface of the oil, to raise the oil to about 212° Fahrenheit. The top of the covering jacket is provided with a self-acting valve regulated to the desired pressure. Through an inlet pipe is passed a current of air over the surface of the oil, which becomes carburized. The carbonized air is conducted into a larger pipe entering the tuyere of the blast furnace or cupola employed in the manufacture or melting of the iron or steel, to form a common conduit into which all the gases and vapors supplied to the furnace or cupola at the tuyere are passed, and by which they are conducted to the furnace or cupola. The inlet and outlet pipes are each provided with a tap.

In a retort or close chamber exposed to heat is placed a compound of chloride of lime or bleaching powder, intimately mixed with about one-eighth its weight of dry crushed charcoal, coke, or other carbonaceous matter. This mixture evolves chlorine and carbonic oxide. A continuous current of air is passed over the materials in this retort, and is conducted into a larger pipe, which receives the carburized blast furnace or cupola.

Another retort contains a quantity of quicklime and nitrate of soda, which, by the aid of heat, envolves uncombined oxygen and nitrogen, nitrous acid and nitrous oxide gases. A current of air is also forced over these materials before it passes into the common circuit of the aforesaid gases and air. The residum or non-gaseous portion from these last named materials being treated with boiling water yields a solution of caustic soda mixed with lime. By subsidence these may be separated and utilized in any convenient manner.

The air charged with the vapor of petroleum oil, besides acting as a gaseous fuel, also acts powerfully as a reducing agent, and rapidly effects the reduction of the iron from the ore. The air charged with chlorine and carbonic oxide removes wholly or mainly any sulpher or phosphorus with which the ore or reduced iron may be contaminated, and the air charged with oxygen, nitrogen and nitrous acid and nitric oxide promotes combustion, and rapidly raises the materials to the temperature required. The air charged with vapor of petroleum may be used throughout the smelting processes, and the air charged with chlorine or chlorine and carbonic oxide, as well as the air charged with oxygen, nitrogen and nitrous acid and nitrous oxide, are employed only during part of the smelting and melting process.

Up in a Tree-Top

A lady balloonist who has been entertaining the people, a Miss Thurston, made an ascent at Watertown, N. Y., and got locked in a tree-top, being compelled to remain there all night. The story is told as follows:

As the balloon approached the earth the strong current of air would drive it over the woods, until, by throwing out ballast the balloonist would rise again and keep on her way. Three times she tried in this way to alight in a clearing in the woods. At the third trial, the current, which was quite strong, drove her back again over the forest, and the balloon refused to rise again, and settled itself in the top of a tall birch tree. Making the network as fast as best she could to a limb, and leaving a portion of the gas in the balloon to prevent injury to it by it settling down upon the limbs, Miss Thurston considered her prospects. It was at seven o'clock p.m. Not being acquainted with the locality, and fearing to investigate a strange country at night, in the midst of a forest, she resigned herself to her fate, and made preparations to "camp out." The basket hung partially on its side, so that she could not rest on the bottom of it, but upon its side, a very perilous position in which to be rocked to sleep. A light shawl and the canvas used to wrap the balloon was all the extra baggage she carried. Wrapping herself in these, she sat down to "pleasant dreams" of comfort and convenience at home. The cold awakened her during the night, as she became nearly chilled through. She awoke at 4:30 a.m., and took another survey. Below her she saw what she supposed to be bushes. Throwing out her canvas it would not reach. Then she tied a rope to the canvas and thought it would answer. Reaching the end of her rope, about thirty feet, she found the "bushes" to be birch trees twenty feet in height. She could not go back and dropped to the ground, and was considably injured.

Death in the Coal Mines.

The casualties in the mines of Schuylkill County for nine months of 1869 were 57 killed and 91 injured, or at the rate say of 72 killed for the year and 115 injured. This was an average of 67,800 tons for each death, and 42,400 for each person wounded. In 1870 the casualties in the three districts were as follows:

	Killed.	*Wound.*	*Widows.*	*Orphans.*
Schuylkill	112	223	72	232
Northumberland	14	35	7	26
Columbia	2	9	1	None.
Dauphin	1	2	1	2
	129	298	81	260

Of the injured, 28 subsequently died, making 157 deaths during the year. Nearly one-half of all these casualties occurred in August, September, and October, the three months of fresh work, following the resumption. The fall of Coal and Rock caused nearly one-fourth of the casualties, 94 in all, and explosions of Gas, of Powder, of Blasts, and boilers caused 146, or more than one-third. The deaths by fall of Coal were 38, by Explosions 19, by fall of Slopes 26. The loss of life and limb in 1870 was much in excess of that for the year previous, and is stated as follows, in figures representing the number of thousands of tons to each person killed or injured:

	Killed.	*Wound.*	*Widows.*	*Orphans.*
Schuylkill	35	16	55	16
Northumberland	91	35	190	47
Columbia	194	41	383	None.
Dauphin	568	284	548	284

In England, in 1869, the average of casualties was one death to 84,226 tons of coal raised. In the worst district the average was one to 45,969 tons.

RAINY SEASON.—During three months New York and the surrounding country were visited with an unusual amount of rain, making the season the wettest and most variable we have had for a long time. Prof. Draper, of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory, reports that during the month of June there were ten rainy days, nineteen in July, and thirteen in August, making an aggregate of forty-two rainy days for the three months. The actual time during which the rain fell in these months was nine days, two hours, and forty-five minutes, and the rain which fell amounted to 18.12 inches. This is certainly an extraordinary rainfall for this season of the year, and more than makes up in amount for the protracted spring drouth. As a set-off to this excessive moisture, Michigan and several of the Northwestern States are reported to be suffering from drouth.

THE CONDEMNED INDIANS.—You have already been informed, says a correspondent that the sentence of death passed on the Chiefs Satanta and Big Tree has been commuted to imprisonment for life. The commandant of the post, Fort Richardson, still has custody of the Indians, and, as the Sheriff of Sack County is suspended till a charge of embezzlement against him is disposed of, the commandant will not deliver them to the deputy, as that official is unable to show that he is duly qualified. The Indians will never reach the Penitentiary unless sent under military escort. The frontiersmen swear to kill them if taken by a civil guard, and will try to bushwhack them even with the military. Big Tree wants to be hung. Satanta has not expressed any wish.

SHAKERS.—The total number of Shakers in this country in 1858 was 2,750. It is said there are now but 1,800. In time they will all die out, unless the marriage rite is instituted.

New York City Affairs.

The hearing upon the motion to continue the injunction against the Comptroller and other city officials of New York, in the suit brought by John Foley was begun in the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Barnard. There was a large number of citizens present. Richard O'Gorman, Corporation Counsel, appeared for the Board of Supervisors, the Aldermen and Commonalty, and for Peter B. Sweeny; W. O. Bartlett, for William M. Tweed; J. Stirling Smith, for Mayor Hall, Ex-Judge Barrett and Mr. Strahan represented the plaintiff. After some preliminary discussion by counsel the answers of Mayor Hall and Comptroller Connolly, the affidavits of Deputy Comptroller Storrs and Charles E. Wilbour, and the record of the proceedings of the Board of Apportionment were read and a further hearing was asked. At this hearing vouchers showing how the city money had been spent were to be produced. These vouchers, it is claimed, were abstracted from the Comptroller's office at night and cannot be found.

In view of these circumstances, Mayor Hall sent the following letter to the Comptroller:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Sept. 11, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just been informed by the Superintendent of Police that last night the offices of the Finance Department were secretly invaded, and that, as a consequence thereof, valuable vouchers, evidences of payments and canceled warrants (together representing a large amount of discharged city liabilities), are alleged by some of your subordinates to have then disappeared.

The Superintendent and the Mayor immediately had full conversation regarding the means of investigating the untoward circumstances of the alleged burglary; and so as to punish the guilty, procure restitution of such papers as may have been taken, and protect the interests of the city.

Our constituents will have a right to hold you responsible, and in a measure withhold from the Finance Department desirable public confidence. It is impossible not to perceive that the city credit will suffer, and in a very critical period of municipal government.

With great personal reluctance I officially reach the conclusion that the exigency requires your retirement from the head of the Finance Department, in order that I may place there another gentleman who will be enabled thoroughly to investigate affairs, and restore public confidence.

I cannot suspend the Head of any Department, not even pending an investigation. I can only prefer charges to the Common Pleas, who alone can remove, after a considerable time for trial.

I am compelled to throw myself, therefore, as Mayor, in this sudden and unexpected emergency, upon your magnanimity, and ask under the circumstances for your resignation.

Yours, very truly,
A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.
Hon. R. B. Connolly, Controller.

Comptroller Connelly declined to resign. In his letter to the mayor he says: Would not my resignation at this particular time give the advocates of the partisan attacks upon the City Government just cause to believe me to plead guilty, not only to participation (at least passive) in the burglary, but as well to all the charges now made in the legal proceedings? So it seems to me. My official acts have been supervised and approved by your superior vigilance. So far as my administration is questioned, equal responsibility attaches to yourself. In your answer and affidavit, read in the pending litigation, you have adopted the gist of my official acts. You could not justify yourself without so doing. Consequently, I do not perceive why my resignation should be asked, or how, if tendered, it would have any just influence in appeasing public clamor. Confident, therefore, in the steadfast good opinion of friends, in the ultimate judgment to be rendered by the Courts, I cannot, consistently with self-respect, accord to your desire. I am unable to submit myself as a vicarious sacrifice to satisfy the hungry appetite of adversaries for a victim, or, at this juncture and under these peculiar circumstances, betray weakness of position or fear of rigid investigation by tendering my resignation.

Suggestions About the Baby.

As for the baby, whatever rudimentary arts he may develop, he does not show the slightest possible glimpse of the development of moral sense. His notions of sheep are simply inordinate. His times for awakening are the small hours, when all conscientious babies are asleep. He then displays a capacity for yelling, which otherwise could hardly be expected from so minute an insect. At other times he reclines, sucking his thumb in dim yearning after a pipe, or doubling his fist in lively anticipation of life's coming struggles. A baby is generally born looking extremely old. One almost begins to speculate whether the Platonic theory of reminiscence may not be true, and whether this alleged baby may not be some extremely old gentleman who has acted rather badly in another sphere of existence, and has another mundane chance given him. Babies look awfully old and wrinkled when they are born. Sometimes they look ninety; but I have seen them look as young as eight-and-forty. In a few days they throw off the old existence, and are fairly embarked upon this real sea of human life, where they will have rocks and shoals and quicksands enough before they can come into any sort of haven. Yet there is something maddening about a baby. Boswell is reported to have once said to Dr. Johnson: "Sir, what would you do if you were shut up in a tower with a baby?" I forget what the response was. "Sir, you are a fool," I suppose, or something equally laconic and straightforward. The suggestion is an awful one, probably an impossible one; but still the dread idea recurs, "What would a man do if he were shut up alone with a baby?"—*London Society.*

THE TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS IN PERSIA.—The accounts in the Levant *Herald* of the terrible sufferings of the people of Persia, which, though not unlike many of the similar stories published, shows that the days of famine have not yet passed away. The Persian army has been disbanded, business has stopped, and the people are camped in the mountains. No such terrible famine is recorded in history, and we fear it may continue for months. While contemplating these horrors it is pleasant to hear that the march of the cholera has been stayed. But this should cause no cessation of the sanitary measures in this country against the disease. The misfortunes of other countries ought to teach us the lesson of providence and prudence.

THE MORMON PROPHET.—Brigham Young, President of the Mormon Church Society, says a correspondent, is a fine-looking old gentleman, having not long since passed his seventieth year. He is a quiet, pleasant-faced, mild-eyed man, who counts on the steelyards about one hundred and ninety-five pounds net. He dresses plainly, as almost any man would with more than a hundred persons in his little or "Young" family. On the street he appears like a solid old Pennsylvania farmer, who has just sold five hundred firkins of good butter at three cents a pound above the market price, and feels able to do the same thing again, as he hastens homeward, enjoying his luck, and indulging in the satisfaction he will feel in telling the "old lady" of his good fortune.

Swiss churches are very peculiar. In them the men are separated from the women, and nearly all sit bolt upright on wooden benches without backs. People never cough during the sermon, but at its close there is an astonishing chorus of coughs.

A cheerful *savant* has discovered that mosquitoes are a providential guard against disease, upon the supposition that in summer the human system is peculiarly liable to fever, and the insects, by depleting the quantity of blood, get up a counter irritation.

THE New Jersey Republicans have nominated Cornelius Walsh for Governor.

Explosion of Union Torpedoes.

Most of our readers have seen the Union torpedoes, a little affair much resembling a small marble. It is known that these torpedoes are dangerous playthings, and many serious accidents have occurred from their use. In large cities their sale is prohibited by ordinance, nevertheless they are still kept and disposed of slyly. From these little "playthings" an accident has occurred in New York, by which three persons were killed and several severely injured. A truckman was unloading a quantity of torpedoes, when one of the boxes slipped from his grasp and fell to the ground. The contents exploded with a terrific report, and the contents of the truck were also exploded by the concussion, the report resembling that of a cannon. The entire block was at once enveloped in smoke and dust that completely obscured the view, and for a few moments effectually concealed all objects within it. When it had cleared away sufficiently, a scene of ruin was presented. The truck on which the torpedoes were had been blown and crushed into a splintered mass. Portions of it were blown entirely across the street, and not a single wheel was left entire. The force of the explosion seemed to be principally downward, and the vehicle was flattened to the earth.

The unfortunate owner of the truck was blown upon an adjoining awning and a street lamp, and hung suspended there, his head and shoulders projecting beyond the edge of the awning. He had scarcely a shred of clothing left upon him, and was shockingly mangled. His face and head were torn and cut in a most sickening manner; there were gashes and contusions visible on various parts of the body, and three compound fractures of the limbs. He was insensible, but alive, and breathing faintly. It was evident at a glance that he could not recover.

On the opposite side of the street lay the dead body of Henry Brown, aged 14, mangled in a shocking manner. Mary J. Burr, aged 10, was sitting in front of her parents' residence, nearly opposite the truck. So great was the force of the explosion that she was was lifted up and hurled against the side of the building, receiving severe but not dangerous injuries.

In all, three persons were instantly killed, and at least eight more seriously wounded. One man had his neck broken by being thrown down. The horses attached to the truck were cut and torn in a shocking manner. The jaw of one was fractured and a mass of flesh torn away. There were also cuts on various parts of his body and limbs. The other had a long cut in the side, exposing the entrails, and there was a hole in his hip large enough to thrust a man's hand into. They were killed to end their sufferings.

The explosive material of the torpedo is said to be nitro-glycerine mixed with some strong acid, probably either nitric or hydrochloric. This acid is poured out of cans constructed for the purpose, made of tin, and having long spouts like oil-cans. The filling is done principally by girls, whose labor is cheaper and manipulation more delicate than that of the men. Warnings of the danger of the work have not been unfrequent at this factory. A hammer thrown on one occasion, which fell upon a few loose torpedoes on the workingtable, caused them to explode, and the concussion immediately made every package lying near detonate also.

The Harper Murder.

A most brutal and cold-blooded murder was committed near Lexington, Ky. The old and feeble brother of John Harper, the owner of the horse Longfellow, was murdered in his bed, and his scarcely less infirm and aged sister was cut and hacked with a hatchet until there is no hope of her recovery. The two brothers, John and Jacob, and the sister, Elizabeth, have lived in the same house together since infancy. They are all between 75 and 80 years of age, and as none of them ever married or formed lasting friendships, or cultivated their less thrifty kinfolk in their youth, they have been consigned to a sort of social isolation in their old age, and clung tenderly and affectionately to each other for that reason. Their home is about four miles from Lexington. Here they have an estate of some fourteen or fifteen hundred acres of the richest land in Kentucky, enjoy the reputation of being worth over $800,000, and live in the plainest and most economical manner in an old weather-beaten house, that can not be said to be much more than a shelter. Here it was that the murder was committed. A bloody sight met the gaze of those who first discovered the murder. In one room lay the body of the old man, flung diagonally across the bed, besmeared with dark, coagulated blood, his head beaten to a jelly. His right hand was clenched, as if he had made a struggle for life, and one foot nearly touching the floor showed that he was trying to rise when he was flung back to die. The bed clothes were saturated with blood, and on the pillow that had hardly been pressed, was the crimson outlines of a hatchet. The sister was found by the terrified colored people lying straight in bed, covered with blood, and still bleeding from horrible wounds in the head. These wounds had evidently been made with the same instrument that had been used upon Mr. Jacob; but in his case, however, only the butt-end of the hatchet was used. On Miss Elizabeth's unprotected head the sharp edge of the hatchet descended several times. The old lady was cold and unconscious, but showed signs of remaining vitality. It was shown that robbery was the cause of the murder, and arrests have been made of the parties implicated.

Eight Hour Movement in New York.

The parade of the various Labor and Co-operative Associations of New York and neighboring cities, was an imposing demonstration, there being over 10,000 men in the ranks, embracing all of the Society organizations and Unions, white and colored, of the vicinity. The procession paraded various streets of the city, each association wearing its uniform, carrying its colors and being led by a band of music. At the City Hall the line was reviewed.

In the evening a meeting was held in the Cooper Union Hall, on the platform of which banners of the various unions were conspicuously placed, bearing such inscriptions as, "When peaceable efforts fail, then revolution." "Eight hours, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."

Mr. Quinn of the Stonecutters' Unions was the first speaker. He asked why 20,000 or 25,000 men had walked through the muddy streets of New York, and said it was because they were determined to show by a monster demonstration that they were indignant at the trampling down of the law—more especially in Albany, the seat of legislation. The law-makers had become the law-breakers. Most of those present had fled from a land of tyranny to find a despotism in the land of freedom, "a land where the fetters eat to the very bone."

Alexander Troup of the Printers' Union proposed to send a telegram to President Grant to demand the immediate enforcement of the "Eight-Hour" law, and to the District-Attorney of the County of Albany to demand the arrest and punishment of the Commissioners for building the new Capitol for ignoring that law. Mr. Powers, the President of the Stonecutters, declared that every man who marched in the procession was a hero. He was followed by Mr. Mathews of the Bricklayers' Union, and other speakers. Resolutions expressing the sentiment of the meeting with reference to the Eight-Hour law were also adopted. The meeting adjourned amid many congratulations on the success of the day, and avowed determination to fight out the question of workingmen's rights.

THE SWEDES IN MAINE.—The Swedish colony in Maine now numbers one thousand persons, who have brought from their fatherland over $30,000 in money. The crops are looking finely. Wheat will yield fully thirty bushels to the acre. The Swedes are perfectly contented, and occupy their time in clearing lands and opening roads.

The Saratoga Regatta.

The great four-oared race at Saratoga has created no little sensation. The first boat to pull up to the starting point was the Coaly Tyne of the Taylor-Winship crew. The men all wore white shirts except Sadler, who had on a brown Jersey. Everything about them seemed to justify the confidence that has been universally felt in them, and on their appearance sold better in the pools than at any time during the week. Two minutes later the Wards pulled out from under the grand stand, and came alongside the steamer to receive their final instructions. They were closely followed by the Biglin boys, whose brown backs had been tanned by many a long row in the hot sun. The Renforth, the Poughkeepsie, and the Pittsburgh men followed close behind, and took their stations in the following order: The Tyne crew were nearest the western shore of the lake; next to them, and about 150 feet distant were the Biglin crew; next the Taylor-Winship, the Dutchess County, the McKee, and the Wards. The judges were in a small boat a little in the rear, and the signal for starting was the firing of a pistol. The crews and boats thus ranged for the start may be thus briefly recapitulated:

The Ward Brothers, Cornwall, New York.—Henry Ward, stroke; Josh Ward, Ellis Ward, and Gilbert Ward, bow. Boat, Dunstan, built by Jewett, of Dunstan-on-Tyne; aggregate weight, 627 pounds.

Taylor-Winship, of England.—Thomas Winship, stroke; Robert Bagnall, Joseph H. Sadler, and James Taylor, bow. Boat, built by Jewett, of Dunstan-on-Tyne; colors, white and blue; aggregate weight 598 pounds.

The Renforth Crew, of England.—Robert Chambers, stroke; Henry Kelley, John Bright, and James Percy, bow. Boat, Queen Victoria, built by Jewett, of Dunstan-on-Tyne; colors, black and white; aggregate weight, 633 pounds.

The Coulter-Biglin Crew, New York and Pittsburgh.—Henry Coulter, stroke; John Biglin, Joseph Kaye, and Barney Biglin, bow. Boat, America, built by Elliott, of Greenpoint; colors, red, white and blue; aggregate weight, 633 pounds.

The Pittsburgh Crew.—William Scharff, stroke; Frederick Nunn, Nicholas Denmarsh, Conrad Minehart, bow. Paper boat, built by Waters, Balch & Co., of Troy, N. Y.; aggregate weight, 613 pounds.

Dutchess County Crew.—William Stevens, stroke; Charles Burger, Homer Woodin, and William Burger, bow; colors, all white; aggregate weight, 685 pounds.

A fairer start was never made. The Wards took the water magnificently, jumping away at 41 strokes, while the others hesitated a little, as though not quite ready.

At about a quarter of a mile from the start the boats stood in the following order: No. 1, Biglin, one length and a half ahead; No. 2, Taylor-Winship, one length ahead of the Tyne, which, in turn, was half a length ahead of the Wards. The Biglins were pulling a tremendous stroke of 44 to the minute, the Tynes 42, the Taylor-Winship 42, and the Wards 41. But the quick stroke of the New York boys could not last, and with a spurt, the Winship men, who had dropped to 39, increased their rate to 41 a mile from the start, while the Biglin boys dropped off to 39. The Tyne crew was then making good time at the rate of 38 strokes to the minute, while the Wards, who had taken the lead, pulled easily along at 39. Bright, of the Tyne, while doing his work well, showed his inferiority to the other members of his crew, and it was generally remarked that with the lamented Renforth, the champion Tynes would be a different opponent for our men. It was apparent, however, that the Wards had the race in their own hands, as they turned some seconds before any other boat, and started for home in splendid style, never pulling more than 38 or 39 strokes to the minute.

As the Ward came down the last half mile of the course, three or four lengths ahead of all competitors, and were recognized by the crowds gathered on the banks of the lake, one great shout went up from the multitude, and passing from one group to another, was repeated by the thousands at the south end. The Wards crossed the line in 24 minutes 40 seconds from the time of starting, and then with a stronger and faster stroke than they had pulled in any part of the race, they rowed around in front of the grand stand, where they were received with the most enthusiastic applause. The Tyne crew reached home three or four lengths behind the Wards, and the Biglin and Taylor-Winship boats were exactly together when their bows reached the line. The Englishmen thinking the race was done stopped pulling, while the New York boys gave one or two good strokes which put their stern across the line a little ahead of the others. The judges were unable to decide which was the winner, and it was left to the referee, John Morrisey, who announced it a dead heat, which must be rowed again at two o'clock.

It was then officially announced that the Wards had won the first prize of $2,000 in 24 minutes and 40 seconds; starting at 10:19, rounding the stake-boat at 10h. 30m. 40 sec., passing the home-stake at 10h. 43m. 20 sec. That the Tyne crew came in second, and won the prize of $1,250, and that the Biglin and Taylor-Winship crews came in third together. The starters and judges were P. F. Brady for the Americans, and John Adams for the Englishmen. The judges down the course were James Weill for the Americans, and Joseph Walton for the Englishmen. Referee, John Morrisey.

A Frightful Accident.

A terrible accident occurred at the crossing of the St. Louis and Vandalia Railroad and Collinsville plank road, two miles from East St. Louis. A party of picnickers, composed of sixteen grown people and several children, left the city in a large furniture wagon to spend the day in Illinois. When at the crossing of the railroad track at the point named, they were struck by the excursion train going to Highland. Three of the inmates of the wagon were killed outright, two mortally and four or five severely wounded.

At the point where the accident occurred there is a clear view of the railroad track for a mile to the west and some four miles to the east; but it appears that none of the party saw or heard the approaching train, although the engineer blew the whistle and rung the bell. This is accounted for by the fact that the wind was high and the whole party singing. The horses were the first to discover the danger, as they stepped from the track. They became frightened. One sprang forward, while the other hung back, and between them the wagon came to a dead halt. Just at this moment the engine struck. One horse was torn nearly to pieces. The wagon was broken to splinters. The train was stopped and all possible assistance rendered to the wounded. Vehicles were procured and the dead and injured carried to the city, and conveyed to their homes or to hospitals. No blame is attached to the railroad employes, as everything was done that could be to avert the disaster.

GENTLEMEN'S AUTUMN FASHIONS.—Striped suits complete in dark neat patterns is the leading style for morning wear. Coat, a double-breasted reefing jacket, buttoning three buttons, medium bold lapels, shaped easy to figure, and one inch longer than last season. Waistcoat, single-breasted without a collar, or the coat is made a single-breasted Newmarket, buttoned one or two buttons at option, well cut away in front, long in the waist, short skirt, good sized flaps on the hips, edges double-stitched, and striped buttons to match the goods. Waistcoat, double-breasted English meltons, in black blue and Oxford are taking the place somewhat of the diagonals so long worn, and there are some new styles of the basket, honeycomb and matted weaves in Diagonals, still fashionable.

A young fellow was arrested in Chicago recently, for insulting women on the street. His defence was that the current female fashions had driven him crazy. He was told to go.

Serious Defalcations.

There was intense excitement in Washington occasioned by the report, which subsequently appeared to be correct, that Col. Hodges, Paymaster of the Regular Army, was guilty of defalcation to the Government, extending back to 1864, amounting to a half a million of dollars. Stock speculations, gold gambling, and real estate transactions, in which he had been unfortunate, are given as the leading causes of the disaster. Col. Hodges was, conveyed, under strict guard, by order of General Sherman, to Fort McHenry, Baltimore, where he will be held until a court-martial can be organized for his tr