My Indian Love.

I love
A forest maiden; she is mine;
And on Sierra's slopes of pine,
The vines below, the snows above,
A solitary lodge is set
Within a fringe of watered firs;
And there my wigwam fires burn,
Fed by a round brown patient hand,
That small brown faithful hand of hers
That never rests till my return.
The yellow smoke is rising yet;
Tiptoe, and see it where you stand
Lift like a column from the land.

There are no sea-gems in her hair,
No jewels fret her dimpled hands,
And half her bronzen limbs are bare;
But round brown arms have golden bands,
Broad, rich, and by her cunning hands
Cut from the yellow virgin ore,
And she does not desire more,
I wear the beaded wampum belt
That she has wove—the sable pelt
That she has fringed red threads around;
And in the morn when men are not,
I wake the valley with the shot
That brings the brown deer to the ground.
And she beside the lodge at noon
Sings with the wind, while baby swings
In sea-shell cradle by the bough—
Sings low, so like the clover sings
With swarm of bees; I hear her now,
I see her sad face through the moon.
Such songs! would earth had more of such!
She has not much to say, and she
Lifts never voice to question me
In aught I do—and that is much.
I love her for her patient trust,
And my love's forty-fold return—
A value I have not to learn
As you—at least, as many must.

She is not over tall or fair;
Her breasts are curtained in her hair,
And sometimes, through the silken fringe,
I see her bosom's wealth, like wine,
Burst through in luscious ruddy tinge—
And all its wealth and worth are mine.
I know not that one drop of blood
Of prince or chief is in her veins;
I simply say that she is good,
And loves me with pure womanhood.
When that is said, why, what remains?

Joaquin Miller.

Farm, Garden and Household.

PICKLING RIPE TOMATOES.—To one gallon of ripe tomatoes, peeled, add two tablespoonfuls of mustard, two of black pepper, two of allspice, one of salt, one of cloves; all the seasoning must be ground, cover them with vinegar, and let them scald, but not boil, three or four hours.

CEMENT.—To make a good cement for crockery, take one pound of white shellac pulverized; two ounces of clean gum mastic; put these into a bottle, and then add one-half pound pure sulphuric ether. Let it stand half an hour, and then add half a gallon ninety per cent. alcohol, shake occasionally until it is dissolved. Heat the edges of the article to be mended and apply the cement with a pencil brush; hold the article firmly together till the cement cools.

A BROWN COFFEE.—To eight ounces of butter add one pound and a quarter of moist sugar, and a quarter of a pound of molasses; boil these ingredients together until they are sufficiently cooked. This may be tested by dropping a little of the liquid into cold water; if it harden quickly, the coffee is made. Butter some plates, pour the liquid into them, and before it cools, drop in a few drops of essence of lemon or any other flavoring that may be approved of.

PEAR MARMALADE.—To six pounds of small pears take four pounds of sugar; put the pears into a sauce-pan, with a little cold water; cover it and set it over the fire until the fruit is soft, then put them into cold water; pare, quarter and core them; put to them three teacups of water; set them over the fire; roll the sugar fine, mash the fruit fine, and smooth, put the sugar to it, stir it well together until it is thick like jelly, then put it in tumblers or jars, and when cold secure it as jelly.

BAKED BEANS—NORWICH.—Take small white beans, put to soak at six P. M., in a deep vessel; change the water late in the evening, and again next morning, and parboil for two hours, changing the water at the end of second hour. Then pour off nearly all the water; take raw pork scored on top; put the beans in a deep dish, the pork in the middle, sinking it so as to have it just level with the surface. Add a very little molasses, and bake as least six hours, raising the pork towards the last so that it may crisp on top.

CLEANING STRAW MATTING AND OIL-CLOTH.—It is said that straw matting may be kept new-looking and bright by washing it twice during the summer with a warm solution made by dissolving a pint of salt in half a paulful of soft water, the object of the salt being to prevent it from turning yellow. After washing, the matting should be quickly dried with a soft cloth. It is also said that by wiping oil-cloth all over, after being scrubbed and dried, with a cloth dipped in milk, the colors will come out clear and bright, and remain distinct throughout the year. This does not "track off" like oil used for the same purpose.

IMPROPER MULCHING.—We lately saw some trees that had been killed, we have no doubt, by excessive mulching. They had been planted in a lawn, and the cut grass had been gathered up and heaped around them. Grass newly cut will heat when gathered into heaps, and this heating will cause much evaporation from the soil, besides seriously affecting the roots which are near the surface. Thus, an exactly opposite effect to that produced by proper mulching is caused, and instead of an accession of moisture to the soil, the soil is rapidly deprived of what it already had, by the heat. Mulching should not be so extensive as to cause heating, but only sufficient to prevent evaporation from the soil and to retain moisture.—*Hearth and Home.*

SPOILING HORSES' FEET.—It is almost impossible to get a horse shod without having the frog cut away. All veterinary surgeons, all horsemen, all leading blacksmiths agree that the frog should not be pared—not a particle—not even trimmed. No matter how pliable and soft the frog is, cut it away smooth on all sides, and in two days it will be dry and hard as a chip. You might as well cut off all the leaves of trees and expect them to flourish as to pare away the frog and have a healthy foot. The rough spongy part of the frog is to the foot what leaves are to the tree—the lungs. Never have a red-hot shoe put upon the foot to burn it level. If you can find a blacksmith that is mechanic enough to level the foot without red-hot iron employ him. The burning process deadens the hoof and tends to contract it. If you do not think so, try the red-hot poker on your finger-nail, and see how it will affect the growth of that. There are many other important points in shoeing horses, but these two are of more importance than all the rest, level to the apprehension of men not skilled in horses, and the two most disregarded.

CLEANING SOLID MARBLE SLABS.—Much annoyance is frequently experienced by the soiling of marble tabletops or other marble objects, and a perfectly satisfactory method of removing such stains is still a desideratum. It is said that if slacked lime be mixed with a strong solution of soap into a pasty mass and spread over the spot in question, and allowed to remain for twenty-four to thirty hours, then carefully washed off with soap and water, and finally with pure water, the stain will be almost entirely removed, especially if the application be repeated once or twice. Another preparation consists in mixing an oxgall with a quarter of a pound of soap-boiler's lye, and an eigith of a pound of oil of turpentine, and adding enough pipe-clay earth to form a paste, which is then to be placed upon the marble for a time, and afterward scraped off; the application to be repeated until the marble is perfectly clean. It is quite possible that with all our endeavors a faint trace of the stains may by left; but it is said that this will be almost inappreciable. Should the spots be produced by oil, these are at first treated with petroleum for the purpose of softening the hardened oil, and the above-mentioned applications may be made subsequently. Ink spots may be removed by first washing with pure water, and then with a weak solution of oxalic acid. Subsequent polishing, however, will be necessary, as the lustre of the stone may became dimmed. This can be best secured by very finely powdered soft white marble, applied with a linen cloth first dipped in water and then into the powder. If the place be subsequently rubbed with a dry cloth the lustre will be restored.

News Summary.

A CONSPIRACY for the restoration of Napoleon has been discovered in Paris.

IT is announced from Madrid that 4,000 additional Spanish troops will be sent to Cuba.

THE Citizens' Committee make the debt of the City and County of New York $97,287,525.

ACCORDING to a cable report Newcastle upon Tyne is "inundated" with foreign workmen.

A DISPATCH from Calcutta announces, the wreck of a steamer on the coast of India and that 138 natives lost their lives.

THE French wheat crop will fall short of the average by 11,000,000 bushels; but the yield of barley and minor crops is abundant.

THE trial of Mrs. Wharton, charged with poisoning her family in Baltimore, has been postponed on account of the ill-health of the prisoner.

MANY Apaches have been killed and many ranches destroyed in Eastern Arizona by the Third Cavalry, under the commany of Captain Henry.

NOVEMBER first the interest on the five-twenty loans series of 1862, March and June 1864 and 1865, falls due, the payment of which will take over $21,000,000 in gold.

MCLAUGHLIN, Inspector of Customs, was murdered and his body found near San Antonio, Texas. He was murdered for causing the seizure of 200 mules, smuggled from Mexico.

A TREATY facilitating the movement of emigrants from Great Britain to the United States has been completed and approved of in London, and has been transmitted to Washington.

THE deduction on mutilated and worn notes sent to the Treasury Department for redemption amount to the present date to $220,484.70. This is a clear gain to the Treasury and a tax on circulation.

THE disarmament of the rebels in Algeria meets with obstacles. The tribes surrender all their bad arms, but keep the good ones. The French soldiery have burnt several more villages belonging to tribes which still hold out.

WHEN near the Manitous the schooner Hurd sprung a leak, and founded off the South Manitou Island, going down in deep water. The only person saved was Capt. Harrison, who drifted ashore in an exhausted condition. The captain's wife and nine of the crew were lost.

MR. OLDER'S circus was seriously damaged, and forty-one horses were destroyed by fire at Reedsburg. Nineteen of the horses were literally roasted to death, and others had their eyes burned out and were skinned by the flames. The fire was caused by the dropping of a torch upon the straw, three feet deep, in the tent where the horses slept.

THE Chillicothe (Ohio) *Register* contains a "notice to the wives of intemperate men," asking them to leave the names of their husbands with the Secretary of the Liquor Dealers' Association, and promising that no liquor shall be sold to those so reported. The dealers take this method to protect themselves from prosecution under the State law giving damages to the wives of men who buy liquor.

The Blue Fish as a Fighter.

Colonel Thorpe writes in *Appleton's Journal:* The "old inhabitants" of the Jersey coast take great pride in their locality, which is often illustrated in very characteristic ways. It was at one of these country-store gatherings that a learned cockney from New York attempted a general lecture on the voracity of animals of the feline species, more especially of the tiger-kind. A representative of Barnegat beach, who was present listened a while with unconcealed impatience, and finally broke forth after the following fashion:

"Ther's no use to talk to me about them tigers for fighting and biting; they ain't anything that may be compared to a well-grown blue-fish. He's an animal, if he hasn't got claws, that can whip anything of his size and something over. In fact, a regular blue-fish is a natural enemy of every fish not superior to him in size, and goes about, as Satan does in Scripture, seeking whom he may devour. Nothing swallowable comes amiss to him. He gorges himself with bits of sea-weed and junk-bottles, and then gobbles up clam-shells and gravel-stones to aid his digestion. The tiger is nothing to a blue-fish, in t'aring things to pieces. Why, a shoal of moss-bunkers or porgies disporting in the sea, will be cut to shreds in no time by a dozen blue-fish. He's clipper-built, he is; and, when doing his work, will spring at his fodder, dash around it like a mad cat, and, in a few seconds, kill, waste and devour more than his own weight, driving every living thing from the vicinity but the tautog—that black rascal having sense enough to hide away in sand-holes and under the rocks until the yarthquake is over. And when the blue-fish has got a surfeit, and you would suppose you couldn't drive a point of a knife into his body with a hammer, he will dash at a bone bait, seize it, and when you haul him up, he will give you a few nabs at your hands and legs, just to let you know that his appetite is insatiable even in death. Talk about tigers! what are they for fighting and eating, to a clipper-built blue-fish?"

The Great Strike of 1872.

A meeting of the workingmen of New York was held a few evenings since for permanent organization. At this meeting it was stated that a great strike similar to the one in England and Germany, would take place early next spring throughout the whole of the United States and Canada, and that a proper finance committee be appointed in order that it might not break for want of funds. Much discussion followed on this announcement, many being of opinion that the workings of the strike committee be carried on at night in secrecy in order to take the "bosses" by storm, while others thought that the utmost publicity, should be given to the affair, and that notice should be given the "bosses," in the same manner that it is in England, and that if the dealings between master and man were on a more honorable footing, both parties would be benefitted thereby. It was urged again, on the other side, that if the "bosses" had notice of this intended strike they would provide labor from the market on the other side of the Atlantic. A motion was adopted to have the grand working man's demonstration in early spring without fail, and arrangements were made for securing money to carry out the strike.

A DESPERATE FIGHT.—Sheriff Hightower and a posse of Morro, Cal., police had a desperate fight with five of the escaped prisoners from Carson, Nevada, in Long Valley. The Sheriff's party opened fire on the convicts, who returned it with deadly effect. R. J. Morrison, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s agent at Benton, one of the Sheriff's party, and one Indian, were killed outright; another man was shot through the hand. The Sheriff's party also lost seven horses, four of which fell into the hands of the convicts, and three were killed. Only three of the convicts were seen to leave the field. It is thought that the other two were killed, although their bodies could not be found. The Sheriff and party immediately started in pursuit of the three who escaped. The Pony-express rider who was supposed to be with these convicts was not seen.

RELIEF.—A discussion has been started in the mining regions of Pennsylvania looking to the creation of a permanent fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of men killed in the mines. The plan suggested is the passage of an act by the Legislature of the State that will make it legal for the mine operators to retain monthly a certain proportionate sum from the earnings of the men, to be turned over to a general fund. The operator also is to be required to pay a certain amount—from $300 to $500—to the fund every time a death occurs in his colliery. This would at least have the effect of making the proprietors a little more careful of the lives of their employees.

Fall and Winter Fashions.

The openings for the fall and winter fashions have taken place. We note as follows:

The newest shape in bonnets or hats, or both, is high-crowned and helmet-shaped, a military-looking affair, with a small brim, which sits on the head like a soldier's casque.

Velvet is always the most fashionable material for winter hats and bonnets in this country, but we notice a distinct effort to restore the black beaver, which was fashionable thirty years ago. Round hats and cottage bonnets of English manufacture are offered of this description, the most distinguished trimmed with black ostrich feathers and black gros grain ribbon. Colors do not accord with black beaver.

Black velvet bonnets will hardly be as general this season as they have been for the past several years. The deepest shades of garnet, cypress green, Vandyck brown, cameo, prune, and wine color are admirable in velvet, and when relieved by the lighter shades of the same color in soft, satin-finished gros grain, make a picture which is a study.

Irish poplins are a shade lower in price, and most beautiful in color and quality. Of late years the example of the royal family has made them as fashionable in England as they have always been in France and America. They make handsome dinner dresses, but are particularly well adapted for stylish visiting costumes, trimmed with velvet a shade darker, and knotted or bullion fringe the color of the poplin.

Velvet will be the material for rich suits and cloaks trimmed with fur or with new silk and jet passementeries and fringe; but it is too early as yet to speak with confidence of exclusive winter modes. Genuine French cashmere is in great demand for fall costumes, but very scarce; in colors it is hardly to be found at all. Fine merino, drap d'ete, the best quality of all-wool empress cloth are trimmed with soutached fringe and large brandebourge buttons with tassels, instead of the velvet and guipure lace of last year. A new combination in two colors only has been made in Scotch plaids, which proves very effective. It is shaded in blue and black, green and black, brown and black, and is really distinguished in white and black. The latter can only be trimmed with black velvet distinctively.

The warm new jackets of the season are of velvet trimmed with fur, and of fur (sealskin) cut and slashed into fanciful shapes and mounted with fur of a different kind, black marten, or what has been improperly called "Alaska sable." Fancy jackets are so plentiful that it seems a pity to cut up sealskin, which has a character of its own, into a member of this numerous and uncertain family.

Long, flat boas, with muff of the usual size and style, are the fashionable, in fact the sole, designs of the season, excepting the novelties in fur jackets. The prospect for great activity in furs is most favorable, the prices being considerably reduced and a long, cold winter threatened. Black marten has quite distanced mink as a popular fur, although the beauty of the dark mink stripe must always give it a certain *prestige.* Ermine has recovered much of its former vogue, and is in demand for ceremonies, visiting, theatre and concert purposes. Very choice sets of dark marten and real ermine, also can be bought for forty dollars each, so that a lady can be perfectly provided with furs for eighty dollars.

Kid gloves are imported in different shades to match all the new tints and colors. They are a trifle lower in price, and a shade deeper in tone for evening wear than last year. Black gloves, slightly embroidered with the color of the dress, are considered distinguished this year for the promenade, unless the robe is light colored, such as camee, pearl or ash gray, and then the glove should match in color and show a delicate embroidery in black

That's What's the Matter.

When Conde was about to pass through Berne he was met at the gate by the civil authorities. After a glowing outburst of compliment, the Mayor added: "To show our joy, we wished to greet you with the reports of a numerous artillery. We have not been able to fire the cannon, however, for eighteen reasons. In the first place, we have none; in the second"——"My good friend," interrupted the Prince, "your first reason is so excellent, we will excuse the other seventeen." A ludicrous counterpart to this story occurred the other day in Peru. A Russian war-steamer arriving at Callao saluted the Peruvian fleet, which was anchored in the bay. To the chagrin of the Russian commander, the compliment was received in silence. After waiting for some time to see if the omission would be repaired, he demanded an explanation. This promptly came in the statement that "the Peruvian Navy had been disarmed by order of the President." In a word, there was not a gun left aboard the fleet. The object of the President in thus stripping the ships of their armament was not set forth. Manifestly, however, although such a consummation might be agreeable to the Peace Society, or to an invading enemy, its present consequences must have been rather mortifying to the Peruvians themselves.

HOW LAND IS MADE IN HOLLAND.—As the current nears the sea it slacks its speed, and the suspended matter falls to the bottom. In time this raised the river bed and caused the soil-laden water to spread laterally on both sides. In this way a true delta of vast extent was in time created. By taking advantage of a low stage of the water the river was shut in by dykes on either side. History is silent as to when or how this was first done. For over five hundred years the present dykes are known to have been in existence. This shutting the river in caused it to deposit its sediment in a narrow channel that in time lifted the river to a higher level. The old Dutchmen of those days raised higher the banks of their dykes to keep pace with the water. The result is the river flows not in a channel cut through the soil, but in a canal raise above the general surface of the country. For agriculture this has resulted in an enormous acreage of new land. The marshy bogs through which the sluggish stream wandered have become the sites of some of the best farms in the world.

WHAT TO DO WITH THEM.—Apropos of the question, What will be done with influential persons who are responsible for explosions and other avoidable disasters? it may be well to notice the rigor with which the British Board of Admiralty has dealt with those to whom was attributed the responsibility for the loss of the Agincourt. The board has revised the light sentence of the court-martial, has compelled Vice-Admiral Wellesley to strike his flag, while Rear-Admiral Wilmot is superseded from his command, as also are Captain Beamish and Knight. Staff-Commander Kiddle, to whom primarily the disaster of the grounding of the Agincourt was due, is placed on half-pay, and censure and punishment have been meted out with no sparing hand. The effect of this action cannot be but salutary.

HORSES.—It is said that there are 11,081,000 horses in the United States. Illinois has 1,340,320 tamed and untamed steeds, the largest number owned in any State, while Ohio follows very close with 1,200,000. Pennsylvania claims 902,300 animals of the equine race, among which are a great number of powerful draught horses, which are hardly surpassed for size and working qualities by the famous breeds of Belgium. New York has 703,-120 of the useful creatures, while Indiana, Kentucky, Texas, Missouri, and Virginia have within their borders in round numbers 890,000, 659,003, 600,000, 520,-000, and 430,000 respectively. The returns from other States vary all the way from 9,000 to 300,000 for each.

LAND AND WATER.—The sheet of water which conceals the greater part of the solid earth is considerable compared with the dry land, but is very small if compared with the entire mass of our planet. If we divide the globe into 1,-786 equal parts by weight, and take one of these, we will have the total weight of the water of the ocean.

The Figures of Thievery.

Receivers of stolen goods of all classes do a large business in New York; but it is impossible to say what is the value of the property which annually passes through their hands. In the last report of the Police Commissioners it is stated that during the year of 1870 the amount of property lost was $1,151,325 50, of which $919,004 98 was recovered, leaving a total loss of $222,320 52. I have had occasion to show in prior articles that the statistical system of the Commissioners is extremely faulty, and especially that it does not present a true exhibit of the amount of property annually passing into the hands of thieves; but these figures are of more value in estimating the business of fences. Although a compilation is made together of property both lost and stolen, the figures represent the latter chiefly, and it is certain that of this nearly all, both of that recovered and that which is represented as a total loss, passed through the hands of the fences. It is equally certain that it is only a small part of the plunder which was devoured by those beasts of prey. I very much doubt the accuracy of the Police figures for 1870, as in 1868 the amount of property lost by the same showing was $4,755,077 83, and the decrease to less than one-quarter that amount last year is unnatural, even admitting that crime is decreasing in the city when the reverse is the truth. I claim that the reports of the Commissioners for a number of years, with other facts in the exhibit for 1870, show that the property stolen in that year was at least thrice that reported as lost, and that from all sources the fences of New York do a business of five million dollars per annum in the real value of the goods handled. Of course the amount of money changing hands is much less than this, for no fence was ever induced to pay more than half price for stolen property; and every one who buys from him insists on having at least a third of the market rate as a margin for the extra risks incurred.—*Exchange.*

A Chinese Theatre.

The San Francisco correspondent of the Chicago *Times* describes a visit to the Chinese theatre:

The pit was full, the second tier crammed, and every seat in the house occupied. Opposite us sat a dozen more Chinese women, who were cut off from the rest of the audience by a board partition. The orchestra consisted of one fellow who was smoking a long pipe, and who was sawing furiously at a sort of fiddle with one string, of another industrious youth who hammered away with an immense pair of cymbals, and a third who let himself out by whanging savagely at a suspended gong. There did not seem to be so much music about it as there was noise. It may have been an accompaniment, but I could not perceive it. It drowned the words of the actors, and set my tympana to shuddering with a mortal terror.

A Chinese play is peculiar. It run: for two or three hundred years, and a little of it is given each night. When one actor dies, his place is taken by another, and the play goes on. Few Chinamen have ever seen the beginning and end of the same play. The one I saw had been going on for one hundred and sixty-four years and some months in China, and for eleven years and eight months, has been in progress in this city, and they haven't got through only a part of the second act.

The part we saw was peculiar, if nothing else. Ah Young kept up a running interpretation, of which, owing to the war of the orchestra, I did not hear a single word. The supes stood around among the orchestra with their hats on, and took off or put on the furniture as was necessary. The actors all came in at a door to the right of the "music," and went out through a door at the left. There was no dropping of curtains, no shifting of scenes. A couple or three actors would come in, jabber a moment, and then pass out.

WATER IN THE DESERT.—Under the sand of the great desert there is a liquid bed which the inhabitants of the borders of the Sahara have long been in the habit of reaching by means of wells. With rude instruments they penetrate the successive layers of sand, gravel, and clay, till they come to a schistose or slaty stratum at a depth of one or two hundred fathoms. This last covers the precious fluid, and in penetrating it the indefatigable workmen are often overwhelmed by the sudden ascent of the water in great quantity. Sometimes these wells are completed under a column of a hundred or more feet of water of infiltration which it is impossible to keep out. The Arabs dive to the bottom, remaining not more than four or five minutes, and bring to the surface, as the result of each trial, only a few pounds of sand. It is evident that often many years are needed for the completion of these wells, under such circumstances. The French have come to the relief of these unfortunate inhabitants, and have sunk Artesian wells in various parts of the desert, some of which furnish more water than the famous well of Grenelle.

CONTENTMENT.—Content is the gift of Heaven and not the certain effect of anything upon the earth and it is as easy for Providence to convey it without wealth as with it; it being the undeniable prerogative of the first cause, that whatsoever it does by the mediation of second causes, it can do immediately by itself without them. The heavens can and do every day derive water and refreshment from the earth without either pipes or conduits: though the weakness of human industry is forced to fly to these little assistances to compass the same effects. Happiness and comfort stream immediately from God Himself, as light issues from the sun, and sometimes looks and darts itself into the meanest corners, while it forbears to visit the largest and noblest rooms. Every man is happy or miserable, as the temper of his mind places him either directly under or beside the influences of the Divine nature, which enlighten and enliven the disposed mind with secret ineffable joys, and so as the vicious or unprepared mind is wholly unacquainted with.

HOW TO ACQUIRE A GOOD MEMORY.—As a general thing, we read too much, and think about what we read too little; the consequence is, that most of the people we meet know something in a superficial way about almost everything, and very little in a thorough way about anything. Not a tenth part of what is read is remembered for a month after the book, magazine or newspaper is laid aside. Daniel Webster, who had a rich store of information on almost every subject of general interest, on being asked how it was that he could remember so accurately, replied, that it had been his habit for years to reflect for a short time on what he read, and so fix all the facts and ideas worth remembering in his mind. Any one who does this will be surprised to find how retentive his memory will become, and how long after reading a book, or interesting article, the best portions thereof will remain.

THE PENALTY.—One Sunday evening, a Chinaman named Ah Wah was stabbed and almost instantly killed, by one of his countrymen named Ah Chew, in the basement of the Barron House, San Francisco. It appears that Wah kept an opium shop in the cellar described, when Chew came in and sat upon the floor and commenced to smoke a Chinese pipe. Every now and then he would deposit the ashes from the pipe upon the head of a small Josh under a table, which greatly aggravated Wah, who ordered him to leave. Wah then attempted to put him out, when the lights were put out, an l while darkness prevailed Chew stabbed Wah in the left breast, four and one-half inches below the nipple. The wounded man died in a few minutes.

LOST.—James Neely, living near Ripley, Ohio, died recently, leaving a fortune in money supposed to amount to $15,000; but as no one knows where the old gentleman kept his treasure, the heirs are left the task of hunting it up. They have gone to work vigorously with pick and shovel, and have dug the farm on which Neely lived from centre to circumference. On his death-bed Neely refused to tell his children where he had secreted the money.

An Island on Fire.

The sources of volcanic eruptions in Hawaii are two. First, the crater of Ki-lau-e-a, situated upon the eastern slope of this mountain, and about midway between its summit and the sea. It is a vast pit, nine miles in circumference, sunk in the flank of the mountain, and varying in depth, in different years, from a thousand to fifteen hundred feet, according as the sea of molten lava beneath its floor is at high tide or at ebb. For years this floor will be slowly raised by the accumulating lavas below; and when their lateral pressure becomes at last too great to be resisted, the molten torrent, rending its way with irresistible force through rock and earth, and shaking the whole island with the throes of its progress, finally breaks to the surface, five, ten, or twenty miles from the crater. The river of fire leaps from the ground, a mighty fountain that sometimes plays a thousand feet high, with a jet that is several hundred feet in diameter, and pours down the flank of the mountain toward the sea. This it often reaches, enlarging the area of the island by pushing out new capes and promontories of lava into the water. The lava thus ejected may remain, in many places, warm and smoking for months after the eruption has ceased; yet I have seen spots where the natives, pulverizing the cooled lava, and mixing with it a few dead leaves before planting in it, had obtained good crops of sweet potatoes from what a year before was a torrent of liquid fire. Nature thus renews the soil—furnishing a bran-new article at each eruption, white-hot from her chemical labratories in the center of the earth.

With each eruption "the bottom is knocked out," so to speak, of the great crater of Ki-lau-e-a. The flood of molten lava upon which it rests is rapidly drained away, and the vast floor of indurated lavas, an area of six square miles at the bottom of the pit, goes crashing still further downward, three, four, five hundred feet toward the central fires; as when the water—to compare great things with small—is let off from a frozen mill-pond, and the ice settles down upon the bottom. The mountain-wall is probably not entirely solid and compact, as the lavas are extremely fluid, and in running off honeycomb its structure, leaving numerous caverns behind them, through which subsequent eruptions force their way. Yet the pressure required for the lava to rend the mountain-wall is estimated at not less than five hundred pounds to the square inch, or a million pounds for a stream two feet deep and seven feet broad. When the breadth of the lava stream is measured by miles instead of feet, force enough is exerted to shake the island to its very foundations.

The grand eruptions of the Ki-lau-e-a occur, with some approach of regularity, at intervals of about eight years. But the volcano does not, like Vesuvius, Etna, or Stromboli, confine its activity to special occasions. The fire rages continually in the southern end of the great crater, where a lake of melted lava tosses its red surges and pours forth its sulphurous vapors without ceasing. This lake, the "Hale Mau-mau," or "House of Everlasting Fire" of the old heathen mythology, may be safely approached by the traveler at almost any time.

The appearance of this lake varies greatly, however, at different times. Sometimes the lava is so far sunken below its banks that the travel cannot reach it, and comes away quite disappointed with what he has seen. Again, in times of great activity, the fiery sea may overflow upon the bottom of the crater, or force itself up through numerous cracks and chasms in the floor of indurated lavas. I was once in the bottom of Ki-lau-e-a when the lava, boiling up from below, overflowed its banks in a manner so uniform and measured so as congeal around the edges of the great lake, and build for itself a barrier around the fearful cauldron of fire. The lava, thus walled in, gradually rose many feet above the level where I with others stood, at first quite unconscious of the terrific process that was going on so near us. The fiery waves, lapping over the margin, congealed where they fell, and thus builded up, little by little, their inclosing wall. The surface of this sea of fire was elevated about thirty feet above the level of the bottom of the crater; it was a boiling mass of fluid lavas, half a mile in diameter, that surged and thundered and sent down a threatening roar.—Splashes of liqud fire, hurled over the margin of its confining barrier, fell among our company. Warned by this danger, we withdrew to a short distance, and awaited the breaking forth of the imprisoned fire. We had hardly gained our new point of observation before the lava wall gave way in two places with a thundering crash and roar, and from each of the rents thus made a torrent of liquid fire poured over a cliff fifty feet high, into the rough channel of a former flow. Roaring, glowing, smoking, and wreathed in bluish flames, it ground along the lava channel with a peculiar dull thunder, that was caused by the ponderous weight of the molten mass. It lapped up huge rocks and bore them away upon its surface; I could see them oscillate sluggishly upon the red river, and finally melt and sink into it like so much wax. The power and splendor of this sudden display, the fierce sweep of the mighty torrent, the strange process that had heaped up the flood of lava to disgorge it with such resistless power, all made a spectacle never to be forgotten by any of the party who witnessed it.—*Dr. T. M. Coan, in Scribner's for October.*

Punishment of the Wheel.

The punishment of the wheel, which was suppressed in 1790, was one of the most frightful that can be imagined. The criminal was extended on a St. Andrew's cross. There were on it eight niches cut, one below each arm between the elbow and wrist; another between each elbow and the shoulder; one under each thigh, and one under each leg. The executioner, armed with a heavy triangular bar of iron, gave a violent blow on each of these eight places, and of course broke the bone; and a ninth on the pit of the stomach. The mangled victim was now lifted from the cross and stretched on a small wheel, placed vertically at one of the ends of the cross, his back on the upper part of the wheel, his head and feet hanging down. The sentence provided that he was to remain there as long as it pleased God to prolong his life. Many lingered there five or six hours, some longer. A son of a jeweller in the Place de la Dauphine, who had murdered his father, was only relieved by death at the end of twenty-four hours. These unhappy wretches, often uttering horrible blasphemies, always tormented by a continual thirst, incessantly called for something to drink. A priest never left their sides during the excruciating agony, but incessantly put water to their parched lips, wiped the sweat from their burning brows, and pointed to a merciful God above the scaffold, extending his arms to receive him. This holy duty was always discharged by a doctor of the Sorbonne.

NEW YORK IN THE CENSUS.—Some very curious statistical facts are evolved from the thorough analytical investigation to which the census returns are being subjected. For instance, the total population of the State of New York, as has already been stated, is 4,382,759, while the total number of those in all the States who were born in New York, is 4,061,348; of this number 2,987,776 still reside in the State; 231,509 being in Michigan, 163,494 are in Illinois, 105,-690 are in Wisconsin, 74,750 are in New Jersey, 87,876 in Pennsylvania, and the others scattered throughout all the States and Territories, the smallest number in any one being 415 in the Territory of New Mexico. Considering the large immigration into the State, particularly from foreign countries, this is a curious and interesting showing.

During the siege of Paris 64 balloons left that city. Of these five fell into the hands of the Germans, two were lost at sea, and one landed at Norway after crossing the North Sea and sailing about 1,000 miles in 45 hours. Besides the 64 aeronauts whom the 64 balloons conveyed out of Paris, they took 91 passengers, 354 carrier pigeons, and about 3,000,000 letters, besides numerous despatches.

Crop Prospects.

The monthly report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, now in press, contains the following information concerning the crops:

Corn.—The condition of corn, as reported in the August returns, was high, except in the Southern States, and the reports of September are equally favorable in the Middle and Eastern States; still more encouraging in the States beyond the Mississippi and the Missouri, and somewhat less so in the Ohio Valley. The States below an average in the great corn-producing districts, are: Kentucky, 85 per cent.; Ohio, 98; Michigan, 93; Indiana, 97; Illinois, 95. Those above an average are: Wisconsin, 109; Minnesota, 108; Kansas, 115; Nebraska, 112.

Wheat.—The wheat report is less favorable than the returns of Spring and early Summer, except so far as relates to the Eastern and Middle States. The condition of wheat at the time of harvesting is thus stated: Above an average—New Hampshire, 104; Massachusetts, 101; New York, 102; New Jersey, 110; Pennsylvania, 107; Maryland, 102; Michigan, 106. Below an average.—Maine, 95; Vermont, 99; Delaware, 97; Virginia, 79; North Carolina, 59; South Carolina, 53; Georgia, 52; Alabama, 65; Mississippi, 94; Texas, 84; Arkansas, 70; Tennessee, 70; West Virginia, 94; Kentucky, 65; Missouri, 97; Illinois, 92; Indiana, 91; Ohio, 99; Wisconsin, 94; Minnesota, 80; Iowa, 90; Kansas, 98; Nebraska, 80; California, 75; Oregon, 95. The amount grown in the South is small, but the low condition there will affect the supply but little. The depreciation is about 10 per cent. in the West, which will be partially offset by an increase in area.

Barley is generally reported in a condition below an average, except in a few of the States. Among the most forward are New York, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin.

Buckwheat will also be less in quantity than usual. The Western States promising a full quantity are Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. An average depreciation of 10 per cent. may be expected.

Rye is in nearly the average condition, the heaviest depreciation being in the South.

Hay.—The hay crop is greatly reduced in quantity, but excellent in quality, in a majority of the States. The States producing a greater supply than usual are Georgia, Arkansas, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. The Missouri Valley, so long assumed to be a dry region, has secured an abundance, while the Ohio valley has cut 10 per cent. less than usual. The crop of the States bordering on the Atlantic, between South Carolina and Maine, has been reduced one-sixth; the reduction in those east of New York being one-fourth. The quality of hay gathered is generally superior. In some sections injury resulted from frequent and sudden showers and storms in haying time.

Potatoes.—The potato crop promises to be nearly an average one. The States giving per centages below 100 are: Maine, 94; Vermont, 90; Massachusetts, 97; West Virginia, 89; Kentucky, 81; Illinois, 63; Indiana, 81; Ohio, 98; Michigan, 68; Wisconsin, 96; California, 88; Oregon, 90; and several of the Southern States. Among the States above an average are: New Hampshire, 105; New York, 103; New Jersey, 105; Pennsylvania, 105; Missouri, 101; Minnesota, 111; Iowa, 105; Kansas, 105; Nebraska, 104.

Sweet Potatoes.—The Sweet Potato crop is a full one between New York and Virginia, and in Mississippi and Louisiana; and elsewhere in the Southern States somewhat below an average.

Sugar.—From the data received relative to the sugar crop, an increase of 30 per cent. in the aggregate production may be expected. Last year's crop was in round numbers 105,000 hogsheads.

Poisoned Whisky.

The Philadelphia *Price Current* says: Western distillers have recently invented a new system of manufacturing whiskey, by means of which a peculiar strength and odor is imparted to the product, highly injurious to the health of the consumers, and certainly not creditable to those engaged in its sale. Neither the noxious ingredients themselves nor the process of manufacture are known to many outside the ring, but sufficient has leaked out to show the character of the men and the business. Sulphuric acid is blended with the mash or applied directly to the product of the stills, which imparts a disagreeable odor to the whiskey; and so powerful is its effect upon it that it corrodes and eats up the inside of the barrels in which the foul compound is kept.

Another feature of this rot-gut, sold under the name of whiskey, is that it cannot be extracted by any process of distillation, redistillation, or rectification. This fact has caused its presence to be traced in high wines purchased from the West by respectable distillers here, and prompted them to shut down on the nefarious traffic as injurious to life and the interests of the trade. By experiment it has been tested that if a small piece of iron or copper is inserted into a barrel of whiskey adulterated with this acid the entire mass will be instantly blackened, and if left in it for a short time will evolve a large quantity of disascetate of copper or verdegris. Such a compound cannot fail to prove fearfully injurious to the public health, if brought into general use, and we are glad to perceive that a combined effort is contemplated by the trade to discard it altogether. If this be not sufficient, the consequences are sufficiently serious to call for some legislative enactment by which the sale of this poisonous stuff shall be prohibited under the severest penalties.

Massacre of a Family.

A letter from Forcalquier (Lower Alps) addressed to the *Journal des Debats*, says: "A terrible crime, which recalls the horrors of the Tropman massacres, has just thrown the little village of Lurz and its neighborhood into a state of terror and grief. A whole family, consisting of four persons, a father and mother and their two children, were murdered in their house on Sunday evening last, the assassin or assassins having dispatched the victims with a hatchet. The alarm was at once given by the neighbors of the murdered people, whose cries of agony were distinctly heard; but unfortunately, owing to the darkness of the evening, the authors of the crime were enabled to make good their escape, but in what direction is not known. The military and civil authorities, who were warned of what had occurred as speedily as possible, forthwith adopted the most energetic measures for the apprehension of the murderers. The gendarmerie were called out, and orders were sent to the different frontier ports to keep a sharp watch upon all travelers. A contest had evidently taken place between the murderers and their victims, and it is thought that the former must be wounded, by which means it is probable their guilt may yet be brought home to them. The hilly and broken nature of the country in which the assassins have taken refuge will, no doubt, serve to conceal their flight for a time, but they cannot long escape being discovered and arrested.

NEW YORK HORSE MARKET.—Business throughout the last few weeks has been of a very moderate character, and amounted to but very little over the usual transactions in stage and car horses at former prices, and an occasional demand for prime truck horses at from $300 to $450 per head. A limited number of light driving horses have been sold in the Bull's Head Market, averaging from $500 to $800 per pair. A few fast trotters have also changed hands at good prices.

TELEGRAPH WIRE.—There are 450,000 miles in Europe, 180,000 in America, 14,-000 in India, 10,000 in Australia and 30,000 of submarine cable. Total, 684,-000 miles, to which there are additions being made at the rate of 100,000 miles per year.

MISS JULIA W. DOOLITTLE, of Brooklyn, visited a dental office to have eight or ten teeth extracted, preparatory to using a false set, and while undergoing the operation died from the effects of