

THOUGHTS OF HOME.

When far away from home and friends
So dearly loved and tender,
With yearning hearts, to saddened thoughts
Our minds we oft surrender.
And as in fancy each dear face
And scene looms up before us,
We earnest pray, God speed the day
That will to them restore us.

How wearily the time rolls on
When from our friends we're parted!
Though oft we try to don a smile
And feign to be light-hearted,
Our mirth is but a mask we wear,
Concealing on our faces
The grief we feel when far removed
From first-loved friends and places.

—Diligent.

A decent mourning bonnet now costs \$12, and any sort of an economical woman is afraid of crying at the grave for fear of spoiling the strings.

The dog tax in Tennessee is providing a fine thing for the lean treasury of that state. In one county four hundred persons so taxed have no other taxable property.

Another argument for inflation is presented by the Nashville *American*—

"Farmers and mechanics and hard-working tradesmen, do you know the meaning of these cabalistic terms of the bondholders, 'fifties,' 'sevens-thirties,' and 'ten-forties'?" "Why, simply this in effect—that you shall get up at 5:20 and not quit work until 7:30, so that the bondholders need not get up until next day at 10:40!"

There is a correspondent of the London *Times* living on the island of Capri, in the Bay of Naples, who is commonly known in that neighborhood as "King of Capri." He has been a resident there for over thirty years, and has done more than any native towards establishing schools and enlightening the islanders. In his will he proposes leaving £10 to the poor, by whom, he says, he would rather be followed to his grave than by all the grandees of this world, bunched. His local fame is great.

This letter was received the other day at the Birmingham Mint, in England—

To Messrs. Heaton & Sons:

"I had a penny which had two heads upon it, and I have given it away in mistake. I would like another one, so if you will cast two for me, one with two heads and one with two tails. I have enclosed four stamps, and if it is not enough I will send a few more for your trouble. Let me know by return of post if you can supply me, and oblige
PETER REID,
"Bridge of Caley, Blairgowrie."

"N.B.—It is for tossing with I want them, and I will pay the postage for them."

The letter was forwarded to the Mint in London.

INSANITY IN AUSTRALIA.—Australian statistics show that insanity of a violent kind prevails to a frightful extent on that continent, especially in South Australia, with its population of two hundred thousand. In 1861 there were 160 inmates of asylums in that part of Australia, being one to 750 inhabitants. In 1870 they numbered 307, and at the close of 1871 there were as many as 324, or one to 524 of the population. These figures do not represent the entire list of the insane, but include only madmen and other inmates of the asylums. The cause of this great prevalence of insanity can only be surmised, as no authoritative explanation of it is given. Dr. Patterson, Director of the Insane Asylum at Adelaide, does not think that alcohol is the principal cause. One explanation is that it is produced by the weakening effects of the climate, and by the restless, anxious lives led by the English colonists, who are often made mad by repeated failure in business.—*Lippincott's Magazine*.

"So you thought you'd come to church?" "Yes, I thought so; 't's mighty lonesome now since they've closed the saloons on Sunday."

Roederer said "a constitution should be short," and he should have added "clear," but Talleyrand interrupted and said, "Yes, short and obscure."

One of Tennyson's lines was quoted in his presence as a happy instance of a natural expression of a spontaneous thought, when the poet said, "I smoked a dozen cigars over that line."

CO-OPERATION IN LONDON.

THE CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION AND WHAT IT DOES.

The Civil Service Supply Association, an institution little heard of in the United States, is one of the peculiarities of the British capital. The object is to supply families with articles for consumption and general use at the lowest possible prices. It originated in a combination among persons holding subordinate positions under the government, municipal and national; hence the title. With their comparatively small salaries, and their anxiety to live respectably, they found it impossible to pay the high charges for the various necessities of life, and so they adopted a co-operative system, a little like that attempted by the granges of the Patrons of Husbandry, in some parts of America, or in other words, something like the old-fashioned plan of orders adopted in many of the manufacturing towns in our country, the difference here being that cash must be paid for everything on the spot. The institution I am now trying to describe issues 4,500 shares to its members, each of whom pays £5 or \$25 per annum, which, besides securing the benefit of the society, entitles the holder to take part in the meetings of the association and to have a voice in the management. Tickets may be sold to others on the payment of half a crown [(62½ cents), which tickets secure the purchasing goods at the stores and from the firms connected with the association, but they cannot attend the meetings or take part in the management. Tickets may also be obtained by the widows of civil servants upon the payment of half a crown yearly, and by the widows of members without payment. When you are told that the organization consists of hundreds of thousands of persons, and that the supplies are furnished by thousands of establishments, and that no such thing as a pecuniary loss has ever happened, or anything like dishonesty in any one of the branches, you realize how successful it has been. And this fact is more apparent as you examine the prices paid by those enjoying the benefits of the system. In looking over the list of articles furnished I perceive that it includes literally everything—groceries, wines and spirits, provisions, tobacco and cigars, hosiery, drapery, gents' and ladies' clothing, fancy goods, drugs, plate, furs, stationary and jewelry, books and music, household furniture; in fact, everything in the way of necessities and luxuries.

The price-list for the quarter ending the 31st of August, 1875, shows a reduction of from 5 to 25 per cent. on the prevailing rates. Please understand that when the members or ticket holders begin to make their purchases, they first leave the list of the articles required and the money with the cashier. In the printed catalogue before me I notice men's best shirts at five shillings sixpence (\$1 37½); collars to match, sixpence; dressing gowns seventeen shillings sixpence (\$4 37½); imitation sealskin wrappers at about \$1 74; waterproof gray tweed coats at \$5; woolen shawls at \$2 37½; cambrie handkerchiefs from 87½ cents to \$5 50 per dozen; hemstitched from \$2 to \$9 50 per dozen; merino dresses for ladies at \$2 50 to \$5; ladies' lavender dress kid gloves from 62½ cents to 75 cents; Men's kid gloves, \$1 per pair; silk umbrellas, \$1 50 to \$1 75 a piece; sunshades, 87½ cents; French merino, 50 cents to \$1 12½ per yard; woolen reps 50 cents to \$1 a yard; black silks, 75 cents to \$1 25 a yard; French satin, 40 cents to 62½ cents per yard; printed cambrics, 12½ cents to 22 cents per yard; printed muslin, 12½ cents to 30 cents per yard; unbleached cotton, 18 cents to 20 cents per yard; bleached cotton sheetings, 30 cents to 45 cents per yard; calicoes from 10 cents to 22 cents per yard; linen sheetings from 25 cents to 75 cents per yard; Scotch linen from 50 cents to \$1 per yard; double linen napkins, \$1 12½ to \$3 75; damask cloths, 12½ cents to 68 cents; blankets, per pair, from \$2 50 to \$3; better qualities (Whitney's), \$7 75 per pair; an extra superfine black frock or dress coat, lined throughout with Italian cloth, \$17 37½; an extra superfine black morning coat, lined throughout with Italian cloth, \$15 62½; superfine black frock or dress coat, \$15 62½; morning coat, superior, \$13 87½; superfine black waistcoat, single-breasted, \$3 50; double-breasted

ed waistcoat, superfine, \$3 75; do-skin trousers, \$6 62½, and ready-made overcoats, various sizes, textures and colors, \$5 25.

These reductions run through the entire catalogue; and when you reflect that this organization is not patronized alone by the poorer classes, but is really, as in the case of the family to which I refer, supported by persons in the very best circumstances, and includes as I learn, very many of the nobility, you will see at once, not only how useful it is, but how necessarily integrity is essential to its management. At first there was a decided protest against it among old establishments, but now it has become so powerful that it includes thousands of corporate stores, and of course compels, by the nature of its competition, reasonable prices among those who are not connected with it. During the Christmas holidays some of these civil service stores received over their counters as much as \$200,000 in a single day, and it is a noteworthy fact, as illustrated, for instance, by Mr. Foster, M. B., in his late speech on the Odd Fellows, which is in England a kind of mutual relief organization, that the co-operative system, as applied to working people, has been a triumphant success.—*London Cor. Philadelphia Press*.

The Shapes of Words.

The old question of a reform in the spelling of the English language was discussed by the American Philological Association, which met at Newport last summer. The upshot of the discussion was the appointment of a committee of six linguists to consider the subject and report upon it at the meeting of the Philological Convention in this city next year. New interest will attach to the question from the fact that Messrs. Whitney and Trumbull, the two members of the committee who were the most learned and strenuous advocates of extensive changes in our present spelling, have also been appointed by the Governor of Connecticut as members of a State Commission to provide an amended orthography for public adoption. In his address before the Philological Convention, Dr. Trumbull, who was its president, argued in favor of orthographic changes more sweeping than Noah Webster ever projected; and we believe that Prof. Whitney's views accord in the main with those of his colleague. Two other members of the new Connecticut commission, the Rev. Samuel Hart and Prof. W. W. Fowler, are also advocates of orthographic reform, though they may not go so far as Messrs. Whitney and Trumbull. We presume, therefore, that the report of the commission to the next session of the Connecticut Legislature will be pretty radical; but whether the politicians will so far agree with the philologists as to adopt their recommendations and attempt to introduce a new system, remains to be seen.

English spelling, as well as the spelling of most other languages, European and Oriental, is constantly undergoing change. We have not only departed from the spelling that was practised, with variations, in the time of Chaucer, but from that of Shakespeare and his contemporaries, who were very irregular spellers, and even from that which Dr. Samuel Johnson adopted in his famous dictionary at the close of the last century. The spelling in vogue in this country also differs somewhat from that in England, though the difference is slight and affects but a small number of words.

Noah Webster desired a far more thorough-going system of reconstruction in spelling than he felt himself able to carry out; but many of even such novelties as he introduced into the earlier editions of his dictionary failed to meet popular approval, and have not held their ground.

The changes in English spelling during the last five centuries, or since our language assumed its present composite character, have been brought about gradually, and have been based on no system or scientific principle. There have been many theoretical orthographic reformers with great schemes, but all these schemes have fallen still-born. As it has been with them, so will it be with any other sweeping reform in spelling that may be proposed. Not even the Philological Convention, nor yet the Orthographic Commissioners, nor the Connecticut Legislature itself,

can do anything more in the premises than issue reports which may be of interest to a few linguists.—*New York Sun*, Oct. 15.

By Telegraph.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 25.—The Rev. Kingston G. Goddard died last night at Richmond, Staten Island.

The fortieth anniversary of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church began to-day in St. Anne's church, with the Rev. Samuel C. C. McCoskery, Bishop of Michigan, presiding. There were delegates present from almost every diocese in the United States. The first of the annual reports read was that of the domestic committee, including that of the Indian commission, which is in substance as follows—

The missionary year falling between October, 1874, and October, 1875, has been one of greater prosperity than at its beginning could have been reasonably expected. There has been an increase in the receipts for general work of nearly \$14,000, and of a little more than this amount for special purposes. The addition early in the year of four names to the list of domestic missionary bishops provided for by the general convention in October last is regarded as an advance of more than ordinary significance in the right direction. A manifest call for more clergymen, coming up from all parts of the country, is not meeting with an adequate response, as there seems to be a falling off in the number of young men offering themselves as candidates for holy orders. Various reasons for this are given, but the most influential is assumed to be that the clergy are not properly supported, which, by interpretation, means that the world pays better than the church.

Moody and Sankey held forth to an immense crowd at the Brooklyn Rink to-night.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., 25.—Dr. F. S. Athen, a prominent physician of this State for many years, has died at his residence in this city.

NEW ORLEANS, 25.—Gen. A. E. Barber, a colored prominent politician, has died, aged 56.

Denis Ready was found dead on the sidewalk last night, killed by a blow on the side of the head with a heavy instrument, crushing in his skull. Thos. Gleason has been arrested as the murderer.

Thos. Cummings, second mate of the ship *Virginia*, has been arrested, charged by Capt. Boller with mutiny on the voyage from Liverpool.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 25.—The President has appointed Thomas J. Mitchell, of Ills., to be agent for the Indians of the Crow agencies in Montana, and Dexter E. Clapp, agent for the Indians of Milk River agency, in Montana.

The annual report of the Treasurer now contains the following statement of receipts and expenditures by the warrants for the fiscal year of 1875. Receipts, customs, \$157,167,722.35; internal revenue, \$110,007,393.58; lands, \$1,413,640.17; miscellaneous, \$19,421,195.00; total net revenues, \$288,000,051.10.

MILFORD, Pa., 25.—A disease similar to the epizootic is killing off cattle in several counties bordering on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware river.

RICHMOND, Va., 25.—Moses P. Handy and Charles J. Jones, late of the editorial staff of the *N. Y. Tribune*, and James H. Beal, jr., late of the *Boston Post*, have purchased the *Enquirer*, and will issue the first number under the new management to-morrow as a conservative democratic paper.

CINCINNATI, 25.—A fire last night at Versailles, Ky., burned the Wilson livery stables and 18 horses, Bailey & Co.'s livery stable and one dwelling; the occupants of the latter barely escaped in their night clothes. Loss \$15,000, insurance \$300.

PITTSBURG, Pa., 25.—Governor Allen, of Ohio, addressed an audience of about 19,000 people, composed chiefly of workmen, and to this class directed the principal part of his speech. After reviewing and explaining the right of suffrage, and showing the supreme importance of every manufacturing at the polls according to his judgment, he showed the necessity in this republic of a representative form of government, and dwelt at length on the care which should be used in

the selection of representatives. The government for many years has been run solely for the benefit of the rich and to the crushing out of the liberty and life of the many. He dwelt at some length on the excessive taxation which robbed the farmer of his hard earned produce and at the end of the year left him with but little more than a little bacon and corn meal. In referring to the Ohio election he said the defeat of the democrats was due largely to the lavish expenditure of money by republican corruption, bribery and illegal voting. Mr. Allen spoke of the currency question and claimed that the promise of better times made by the dominant party was simply a political device to catch votes, and that a contraction of the currency virtually meant contraction of the workman's stomach.

He was followed by Hon. James H. Hopkins and Senator Wood.

DENVER, Col., 25.—The returns thus far received from to-day's election indicate that the republicans have carried the Territory and that they will have a considerable majority in the constitutional convention. All points heard from so far report republican majorities.

MONTREAL, 25.—W. Markland Molson, of the Moisie Iron Works Co., has failed; the liabilities are placed at a quarter of a million.

The garrison artillery and the Prince of Wales rifles attended the funeral of a late volunteer to the Protestant cemetery yesterday. The French Canadians got the idea that Guibord's funeral was about to take place, and swarmed to the cemetery by thousands. There were several fights and much bad feeling was exhibited.

SAN FRANCISCO, 25.—The following telegram was received at the Con. Virginia Mining Co's office this morning, from the superintendent of the mine—

"Two hundred inches of water broke in from the east wall on the fourteen hundred foot level on Sunday morning. The stream has since been reduced to about ninety inches, and may run out altogether in a few days. Men are now engaged in diverting the water to prevent damage to the mine. The Gould & Curry, Savage, and Hale & Norcross mines are filling rapidly with all the pumps running. All hoisting of ore has been stopped."

Later dispatches to private parties stated at noon that the water was under control. Stocks have been but slightly affected. The general impression is that no great damage will ensue.

In the case of Grance, convicted in July last, of the murder of Madden, the motion for a new trial was denied and the prisoner has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

At the Presidio range to-day the match between the twelve teams at 200 and 500 yards was won by the national guards team by a score of 215 out of a possible 300. The Summer guards team, which beat the New York team in a late match, scored one hundred and ninety-six. The Governor's medal for the best individual score was won by Chas. Burgess, of the national guards, by 41 in a possible of 50. At the 1,000 yards match, Sheldon J. Kellogg, junr., of the Summer guard, late from New York, tied at 41 with Capt. Burns, of the same company. In shooting off, Kellogg missed, Burns scoring 2 and winning the first prize; greatest possible score 75. The Kellogg challenge cup was won by Watson, of the Summer guards.

The following horses have been entered for the great four mile and repeat running race, to come off on the 13th of November for a purse of \$30,000, given by the Pacific Jockey Club—Wildie, Grinstead, Katie, Pease, Springbok, Rutherford, Revenue, Jr., Famine, Hall, Hock, Hocking, and Chaine.

NEW YORK, 26.—The board of managers of the Produce Exchange have adopted a resolution that the conduct of Archibald Baxter & Co., as developed in their failure and circumstances antecedent thereto, is not such as is consistent with just and equitable principles of trade, and therefore is deserving of severe censure.

Disosway & Haten, leather dealers, suspended yesterday, also Oscar D. Dike, tea and spice merchants.

An involuntary bankruptcy petition was filed in the New York District Court against Messrs. Wyco & Co., by attorneys, for about forty creditors, representing claims