

A Fancy.

The tide goes out and the tide comes in.
And gulls hang white to the shore.
Our ears grow weary to the water's din.
And we heed the bird's quaint flight no more.

The roses bloom and the roses fade.
The green leaves wither and brown and fall;
The brook from its old-time course has strayed,
And what does it matter, after all?

We gather moss from the rolling waves.
Or pluck a rose that is red and rare?
While their comrades sink into nameless graves
We lay these by with a careless air.

And so with friends that are dear and true—
A picture, flower, a ring, a book;
We breathe a prayer that they used to pray,
But when they pass our daily view.

'Tis near—ah, 'tis quiet—the same.

We put the thought of their love away—
The love that glows with a love-like flame;
We breathe a prayer that they used to pray,
But when they pass our daily view.

But redder roses shall come with spring,
Sweeter and larger than these by far;
And new, bright blossoms the waves will bring,
A fresh face shine for our beacon star.

So what does it count that the sun goes down,
That waves roll out and the roses fall,
That eyelids close over smile or frown?
Ah! what does it count us, after all!

LOCKED UP FOR LIFE.

The Crime for Which the Veiled Murderess Was Sentenced to Death Twenty-eight Years in a Lunatic's Cell.

Twenty-eight years have passed since the newspaper reading public were made acquainted with the "Veiled Murderess." Floating amid the very dregs of society, a frequenter of low drinking places, and on intimate terms with the keepers thereof, this woman, then possessed of youth, a beautiful face, and certain faculties of mind which, if properly directed, might have started her on a far different life-path, committed a crime, and was thus brought into immediate notice. The deed was done in Troy. Mrs. Robinson had attended a ball at the house of Timothy Landrigan, a saloon keeper, and was apparently in the best of humor. The next morning she called at the saloon, and, on account of some fancied grievance, secretly deposited poison in the vessel into which Landrigan drew beer before serving it to his customers. Landrigan drank of the poisoned beer, as did a female who was visiting him, and both died in great agony. It is unnecessary to recall the particulars of the trial that followed, during which Henrietta conducted herself in such a manner as to win friends in spite of the dreadful crime she had committed. Her persistent refusal to unveil her face at this time gave her the title of the "Veiled Murderess," which still clings to her. A book was written concerning her life, which, if I remember rightly, led me to believe that her origin, though shrouded in mystery, was far above what her previous life would lead one to suppose. Indeed, the idea was advanced that there was noble blood in the veins of the "Veiled Murderess." The only one who could throw any light on the subject persistently closed her lips.

The woman was at last found guilty, and the death sentence pronounced by the late Judge Harris, when, for the first time removing her veil in court, and assuming an attitude of defiance, with frenzied manner she exclaimed: "Judge Harris, the Judge of all judges shall be your judge, sir!" The sentence was afterward commuted to imprisonment for life. She was sent to Sing Sing prison, where she remained until 1873, when she was removed to the asylum for insane criminals at Auburn. Here she remains to-day, and it was here we were permitted, through the kindness of Mr. McDonald, the superintendent, to visit the notable criminal. The doctor said that she is very moody, at times being not at all social, but rather sulky, while again her conversation has all the eagerness and gushing sentiment of a young girl. The story of her noble origin can hardly be credited, as she cannot write, and reads with difficulty. This latter, however, she accounts for by saying that she was educated in France. She is an enormous eater, consuming sometimes seven slices of bread at a meal, and other food in proportion. She embroiders on cotton almost constantly, and seems to take great delight in the work. She is not disorderly herself, but sometimes incites the other patients to mischievous acts. Her appearance is refined, and her words well chosen when conversing with you; her manner gentle, and you would hardly imagine yourself in the presence of an inmate of a lunatic asylum, unless by chance you ventured upon the subject of politics. Then she begins to rave and rave at the name of Seymour is mentioned her work is dashed to the floor, and the most profane words pour from her lips. The storm of passion is soon spent, and she resumes her old manner. She likes her present home, and nothing amuses her more than the thought of a possible removal.

"Are you sure of seeing her, Doctor?" we inquired while ascending the stairs. "Not at all," was the reply. "She was pleasant this morning, but I cannot venture to promise for the afternoon." But we did see her, else this article would never have been written. A white covered bell, a cushioned rocking-chair, a home-made rug, and in the centre, busy with her needle, a gentle-looking woman, a neat dress, something thrown about her shoulders in grand-motherly fashion; a face, the skin of which looked fair as a child's, and hair done up in an indescribable style of curls and puffs, such as we see in old-time engravings, and Henrietta Robinson was before us. In a moment more we had been introduced and were talking with her. We noticed her embroidery, at which she seemed pleased. "I do love to do it," she said. "It amounts to a passion with me." A little girl with us carried her as a gift some stamped cotton. Mrs. Robinson was much delighted. Taking the little one in her lap she kissed her, and putting her baby head on her shoulder rocked back and forth saying: "I do love children so!" She talked to the child about her dolls in real mother fashion, and when we proposed going she said: "Oh! please let me hold the baby a few minutes longer. I do love her so!" Two or three common-place remarks, a request that we come soon again, and the interview with Henrietta Robinson was over.

Lord Derby is continually investing in English real estate, notwithstanding the enormous amount he holds.

The part of the human body which shows the greatest variety of color is the iris of the eye.

India in Hot Weather.

I will briefly indicate the thermometric features, say at a central position like Allahabad. In January the indoor temperature will reach its minimum, perhaps standing at 54°. The rise is very gradual, and gets into the "eighties" toward the middle of March; when steady at 85° punkahs become necessary. Above 90° the heat is oppressive, and at 95° horribly so. This is generally the temperature indoors during the lull between the monsoons. In exceptional years I have known pillows and sheets to be uncomfortably hot, requiring sprinkling with water; and I have similarly retired to rest in drenched night-clothes. But the hot weather is mercifully interrupted by two remarkable meteorological phenomena. First, at its commencement we have almost always violent hail-storms, which beneficially cool the air, and then at its acme we have those very remarkable electrical dust-storms which impress fresh life and vigor all around. Let me describe one. Nature seems subdued under the great heat and is in absolute repose. Not the faintest breath is there to coax the faintest movement in the leaves: silence prevails, for even the garrulous crows can't caw because their beaks are wide open to assist respiration. Suddenly the welcome cry is heard, "Tufan ata!" (A storm coming!) and the house servants rush in to close the doors. Anxious to witness the magnificence of the approaching storm, you remain out to brave it, and soon feel its approaching breath on your cheek. Looking to windward you see a black cloud approaching, and before it leaves and sticks, kites and crows circling in wild confusion. You now hear its roar, and, while rapt in admiration, you are enveloped in its grimy mantle, and have to look to your footing in resisting its fury; and this is no joke, for eyes, nostrils, and ears are occluded with dust. As the blast approaches you may see a flash of lightning and hear its clap of thunder, and then feel the heavy cold rain-drops which sparsely fall around. Darkness, black as Erebus, surrounds you, and the dust which literally may be felt, for clouds of dust occasion it, and if you are within doors night prevails, requiring the lighting of lamps. The storm passes, light returns, and you find everything begrimed with dust. Every door is now thrown open to admit the cool, bracing, ozone-charged air, which you eagerly inhale with dilated nostrils, and feel that you have secured a fresh lease of existence.

American Cities.

New York is the most cosmopolitan, Philadelphia the most provincial, of our cities; Boston the most cultivated, Washington the most American. Society in New York is based upon wealth, in Philadelphia upon family, in Boston upon intellect, in Washington upon official position. There in most extravagance in New York, most comfort in Philadelphia, most philanthropy in Boston, most etiquette in Washington. New York is the great commercial center of America; Washington has no commerce, Philadelphia is a city of manufactures, Boston is the business centre of the manufacturing of New England. New York is Democratic, Philadelphia Republican, Boston doubtful, and Washington disfranchised by the national Constitution. The Germans avoid Boston, the Irish Philadelphia—both congregated in New York. The negroes prefer Washington. Boston is the place to study Unitarianism, New York Catholicism, Philadelphia Quakerism. Such general statements as these might be extended indefinitely, but while they are strictly true they are liable to mislead. Any man may find congenial society in any great city, and the impression which he carries away depends very much upon his own taste in the selection of associates. General views are always more or less partial or imperfect. There are men of high culture in New York perhaps more than there are in Boston; there are rich ignoramuses in Boston, still it is true in general that culture reigns over society in Boston and money in New York. There are old Dutch families in New York and old Puritan families in Boston; but nothing to compare with the exclusive Quaker aristocracy of Philadelphia. There are those even within this charmed circle in Philadelphia who have heard of places not reached by the Pennsylvania Railway; but they feel no personal interest in them. Boston is the seat of Unitarianism; but it is not a Unitarian city. Catholicism rules New York; but nowhere in America is Protestantism more vigorous and active. Philadelphia is the Quaker City; but the Quakers are a small minority there. The general statements which I have made are valuable only as indicating, in a rough way, that each of these cities has a character of its own which distinguishes it from the other. The same thing may be said of the great cities of the South and West. There is but one New Orleans, but one Chicago, but one San Francisco in America, although these last have their would-be rivals. I have selected the principal Atlantic cities, because, in revisiting America, these are the ones where my time has been spent, and I have nothing to offer in this article but personal impressions of a non-resident American.

The St. Gothard Tunnel.

On the first day of next year the regular train service will be fully established through the St. Gothard Tunnel. The workmen employed in the construction of this great engineering work have come chiefly from northern Italy, and for wages amounting to about sixty cents a day have risked their lives in an atmosphere which killed almost every horse employed in the tunnel for three months. The well-filled cemetery at the Italian end of the tunnel contains the graves of hundreds of these men, who died from disease and from accidents caused by falling rocks and explosions of dynamite. The completion of the tunnel will cause much distress to the hardy mountaineers of the canton of Uri, whose dangerous task it was to keep the St. Gothard pass open for the passage of the trains in the winter months. The withdrawal of the subsidy annually paid for that service will cut off the village of Andermatt from the rest of the world for six months in the year. The project for constructing a railway between central Europe and Italy via Switzerland was first mooted in 1850, but France opposed the scheme, and not until her power of interfering was destroyed by the Franco-Prussian war was the undertaking commenced.

A NOTABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

The Mansion and Farm of the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt in the Wyanoekie Valley.

At Ringwood, in the Wyanoekie Valley, is the residence of the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, containing 1,000 acres, about equally divided between bottom land and mountain pasturage. The narrow valley in which it lies is fertile and beautiful. The mansion occupied by Mr. Hewitt stands on an elevation in the midst of a beautiful park of elms and maples, and is further adorned by a fine shrubbery and by a number of acres in a well kept lawn. Here are also a valuable grape-ry and hot house and a large number of fruit trees and choice plants, the verandas, which are very spacious, being filled with rare plants and flowers. The house itself, is built of wood, in the architecture of the Elizabethan period, and is recognized as one of the finest country residences in the United States. There are doubtless residences in the country built of stone that have cost more money, but none can present a more beautiful architectural picture or be more perfect in its interior arrangement. The main hall resembles that of Warwick Castle, England. It is 18 by 40 feet, finished in hard wood. The walls are ornamented with specimens of nearly every description of arms used in the late war. On the left is a capacious open fireplace, with antique andirons, cushioned settees here and there, unique chairs, tables, and other adornments. A staircase of marvellous beauty and elegance leads from the rear of the hall to the upper floors. Opening from the hall, on the right, is an elegant dining room. The music room, billiard room, sitting room, school room and library adjoin. On the left are drawing rooms and Mr. Hewitt's study, filled with a great collection of practical and scientific books. The rooms are furnished with every possible article for use and luxury, and the walls of every room in the house are adorned with pictures, steel plates, water colors, or oil paintings. On the first floor are fifteen rooms, the second nineteen, and in the attic eight. The older portion of the house is more than a century old. A hundred yards distant from it is a small brick building, still in a perfect state of preservation, which during the Revolution was used by Washington as a blacksmith shop, and is still used for that purpose. The grounds surrounding the house are adorned by several small lakes.

Mr. Hewitt owns some carriage and saddle horses of thoroughbred stock, but his chief pride is in his Jersey and Holstein cattle. Of the former he has twenty-four cows, and of the latter four, one Jersey bull and one Holstein bull. The Holstein cows are very handsome, and were purchased from Judge Fullerton's stock. The dairy is a pretty building of the Swiss chalet style, and is one of the finest in the country. It is supplied with a large stream of running water drawn from a lake above, entering the building on the second floor and descending to the basement, after supplying power for a water wheel which does the work of the establishment, including the churning. The walls are stone, with a cemented floor, tiled sides, and hard wood ceilings; the room measures 22 by 20 feet. Adjoining is the ice house, by means of which the temperature is kept at the proper point.

The principal production of the farm is butter, of which the most is made in the winter months, when from 575 to 600 pounds of butter are produced each week, and of so excellent a quality that a market has readily been found for it during the past ten years at the rate of ninety cents per pound. The dairy and all its appointments are perfect for the uses for which they are designed, the dairy room being absolutely clean. The cows are kept with the most scrupulous care, being fed with corn and meal in the summer, and in winter with meal and chopped hay, steamed. In this dairy the cream is set about twenty-four hours; and, if it sours, the milk and cream are churned together to prevent loss of cream. The churning is done at 58 degrees in the summer and 60 in the winter. The dairy is managed by Mrs. Hewitt, who is a daughter of Mr. Peter Cooper, and who justly takes great pride in her work, particularly as her mother and mother's sisters were expert butter makers before her. The practical work is done by an experienced Scotch dairy woman, whose husband, Mr. James Mounigan, a thoroughly experienced farmer, has the immediate management of the farm.

Mr. Hewitt, it is appropriate to state, is the largest individual employer of labor in the United States, having four hundred families on his estate at Ringwood, and employing three thousand hands at his different manufactures, and during the hard times from 1873 to 1879 he never discharged a man on the ground of "no work," although for three years he sunk in his business \$100,000 per annum. He kept them employed, when necessary, by building stone walls and tearing them down again, and he is therefore esteemed by his employes as a most generous hearted man. His firm, Cooper Hewitt & Company, own between 20,000 and 22,000 acres of land in the neighborhood.

A Smart Clerk.

A Kingst. dry goods firm advertised for a smart boy, and they got him. They put the smart boy behind the counter. The following is the conversation that passed between him and his first customer: Customer (picking up a pair of gloves)—"What are these?" Smart boy—"Gloves." Customer—"Yes, yes, but how much do you ask for them?" Smart boy—"We don't ask for 'em at all; customers do that." Customer—"You don't understand me. How do they come?" Smart boy—"Why they come in pairs, of course." Customer—"No, no; how high do they come?" Smart Boy—"Just above the wrist, I believe." Customer—"But what do you get for them?" Smart boy—"Me? I don't get nothing for 'em. Boss pockets all the money." Customer (losing patience)—"What is the price of these gloves per pair?" Smart boy—"Oh, that's yer lay, is it? Why didn't you say so afore? One dollar." A poet is born—not paid.

AMERICAN NOTES.

The Mormons are obliged to pay to the church one-tenth of all they raise, or make, or earn.

A man put his head and some stones into a bag at Constantine, Mich., tied the open end closely around his neck, and leaped into a pond.

The annual revenue to the United States from Applejack alone is in the neighborhood of \$60,000, and above two-thirds of that is from Sussex County, N. L.

An Alton railroad train was stopped on a dark night by a man wildly waving a burning paper. He had discovered an obstruction on the track, and improvised a danger signal.

The finest railroad station in the United States is said to be the new one of the Pennsylvania Company in Philadelphia. It stands in the heart of the city, and is described as a "magnificent specimen of Gothic architecture."

Wine is now made from oranges in southern California. It is said to be amber colored, and to taste like dry hock, with an orange aroma. It, however, requires the addition of spirits to make it at all like wine, and is better for vinegar than for a beverage.

The barrooms of Texas are now required by law to be closed from 8 to 3 o'clock on Sundays. "This arrangement," said an advocate of the measure in the Legislature "will give liquor and religion just about an even chance, and may be the best of the two win."

Many of the villas and houses in the suburbs of San Francisco are connected by telephone with the nearest police-station. This is said to afford perfect immunity from the attacks of burglars, as by this means a body of police can be immediately concentrated upon the spot attacked.

Senator John S. Williams of Kentucky recently sold a crop of tobacco, raised by himself in that State, which is said to have been the most extraordinary one for a crop ever sold in the Cincinnati market. It netted upward of \$23,000 for the product of less than ninety acres.

A few days ago an exhibition of patent car couplers was given at Hartford, Conn. The Legislature is about attempting to force all railroad companies to provide couplers that will work without a man between the cars, and the Commissioners, to whom the matter was referred, invited this unique competition.

In Charleston, S. C., the business of turpentine and rice factors has so materially extended that it has been found necessary to erect a mammoth barrel factory in the city limits. This year, according to existing contracts, 100,000 barrels of 300 pounds capacity will be required for the rice crop alone.

A most ingenious plot to steal \$60,000 from the Erie Railway was frustrated recently in Jersey City. A discharged telegraph operator of the road obtained control of the wires from Jersey City to Paterson, and telegraphed such orders that the paymaster of the road was about to deliver the \$60,000 into the hands of a confederate of the operator. The scheme was very shrewdly planned and carried out to very nearly achievement; but the Superintendent discovered the plot just in time to prevent the robbery.

It is reported that the growing fame of Washington as an unhealthy city has prevented the acceptance of positions in the Cabinet by several gentlemen of prominence in national politics and has seriously embarrassed the President in his endeavours to organize his administration. If malaria has really obtained the fire of desire in the breast of the office-seeker it has at last disclosed a beneficence which none of its victims have discovered. If the Potomac flats will keep the hordes of office-seekers at home it is doubtful whether they ought to be reclaimed.

A traveller bought an excursion ticket from Washington to Toledo, and, owing to detention of trains, for which he was not responsible, its limit of time expired while he was still on the way. The conductor on the terminal road demanded regular fare, and put him off the train when he refused to pay. He sued the company whose agent sold him the ticket, on the ground that the contract was made with that official for the entire journey, and the jury, on the direction of the Court, gave him a verdict of \$500.

Mrs. Mauzal, an English woman, has lived four years in Portland, Oregon, and in that time has managed to acquire a great deal of knowledge about the private lives of Portland people. Lately a fortune teller, calling herself Madame Lourmande, put out a sign in the city, and was soon doing an enormous business, because, though professedly a stranger, she was able to surprise her callers with remarks about their private affairs. This went on until somebody discovered that she was none other than Mrs. Mauzal, transferred into an old French hag by means of a wig, painted wrinkles, removal of false teeth, and a foreign accent.

Reasons for Dressing Plainly on the Sabbath Day.

1. It would lessen the burden of many who find it hard work to maintain their places in society.
2. It would lessen the force of the temptations which often lead men to barter honor and honesty for display.
3. If there were less style in dress at church, people in moderate circumstances would be more inclined to attend.
4. Universal moderation in dress at church would improve the worship by the removal of many wandering thoughts.
5. It would enable all classes of people to attend church better in unfavorable weather.
6. It would lessen on the part of the rich the temptation to vanity.
7. It would lessen on the part of the poor the temptation to be envious and malicious.
8. It would save valuable time on the Lord's day.
9. It would relieve our means of a serious pressure, and thus enable us to do more for good enterprises.

The Jews' Free School, London, is attended by 2,203 children, and is the largest elementary school in England.

LAND OF THE LASH.

White Men on Hawaiian Plantations Whipped from Sick-Beds to Work.

D. F. Smith, an old San Franciscan, for many years in the employ of W. T. Garratt, Horace Davis, and others, returned about two weeks ago from the Sandwich islands. Mr. Smith signed an agreement in August last to go to Maui to work as a machinist for an indefinite period of time. He said to a *Chronicle* reporter yesterday: "I have seen these Norwegian, Swedes, South Sea Islanders, and Portuguese dragged from their sick-beds by overseers and lashed into the fields with blacksnakes to make them work. I've seen men whipped to their work in that way who were unquestionably sick—you could see it in their faces, and that without being a physician. Anyone could tell at a glance that they were sick men, whose place was in a hospital instead of working out in the sweltering sun and terrible red dust, without water fit to drink. Oh, that terrible, killing red dust! I've been here two weeks, besides being away all the time of the passage, but I haven't got that dust out of my system yet. I've seen poor sick fellows repeatedly lashed across the face and beaten over the head with the butt end of a heavy blacksnake, filled with small nails, by brutal overseers, and go bruised and bleeding at every step, tottering out to work in the heat and that terrible killing dust. It is worse than any slavery I ever read of. I've seen them tie the plantation hands to a post in one of the sheds and flog them, but generally the whipping was done in the houses. The overseers were a little careful about lashing and beating in the field where many hands were present."

With the Chinese they do not dare do it, because the Chinese would unite and resist it. One overseer attempted it on a Chinaman in the field one day. All his companions joined in an attack upon the overseer with their hoes. They hurt him considerably, and would have used him powerful rough if he hadn't taken to his heels. But he and some of the other overseers afterward got the Chinaman that he tried to whip in a room away from the other Chinamen and they gave him a terrible whaling. They not only slashed him across the face with the lashes of their blacksnakes, but hit him on the head with the loaded butt ends till he was more than half dead.

There was a powerful big Norwegian there. He managed to escape, and living upon paws and what he could pick up of other things for about ten days, reached the other side of the island and made arrangements to get off to Honolulu by the steamer running from that side. Before she sailed he returned to attempt the deliverance in like manner of seven of his friends and countrymen. They were betrayed and he was taken. Two overseers took him into a room and beat him terribly, and ended by driving him to the field, bruised, bleeding, and blinded as he was, lashing him at every step, and compelling him to work in that condition.

Ship-building a Thousand Years Ago.

It was not to be expected that a delicate structure such as this Viking ship could remain for eight or ten centuries buried many yards under ground without sustaining some damage, or that she could perfectly retain her original form. It is rather a matter of surprise that the damage is so small as it is. Thanks to careful handling and a judicious arrangement of supports, there is reason to believe that, apart from local strains and contortions of form, the hull as it now stands represents very closely the ship as she appeared when put into the ground. Mr. Archer has taken off her lines with as much accuracy as circumstances would permit, and, referring to those lines, he explains the chief peculiarities of the construction. The principal dimensions are: Length between the rabbets at gunwale, 77 feet 11 inches; breadth, extreme, 16 feet 7 inches; depth from top of keel to gunwale amidships, 5 feet 9 inches. The vessel is clinker built, and the material all oak. There are 16 strakes of outside planking, the ordinary thickness 1 inch, average breadth, amidships 9 1/2 inches, including 1 inch lead. The lengths vary from 8 to 24 feet. The scantling is not, however, uniform throughout; thus the tenth plank from the keel is about 8 inches broad and 1 1/4 inches thick, and forms a belt for the beam-ends. The fourteenth plank from the keel, or third from the top, is about 10 inches broad and 1 1/2 inches thick. This plank, which we may call the "main wale," is perforated with holes for the oars, 15 on each side, about 4 inches diameter, and provided with a slit at the after and upper edge to allow the blades of the oars to be passed through from in-board. The two upper strakes are the thinnest of all, being scarcely more than 3/4 inch. The gunwale, 3 inches by 4 1/2 inches, is placed in the usual manner inside the top strake. The boards are throughout united to each other by iron rivets about the thickness of an ordinary 3-inch spike, placed from 6 to 8 inches, with large flat heads 1 inch diameter. The riveting plates are square, or nearly so, 3 inches. The nails are driven from the outside, except near the ends, where riveting inside would have been difficult from the sharpness of the vessel. The nails are here driven from the inside and riveted outside. The larboard strake is fastened to the keel with rivets of the same kind as those used for joining the strakes with each other.

An interesting discussion is now going on in the English scientific journal *Nature*, upon the question whether the heads of Englishmen have grown smaller within the past twenty-five or thirty years. Evidence has been obtained from the hatters which shows apparently beyond doubt, that the hats worn at present average one size smaller than those worn a generation ago. The attempts made to explain this by a change in the style of hats and in the manner of wearing the hat and the hair appear to be satisfactory, and some have thrown the blame upon the disregard of physiological laws entailed by modern fashions, especially among women. In connection with the discussion the appended list of the sizes of the hats worn by some famous men is given; Lord Chelmsford, 6 1/2 full; Dean Stanley, 6 3/4; Lord Balfour, 7; the Prince of Wales, 7 full; Charles Dickens, 7 3/4; Lord Selborne, 7 3/4; John Bright, 7 3/4; Earl Russell, 7 3/4; Lord Macaulay, 7 3/4; Mr. Gladstone, 7 3/4; Louis Philippe, 7 3/4; the Archbishop of York, 8 full.