

## PAYING HER WAY.

What has my darling been doing to-day  
To pay for her washing and mending?  
How can she manage to keep out of debt  
For so much caressing and tending?  
How can I wait till the years shall have  
flowed,  
And the hands have grown larger and  
stronger?  
Who will be able the interest to pay  
If the debt runs very much longer?  
Dear little feet, how they fly to my side!  
White arms my neck are caressing;  
Sweetest of kisses are laid on my cheek;  
Fair head on my shoulder is pressing.  
Nothing at all from my darling is due—  
From evil may angels defend her—  
The debt is discharged as fast as 'tis made,  
For love is a legal tender.

—Little Corporal.

## Hard Times.

Hard times prevail all over the country, but the destitution in New York city is said to be something appalling. Never in the history of that city has there been such a constantly-increasing army of homeless, unemployed ones. The many benevolent institutions are taxed to their utmost, and the papers daily make demands for means to fill the exhausted coffers of the charitable associations. Collections are taken up on Sundays in the churches to buy food and clothing for the starving poor; and the ladies of the different congregations meet daily in the church-rooms, and sew, and distribute articles among the needy, without regard to creed, or caste, or kind. In Jersey City, Brooklyn, and New York, alone, are six hundred thousand people crowded into tenement houses, often forty or fifty families living in one tenement! There are 179,000 people living in 2,700 tenements; and, with all that public and private charity can do, how are these people to be fed and clothed while out of work? The increase of crime and evil-doing is owing to the increased pauperism. The rich have responded generously; wealthy ladies have gone in their carriages, and personally bestowed money, and given other help; but the attempts have been spasmodic, and the many benevolent organizations cannot begin to succor all the needy poor. Frequently families are picked up on the street, who have been turned adrift into the streets because of unpaid rents, and who have literally neither food, clothing, nor shelter. It is now a serious problem with thoughtful people what is to become of all these homeless, hungry poor, with ranks constantly growing larger. —Washington Star, Jan. 27.

## New Grand Opera of Paris.

Numberless communications have been published in the European papers by their correspondents on the new Opera House of Paris. The London Times has published a masterly leader on the opening of this, the most splendid theatre of the world. The Times says it was the grandest spectacle which could possibly be presented in Europe, a marvelous creation which Paris only was able to produce. The Times further says—The whole world produces, so to speak, only raw materials, which are transformed by French genius. England is but a manufacturing nation which confines herself to transforming mineral and animal substances into objects of general usefulness; but it is the gift and the privilege of France to take away from Europe the raw materials of intelligence and imagination that they may be changed into a corporal and tangible form. The new Opera House is unquestionably one of these artistic marvels of France.

To this most gracious and strictly true statement we will simply add that while Paris is the artistic queen of the world London is its commercial metropolis.

A few words more. Paris alone exports annually more goods into the United States than the whole of Germany.

—LOUIS A. BERTRAND.

A doctor and a preacher were bandying words on physical prowess. "One blow from my fist," said the D. D., "would show you the meaning of 'blue mass.'" "And one blow from mine," said the M. D., "would be a new and cheap method of spreading the gospel."

Let the world enjoy the humor of the Detroit Free Press man now. He is going to be married soon, and that will settle all of his fun. Good-bye, Lew. —St. Joe Herald.

## The Mount Cenis Tunnel.

THE BORING OF THE ALPS—CROSSING THEM IN ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES.

The construction of the Mt. Cenis tunnel was encouraged by Cavour, the great statesman of Piedmont, while he was resuscitating Italy from beneath the heel of foreigners and priests. The first shovelful of earth excavated from the Alpine tunnel now so commodiously connecting France and Italy, occurred in August, 1857, under his order and in his presence, as in that also of Victor Emmanuel and his son-in-law Prince Napoleon, assembled at Modena in honor of the event. At that city the proposed tunneling through the bowels of the gigantic Alps was looked upon as little short of chimerical by the public, but Cavour and the engineer had the faith to move mountains, and accordingly they went to work then and there to move the Mt. Cenis out of their way. Although Piedmont had but little cash to spare from her huge political undertaking, yet her ambitious statesman managed to furnish the money, and the engineers were gifted with sufficient brains to invent the necessary machinery to cut and blast through rock at unheard-of depths below the surface. Compressed air as a working power was a new and leading feature in the accomplishment of this stupendous piece of "internal improvement." Cavour died in 1861, but the tunnel went on, and on the last of December, 1870, after thirteen years of persevering toil, the last shovelful of earth was thrown out of it, enabling a current of air to pass straight through and under a mass of superlying mountain too deep to admit of shafts. It was nine miles in length, mostly cut through solid rock, and upon receiving the finishing touches, had cost about twenty millions of dollars. Its success was due entirely to Italian genius. Napoleon III joined in the enterprise at first with warm words, but subsequently slacked out and turned it over upon Italian shoulders. While Cavour lived, he watched over it with intense interest, and, whenever meeting the chief engineers in the streets of Turin, he was accustomed to hail them with this greeting: "Quando sara finito quel buco? (When will that hole be finished?)" On the 17th of Sept., 1871, the tunnel was formally opened to public travel, and, in honor of its inauguration, a grand banquet was given upon the clippings and debris piled up at the Bardonneche entrance on the Italian side; a flooring and sumptuously decked tent were spread over the pile, and there, amidst banners, music, speeches and champagne, ministers, deputies, journalists, civilians and soldiers vied with each other in according praise to the energetic builders. Thus the old roadway over the Alps followed by the Hannibals, Cæsars and Napoleons was done away with by the final opening to traffic of the double-tracked, well-ventilated and gas-lighted tunnel stretching nine miles underground as straight as a die. The passage of merchandise and travelers over that route between France and Italy has ever since been easy, and never been interrupted by snow and avalanches, as in the days of the stages and sleds and Fell railway, when days and days were often lost in crossing the crests. Cavour had a keen eye to the trade as well as the political consequences of the work; he desired, by drawing Italy closer to France and England, to hasten his task of thoroughly resurrecting the peninsula by a process of modernizing it. His tunnel, already to a large extent, has served that purpose, and is continuing to serve it. In 1871 another ambitious and keen-eyed statesman began another tunnel, even on a larger scale, through the Alps at another point. No sooner had he returned to Berlin in triumph with his army, than Prince Bismarck gave orders to build a tunnel, under Mount St. Gothard, connecting Germany, via Swiss territory in part, with Italy. The engineers in consequence drew up their plans and submitted them, through German mediation, to the governments of Switzerland and Italy, which immediately sanctioned the same and appropriated money for their execution. The St. Gothard tunnel was commenced October 1, 1872, and is now being constructed under the same system as that which gave to the world the Mount Cenis. It will be twelve

miles long, and be completed in 1882. It will be to level, so to say, one of the most dangerous and difficult peaks of the whole Alpine chain, and, commercially, it will be of chief benefit to Germany, although at the same time, another advantageous link for all Europe, for just as the more Atlantic cables there are, the more Alpine tunnels there are, the better for all. It is estimated that the cost of the St. Gothard tunnel will exceed that of the Mount Cenis tunnel, and no one can foretell to a nicety what it will cost, as anticipated expenditures may turn out, in reality, to be at fault. It is Bismarck's favorite while fighting the Pope, and he watches it with as fatherly an eye as the Piedmontese did his own. On more grounds than one it is safe to say that there will be no difficulty, financially or other, in building this great thoroughfare, now fairly under way, destined to tie together materially the United Fatherland with united Italy. The actual excavation in the work of boring through, which was commenced simultaneously on both sides of the mountain, has given very satisfactory results. Up to the end of the second year, or Sept. 30, 2625 yards—a little over a mile and a half—had been bored, and it is calculated according to the programme of the engineers in charge, that by Sept. 30, 1875, 4,875 yards in all will be bored. For the last three months, both on the German end, at Goschenen, and the Italian end, at Airolo, the improved Farroux machinery affords better results than have been obtained in tunneling, or seven yards per day. The contractors are now working at \$750 per yard. The aperture is to be perfectly straight, and the excavators are to join hands when they meet under the middle of old St. Gothard, dethroned.—Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.

## LADIES DOING HOUSEWORK.

Mrs. Rose M. Crawshaw [wife of Mr. Crawshaw, the great Welsh ironmaster], already widely known for her advocacy of cremation, euthanasia, and other novel ideas, is about to publish a pamphlet giving an account of her experience in a matter which has for some time been of much speculation and curiosity. It has been known that this lady is trying, at Cyfarthfa Castle, of which she is the wealthy mistress, the experiment of employing gentlewomen as domestic servants. It is to this experiment that the forthcoming pamphlet relates, and a proof-copy of it, which I have before me, shows that Mrs. Crawshaw has not only benevolence to design a good work, but the executive ability to direct it, and the literary art to represent it to the public simply and satisfactorily. The facts which influence Mrs. Crawshaw to this experiment were these: There are nine hundred thousand more women than men in Great Britain, for whom, consequently, marriage is impossible. The laws of England shut women out from most of the work that pays well. Among these women, none are so likely to suffer as those who have been delicately nurtured, for whom there appears to be no provision at all, except in the overfilled occupation of governesses. Mrs. Crawshaw told the "Women's Employment Society," that if it would discover five poor gentlewomen willing to undertake domestic service at Cyfarthfa Castle she would see that so long as they remained they should be treated as ladies and should find it a home. Five ladies were found, and became in the castle cook, lady's maid, kitchen maid, dairymaid and upper housemaid. They were highly connected, the name borne by some of them being a distinguished one in the courts. They were educated and musical. When they arrived at the castle they were placed in the same apartments which had been previously occupied by the servants who had done the same kind of work. The other servants besides the "lady helps" are six ordinary servants indoors, two men servants, Mrs. Crawshaw's maid, and under housemaids and a scullery maid, who comes daily to do rough work. Any one acquainted with the disposition of the lower classes in this country might have been pardoned for believing that Mrs. Crawshaw had got together the materials for a first class domestic explosion when she thus had under one roof lady-helps and ordinary domestics. Nor can I doubt

that the absence of such a result must be ascribed in large part to the tact and courage of the lady of Cyfarthfa herself.

"When," she writes, "the idea was first named to the kind-hearted matron of the Women's Employment Society it seemed fairly to take her breath away. When I said, 'I shall always, if at leisure, varnish my own shoes and assist in making my bed,' she seemed to think there was some hope, for she replied, 'If you will do this, so as to show you do not yourself see anything ignoble in work, perhaps it may succeed; but tell me, will these ladies be treated as if of your family?' I said, 'To treat five lady strangers as if of the family would be quite impossible, for if they all dined with us, there would be no such thing as privacy left; but they will be treated with every consideration, and have a room appropriated to their use, in which they will sit and take meals, and I shall be very glad of the company of one or two at a time. I may add that it is my constant habit, when driving out, to send a message that I am going out at such an hour in open or close carriage, and have room for so many ladies. I always find that they are ready in a few minutes, and, of course, enjoy the little break in their regular work, to which, on return, they apply themselves with redoubled ardor.'

They seem to have declined an invitation to come to the drawing-room of an evening one or two at a time, on the ground that it would require a larger expenditure on dress than they could afford to mix with the companies at the Castle—which, I may say in passing, are numerous, and such as might naturally be expected to surround the wealthiest gentleman of South Wales. Mrs. Crawshaw remarks that the objection offered by the lady helps to coming into the drawing-room "will, doubtless, be an insuperable objection until such time as a gentlewoman can be comfortable in society although her dress may have a flounce less than her neighbors." Mrs. Crawshaw has the advantage of personal beauty of a particularly stately kind, and manners at once dignified and simple, so one may imagine what an impression would be made upon her servants, whether of the upper or under class, by such an incident as the following: "The first time this (sweeping oilcloth) was required, I rightly guessed that the young lady whom I begged to do it, was not a proficient in sweeping; so I assumed a knowledge, though I have it not; and each taking a broom, we worked together with many a laugh at our mutual awkwardness; but we were by no means discouraged by the result, and the young lady has gone on improving by practice, while I fear I have stood still, as I have never been required to repeat the process." With regard to varnishing boots, Mrs. C. did that once or twice; her reason being that she felt that the "helps" must varnish their own, or a revolt of the footman might have resulted. In this, as in other cases, she found that it was not the amount of work done by the mistress that was of benefit, but the point is to put work on its proper basis. "There is nothing particularly virtuous in a lady blacking shoes," remarks Mrs. Crawshaw; "far from it, she might in most cases be better employed in looking after her household or children, and in some cases even in blackening paper, but as a protest against work being a degradation, such an employment might occasionally have its use." The lady helps proved to be admirable servants—no breakages, carpet tearings, and the minimum of dirt and disorder. But how did the poor illiterate under-servants regard the matter? This the *crux* of the experiment answers fully.

"It may be thought that servants would dislike having to treat them with respect, but I have not found it so; all servants worth having have been far more willing to accord them consideration than in most families they are disposed to accord to the governess. While the whole family was away, and workmen were in the house, it happened that some expected extra help did not arrive. What was to be done? A large hall required washing, and the family were expected home. The ladies were equal to the emergency; they armed themselves with buckets and flannels, and, locking the hall door, proceeded to try their powers of scrubbing. At this moment an under-housemaid happened to pass, who expressed

herself thoroughly shocked, and fairly drove them away, saying how angry Mrs. Crawshaw would be, and that she herself would work later to get through it. I record this, no less as honorable to the housemaid than as showing the devotion of the ladies, who would willingly thus have stepped beyond the terms of the contract rather than the family should be inconvenienced."

To the information supplied by Mrs. Crawshaw in her pamphlet, I may add that I have heard on good authority that these lady helps have a piano in their room, and manage to get leisure for practice, and that at a little concert given for a charitable purpose in the neighborhood one of them appeared and won great applause by her performance. It must be understood that no difference in payment is made to these ladies because of their rank. One thing I have also heard, which may be thought of with some pleasure by those who have been entertained in English mansions; in consideration for the feelings of the lady-helps the guests at Cyfarthfa Castle are requested to offer them no money on departure, according to the universal custom.

One important household has already adopted the plan I have been describing. Others—I believe many others—are awaiting the results of Mrs. C.'s experience as given in this pamphlet.—M. D. C. in Cincinnati Commercial.

## Who Owns the Water.

A decision of much practical interest just now, touching water rights, is incorporated in the second volume of Sawyer's Circuit Court Reports, now going through the press. Water rights have assumed an importance in this State never known before. Every running stream and every spring represents fertility, wealth and life. Ye rsago land operators took up, as far as possible, all the springs and head-waters of small streams on government land, in order to hold the key to the situation. The smallest subdivisions of forty acres would often suffice. A spring of water then would practically hold ten thousand acres of public land. Nobody wanted land without water.

Heretofore, mining interests have largely shaped water-rights. The system which prevailed was a liberal one for the miner, because the water in the mining districts had little value, except as it might be turned to account by mining men. Without water they could do nothing. With it they could turn out millions of gold. But water has become now more valuable for agricultural uses in California than it is for mining purposes, although in the latter view it is still of great importance.

The case decided by the Federal Circuit Court was on a suit brought by the Union Mill and Mining Company against Ferris and others for diverting the waters of the Carson river. The plaintiff had acquired title to a tract of land on the river, and had constructed a dam, race and mill for reducing ore. Prior to that time the plaintiff had held the possessory right, the fee being in the United States. The defendant entered upon a portion of public land about twenty miles above the point where the plaintiff had erected a mill, and finally obtained a patent for the land. This tract of land was arable and the defendant diverted a part of the water in the east fork of the river, and conducted it on to his land by means of a ditch, for irrigating purposes. He used the water continuously from 1860 until suit was brought, more than ten years after such use began.

The Court, in deciding the case, starts with the proposition that before the title to these lands was acquired from the United States no occupancy or appropriation of the water by either party, no State or Territorial legislation, and no rule or decision established by the State courts in controversies between occupants of public lands, can in any manner qualify, limit or restrict the operation of the Government patent. A stream of running water is a part and parcel of the land through which it flows, and the use of it as an incident passes with the title to the land. The right of the government to such use, therefore, is absolute until the title passes, when the grantee takes all the Government held.

The court further held that a riparian proprietor may lawfully divert