Farm, Garden and Household.

A Substitute for Paris Green.

The *Cultivator* has remarks which, having regard to the terrible results supposed to have attended the use of Paris green as a lethal agent, are pertinent. It says:

No insect which crawls can live under the application of hot alum water. It will destroy red and black ants, cockroaches, spiders, chintz-bugs, and all the crawling pests which infest our houses. Take two pounds of alum and dissolve it in three or four quarts of boiling water; let it stand on the fire until the alum is all melted; then apply it with a brush while nearly boiling hot to every joint and crevice in your closets, bedsteads, pantry shelves, and the like. Brush the crevices in the floor of the skirting or mop boards, if you suspect that they harbor vermin. If, in whitewashing a ceiling, plenty of alum is added to the lime, it will also serve to keep insects at a distance. Cockroaches will flee the paint which has been washed in cool alum water. Sugar barrels and boxes can be freed from ants by drawing a wide chalk mark just round the edge of the top of them. The mark must be unbroken or they will creep over it; but a continuous chalk mark half an inch in width will set their depredations at naught. Powdered alum or borax will keep the chintz-bug at a respectful distance, and travelers should always carry a bundle of it in their hand-bags to scatter over and under their pillows in hotels, etc. While staying at a hotel once with a party most of whom complained sadly of the nightly attacks of these disgusting insects, I was able to keep them entirely at bay by its use, and I distributed the contents of my bundle among the party, to their great relief.

Cucumbers for Pickles.

First get a good kind of cucumber, then proceed as follows: Be careful in picking not to bruise them; wash them clean; pack them in stone jars, as they are far the best, with one quart of salt to every peck of pickles and one and a half gallons of water to every five gallons of pickles; also a lump of alum as large as a hen's egg to every five gallons of pickles. When your jar is full put a clean flannel cloth over them, with a weight heavy enough to keep them under the brine, and keep the cloth clean and free from mold. Now, in soaking them for use, the quicker it is done the better your pickles will be. When freshening keep plenty of fresh water on them.

Now scald in a brass or copper kettle, using weak vinegar for the purpose, and about enough to cover your pickles, adding a lump of alum as large as a quail's egg to every gallon of pickles. Scald slowly until they get scalding hot, but do not let them boil; take them out and lay them in a stone jar, using cinnamon or cloves, to suit the taste. Spread one large coffee-cup of sugar to one gallon of pickles over them; then pour vinegar (not too strong) also over them. This vinegar will do for use again. If made in this way they will keep for months and be as plump and sweet as the day they were put up. Your vinegar should not be too strong, as that would make them sour and destroy the taste of the sugar.

Care of Sheep.

"Flock Master," of Lancaster County, Penn., writes the Germantown *Telegraph* as follows: "I send you the following seasonable hints in regard to the care of sheep: During the winter and early spring sheep are often affected with colds; these, if neglected, frequently become so deeply seated as to be incurable, and end in phthisic or consumption. The best remedy for a cold is, first, place your sheep in a well-ventilated, dry stable, comfortably littered; and second, give it any slightly purging medicine, with a moderate allowance of hay, and a bran mash, one-fifth of which should be oil-meal. Colds and catarrhs are not only epidemic, but endemic; be careful, therefore, where you winter your sheep, that there is no predisposing cause in their locality; and when they are attacked, remove them instantly from the flock. By following these precautions, and keeping them well fed, sheltered, aired, watered, and salted, one may bid defiance to disease among his flock."

How to Make Gilt-Edged Butter.

At the recent exhibition of the Chester County (Pa.) Agricultural Society, Isaac Acker received the first prize on butter. His mode of management is as follows: He feeds ten quarts of corn meal and bran to each cow, per day, with hay. Does not think that corn fodder makes good butter. The temperature of the cream at churning was 57 degrees, and it was churned from twelve to twenty minutes. Uses six ounces of salt and three ounces of white sugar to twenty pounds of butter; uses an Embree butter-worker, with a sponge and cloth, and does not wash the butter with water. Mr. Acker believes that the essentials to make the dairy business pay are good cows, well fed and well taken care of; good and convenient dairy houses and appliances, and then produce a good article and sell it at a high price. Last year, his cows averaged 230 pounds each.

Cattle Stanchions.

Three years ago I built a barn, and, thinking I would be merciful to my cows, I had the platform on which the cows had to stand built four feet and nine inches long, with only two inches drop. I tried this almost two years, but I found the cows got very dirty, especially in the spring and fall. I then took it up, made the platform four feet six inches in length and six inches drop. I found this quite an improvement, but still it did not quite suit me; and this fall I made the platform four feet and four inches long, with a slant of one and a half inches from front to rear, the drop being six inches at the rear, as before. This, I find, works like a charm with my cows, which are medium size; but for larger cattle the platform would want to be from two to four inches longer. If I was going to improve it all, I would make the drop platform an inch or two higher.—*Correspondence Country Gentleman.*

Advice.

Dr. G. W. Wight, one of the leaders in the Wisconsin farmers' movement has published an address to the people. He especially counsels the nomination of good men as candidates for the legislature. "Every candidate," he says, "should be of unquestionable character—above suspicion of venality. Send no man to the legislature next winter whom you would not entrust with the administration of your estate. Look out for the agents of monopolies and venal politicians. Admonish your legislators, when you have chosen them, to act with prudence, caution and justice, and do not encourage them to indulge in vengeance for past injuries, and to act with the reckless of property rights, from which communism is born." "Above all,' he adds, "do not wait for outside managers to come in and run the campaign for you. Go about your political work in every town, village, county and city, as though it belonged to you alone. Dependence on leaders begets helplessness and destroys all independence of action."

Singular Taste.

One of the most singular freaks of the crazy-headed little mare, Goldsmith maid, during her farm life, was a habit she had of taking a monthly trip through the country. About once a month, no matter how high the enclosure, she would break from her pasture and go sailing over the neighboring farms, leaping and flying over fences, ditches, stone walls and streams—through fields of growing crops, meadows, woods and pastures, steep hills and down, until making a circuit, generally about six miles, she would finally land in the field from which she started, behaving herself afterwards in a steady manner, for her, until the next run. The time that she would be out, during these trips, was generally about forty minutes. A few stops by the way, to have a little gossip with her neighbors, probably accounted for the time being so long.

THE BEECHER-TILTON SCANDAL.

The Statement of Henry Ward Beecher, as Made to the Committee of Investigation—What Mr. Beecher has to Say.

The long looked for statement of Henry Ward Beecher relative to the great scandal case, is before the public. It is a lengthy document, occupying over two pages of the great daily papers. In it Mr. Beecher, after some preliminary remarks, goes on to tell of his first acquaintance with Mr. Tilton, who was first known to him as a reporter of his sermons. He was then a youth just from school, and working on the New York *Observer*. From this paper he passed to the *Independent*, and became a great favorite with Mr. Bowen.

Our social relations, he says, were very kindly, and as late as 1868-9, at his request, I sat to Page some fifty times for a portrait. During these years of intimacy in Mr. Tilton's family I was treated as a father or elder brother. Children were born; children died. They learned to love me and to frolic with me as if I was one of themselves. I loved them, and I had for Mrs. Tilton a true and honest regard. She seemed to me an affectionate mother, a devoted wife, looking up to her husband as one far above the common race of men, and turning to me with artless familiarity and with entire confidence. Childish in appearance, she was childlike in nature, and I would as soon have misconceived the confidence of her little girls as the unstudied affection which she showed me. Delicate in health, with a self-cheerful air, she was boundless in her sympathy for those in trouble, and labored beyond her strength for the poor. She had the charge at one time of the married women's class at the Bethel Mission school, and they perfectly worshipped her there.

In the latter part of July, 1870, Mrs. Tilton was sick, and at her request I visited her. She seemed much depressed, but gave me no hint of any trouble having reference to me. I cheered her as best I could and prayed with her just before leaving. This was our last interview before trouble broke out in the family. I describe it because it was the last, and its character has a bearing upon a later part of my story. Concerning all my other visits it is sufficient to say that at no interview which ever took place between Mrs. Tilton and myself did anything occur which might not have occurred with perfect propriety between a brother and sister, between a father and child, or between a man of honor and the wife of his dearest friend. Nor did anything ever happen which she or I sought to conceal from her husband.

After Mrs. Tilton's return from the West in December, 1870, a young girl whom Mrs. Tilton had taken into the family, educated, and treated like an own child (her testimony, I understand, is before the committee), was sent to me with an urgent request that I would visit Mrs. Tilton at her mother's. She said that Mrs. Tilton had left her home and gone to her mother's in consequence of ill treatment of her husband. She then gave an account of what she had seen of cruelty and abuse on the part of the husband that shocked me; and yet more when, with downcast look, she said that Mr. Tilton had visited her chamber in the night and sought her consent to his wishes. I immediately visited Mrs. Tilton at her mother's, and received an account of her home life, and of the despotism of her husband, and of the management of a woman whom he had made housekeeper, which seemed like a nightmare dream. The question was whether she should go back, or separate forever from her husband. I asked permission to bring my wife to see them, whose judgment in all domestic relations I thought better than my own; and accordingly a second visit was made. The result of the interview was that my wife was extremely indignant toward Mr. Tilton, and declared that no consideration on earth would induce her to remain an hour with a man who had treated her with a hundredth part of such insult and cruelty. I felt as strongly as she did, but hesitated, as I always do, at giving advice in favor of separation. It was agreed that my wife should give her final advice at another visit. The next day, when ready to go, she wished a final word, but there was company, and the children were present, and so I wrote on a scrap of paper:

"I incline to think that your view is right, and that a separation and a *settlement of support* will be wisest, and that in his present desperate state her presence near him is far more likely to produce hatred than her absence."

Mrs. Tilton did not tell me that my presence had anything to do with this trouble, nor did she let me know that on the July previous he had extorted from her a confession of excessive affection for me.

On the evening of December 27, 1870, Mr. Bowen, on his way home, called at my house and handed me a letter from Mr. Tilton. It was, as nearly as I can remember, in the following terms:

"HENRY WARD BEECHER:

"For reasons which you explicitly know, and which I forbear to state I demand that you withdraw from the pulpit, and quit Brooklyn as a residence.

"THEODORE TILTON."

At this time Mr. Beecher says he felt and told Bowen that Tilton was insane, and had many discussions on the subject. At the request of Moulton, he visited Mr. Tilton, who, he says, received me coldly but calmly. After a word or two, standing in front of me with a memorandum in his hand, he began a set oration. He charged me in substance with acting for a long time in an unfriendly spirit; that I had sought his downfall, had spread injurious rumors about him, was using my place and influence to undermine him, had advised Mr. Bowen to dismiss him, and much more that I cannot remember. He then declared that I had injured him in his family relation, had joined with his mother-in-law in producing discord in his house, had advised a separation, had alienated his wife's affection from him, had led her to love me more than any living being, had corrupted her moral nature and taught her to be insincere, lying and hypocritical, and ended by charging that I had made wicked proposals to her. Until he had reached this I had listened with some contempt under the impression that he was attempting to bully me. But with the last charge he produced a paper purporting to be a certified statement of a previous confession made to him by his wife of her love for me and that I had made proposals to her of an impure nature.

At Tilton's request he visited Mrs. Tilton, and of the interview he says:

Mrs. Tilton lay upon her bed, white as marble, with closed eyes as in a trance, and with her hands upon her bosom, palm to palm, like one in prayer. As I look back upon it, the picture is like some forms carved in marble that I had seen upon monuments in Europe.

She made no motion and gave no signs of recognition of my presence, I sat down near her and said: "Elizabeth, Theodore has been making very serious charges against me, and sends me to you for confirmation.

She made no reply or sign. Yet it was plain that she was conscious and listening.

I repeated some of his statements—that I had brought discord to the family, and alienated her from him, had sought to break up the family, had usurped his influence, and then, as well as I could. I added that he said that I had made improper suggestions to her, and that she had admitted this fact to him last July. I said, "Elizabeth, have you made such statements to him?"

She made no answer. I repeated the question. Tears ran down her cheeks, and she very slightly bowed her head in acquiescence.

I said, "You cannot mean that you have stated all that he has charged." She opened her eyes and began in a slow and feeble way to explain how sick she had been, how wearied out with importunity; that he had confessed his own alien loves, and said that he could not bear to think that she was better than he; that she might win him to reformation if she would confess that she had loved me more than him, and that they would repent and go on with future concord.

I cannot give her language, but only the tenor of her representations. I received them impatiently. I spoke to her in the strongest language of her course. I said to her, "Have I ever made any improper advances to you?"

"She said "No."

Then I asked, "Why did you say so to your husband?"

She seemed deeply distressed. "My friend" (by that designation she almost always called me), "I am sorry, but I could not help it. What can I do?"

I told her she could state in writing what she had now told me. She beckoned for her writing materials, which I handed her from her secretary, standing near by, and she sat up in bed and wrote a brief counter statement, denying explicitly that I had ever offered any improper solicitation to her—that being the only charge made against me by Mr. Tilton, or sustained by the statement about the confession which he had read to me. I dreamed of no worse charge at that time. That was horrible enough.

After this came interviews and scenes one after another, until Mr. Beecher declares the net-work seemed as thoroughly woven about him, that ruin stared him and his family in the face.

Mr. Beecher declares that he was at this time intensely excited. He says: I walked up and down my room, pouring forth my heart in the most unrestrained grief and bitterness of self-accusation, telling what my ideas were of the obligation of friendship and of the sacredness of the household, denying however, an intentional wrong, saying that if I had been the cause, however remotely, of that which I then beheld, I never could forgive myself, and heaping all the blame on my own head. The case as it then appeared to my eyes was strongly against me; my old and fellow-worker had been dispossessed of his eminent place and influence, and I had counselled it. His family had well-nigh been broken up, and I had advised it; his wife had been long sick, and broken in health and body, and I, as I fully believed it, had been the cause of all this wreck, by continuing that blind heedlessness and friendship, which had beguiled her heart, and had roused her husband into a fury of jealousy, although not caused by any intentional act of mine. And should I coldly defend myself? Should I pour indignation upon this lady? Should I hold her up to contempt, as having thrust her affection upon me unsought? Should I tread upon the man and his household in their great adversity? I gave vent to my feelings without measure. I disclaimed with the greatest earnestness any intent to harm Theodore in his home or his business, and with inexplicable sorrow, I both blamed and defended Mrs. Tilton in one breath.

At this time Moulton took notes of the letters, which have been so strongly against Mr. Beecher, and of this he declares: Some of its sentences, and particularly that in which I am made to say, that I had obtained Mrs. Tilton's forgiveness, I never could have said, even in substance. I have not obtained, nor asked, any forgiveness from her, and nobody pretended that I had done so. Neither could I ever have said, that I humbled myself before Tilton as before God—except in the sense that both to God, and to the man I thought I had deeply injured, I humbled myself, as I certainly did.

In closing his case, Mr. Beecher refers to the subject of blackmail, and adds:

The full truth of this history requires that one more fact should be told, especially as Mr. Tilton has invited it. Money has been obtained from me in the course of these affairs, in considerable sums, but I did not at first look upon the suggestions that I should contribute to Mr. Tilton's pecuniary wants as savoring of blackmail. This did not occur to me until I had paid, perhaps, $2,000. Afterwards I contributed at one time, $5,000. After the money had been paid over in five $1,000 bill—to raise which I mortgaged the house I live in—I felt very much dissatisfied with myself about it. Finally a square demand and a threat were made to me by my confidential friends, that if $5,000 more was not paid, Tilton's charges would be laid before the public. This I saw at once was blackmail in its boldest form, and I never paid a cent of it, but challenged and requested the fullest exposure.

But after the summer of 1873 I became inwardly satisfied that Tilton was, inherently and inevitably, a ruined man. I no longer trusted his word or his honor. I came to feel that his kindness was but a snare, and his professions of friendsh treacherous. He did not mean well by me, nor by his household; but I suffered all the more on this account. As he had grown up under my influence and in my church, I could never free myself from a certain degree of responsibility for his misdoings, such as visits a father for a wrong-doing son, and in times of great mental depression this feeling sometimes amounted almost to a mania.

THE CONCLUSION.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: In the note requesting your appointment, I asked that you should make a full investigation of all sources of information. You are witnesses that I have in no way influenced or interfered with your proceedings or duties. I have wished the investigation to be searching, that nothing could unsettle its results.

I have nothing to gain by any policy of suppression or compromise.

For four years I have borne and suffered enough, and I will not go a step further. I will be free. I will not walk under a rod or yoke. If any man would do me a favor let him tell all he knows now.

It is not mine to lay down the law of honor, or regard to the use of other persons' confidential communications. But in so far as my own writings are concerned, there is not a letter or document which I am afraid to have exhibited, and I authorize any and call upon any living person to produce and print forthwith whatever writing they have from any source whatsoever.

It is time for the sake of decency and of public morals, that this matter should be brought to an end. It is an open pool of corruption exhaling deadly vapors.

For six weeks the nation has risen up and sat down upon scandal. Not a great war nor a revolution could more have filled the newspapers than this question of domestic trouble, magnified a thousand-fold, and, like a sore spot on the human body, drawing to itself every morbid humor in the blood.

Whoever is buried with it, it is time that this abomination be buried below all touch or power of resurrection.

The Thousand Islands.

What are called the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence number in reality about 1,800. They commence at a point a little below Clayton, and extend down the river a distance of some 18 or 20 miles. Many of the islands are small, containing from one-half to three acres. There are, of course, larger ones, but glancing over the list of owners I find that the smaller ones are in many instances the favorites, because all that is necessary is the room to build a cottage and erect a wharf, and perhaps a boat house. The largest island is Welle's, which is ten miles in length and contains 8,000 acres. This is used principally for farming purposes. The islands are generally covered with small trees and undergrowing foliage, also abounding with many rare and beautiful wild flowers.

A narrow escape from death occurred recently near Winnemucca, Cal. A man, while walking on the railroad track, was suddenly stricken with paralysis and fell across the rails. Unable to move, he beheld with horror a train approaching, and aould only faintly wave his hand to attract the engineer's attention. This, fortunately, was successful, and the train, which was running at a high rate of speed, was stopped just in time to save him

Moral—Don't walk on the track.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

The North Carolina State election passed off quietly. Democratic gains are reported.....The election in Tennessee passed off quietly, so far as heard from. A very heavy vote has been polled. Partial returns indicate that the regular Conservative and Democratic ticket is elected by a large majority.....Col. Milton S. Robinson has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Sixth District of Indiana.... The fifteen-mile trotting race at Decker Park, Montreal, between Quebec boy and Girda, was won by the latter in 47:20.....The Republicans of the Sixth Ohio Congressional District nominated the Hon. A. M. Pratt, of Williams county.....The origin of the fire on the steamer Pat Rogers is given as follows: About two weeks ago a negro thief was detected by the watchman on the Rogers, who fired at and missed him. This negro took deck passage on the Rogers when she left her wharf, and was heard to say to several negroes before starting that he would make it "hot as hell for the watchman before the boat reached Cincinnati." The opinion is expressed by one of the officers of the line that this negro set the boat on fire and cut the tiller rope.

An aerolite fell in Knightstown, Ind., breaking into three pieces, about one-sixth of a cubic inch each. They were hot when they were picked up..... In the recent session of the U. S. Congress a bill was passed directing a gold medal to be struck and presented to John Horn, Jr., of Detroit. It seems from a solicited statement of Mr. Horn to a member of Congress that he has saved at least one hundred persons from drowning. He gives their names and circumstances attending their rescue. In several instances he very nearly lost his own life by struggling with the victims, and was repeatedly confined to his bed by sickness resulting from his almost superhuman efforts..... A severe shock of earthquake was felt at St. Kitts, St. Thomas and Antigua. The oscillation was fully a minute in duration..... A storm in Philadelphia caused damage in and around the city. The large gasometer at Ninth and Diamond streets was crushed. It was empty at the time, the gas having been drawn off. A culvert in Montgomery avenue, from Ninth street to the Germantown Railroad broke, and the street caved in, and that portion beneath the tracks washed away. A wagon containing Harry Steele, aged fourteen, and Edward Sherrard, aged thirty-five, while on the bridge over Wingohocken Creek, Germantown, were, with the bridge, washed away. Both persons were drowned..... The most destructive fire known in Montreal for years broke out in Henderson's saw mill, on the canal bank. The fire lasted five hours, and about $250,000 worth of property was destroyed. One life was lost..... The Pope has declared that he intends to create four new Cardinals..... Anxiety is felt at the non-arrival of a vessel which left Norway, July 2, with 150 families from Iceland to Halifax.

C. S. Nash, colored, of St. Landry, was nominated for Congress from the Sixth District of Louisiana..... The Czar has invited the son of the late Emperor Napoleon to Russia to witness the military manœuvres..... It is reported that the German Government has notified its representatives abroad that the time has arrived to recognize the Spanish Republic..... The steamer Henry Ames, with a full cargo, from St. Louis to New Orleans, struck a snag, near Waterproof, and sank in twenty-five feet of water. Five lives were lost by drowning..... The election riot in Memphis cost four lives, all white men. Among them were the Sheriff and his two brothers. Fortunately an attempt to induce the negroes to arm was unsuccessful, and peace was restored..... The famous horse, Tom Bowling, was so badly injured that it is said he will never be able to run again..... It is stated that the Bishop of Orleans has appointed an ecclesiastical commission for the purpose of taking preliminary steps toward the canonization of Joan of Arc.

Whittaker, who shot Ten Broeck, on a Kentucky railroad train, is not unused to scenes of blood. Some years since he stabbed and killed a lawyer in Shelbyville, and afterward shot and killed young Hodges, in Frankfort. Two years since, in an altercation with Mr. Aaron Pennington, he was struck a severe blow in the head. He was afterward placed in the Insane Asylum, from which institution he was discharged, as recovered, about a year since..... A serious fight occurred between the whites and the negroes at Austin, Miss. Ten negroes were killed. The negroes gathered in large numbers, armed, and threatened to burn the town. The white people barricaded the town and took refuge in the Court-House..... A strange disease is raging extensively in Tlaleuango, in Mexico. They say it arises from too much nerve force in the brain. First, the victim is sick at the stomach. Then he feels as if an extra blunt knife were rasping up and down the spine. Then pain makes him a lunatic. Then he is sure that his head is about to split open. Then it does split open, with a noise that can be heard ten feet off, and death of course ensues.

There is a rumor here that Germany is negotiating with Spain for the cession of the town of Santona, in the province of Santander, of which it is proposed to make a second Gibraltar..... In the Supreme Court of Illinois, Attorney-General Edeall introduced a bill for a receiver for the Atlantic and Pacific Insurance Company, and an injunction against it. The counsel for the company produced affidavits to prove that such a step was unnecessary..... Capt. Beall, from Fort Worth, brings information that Indians have captured two mail stages, one going and one coming, between Wichita and Fort Sill. There were only three passengers, who, with the drivers, were killed and scalped..... The number on board the ill-fated Pat Rogers, all told, is supposed to have been from 72 to 75 persons. The exact list cannot be had. The reports of the lost have ranged from 16 to 28 persons; 25 is probably nearest the fact..... Frank Howard, of Providence, a private in Company A, Fifth United States Artillery, deserted two years ago. He was recently recaptured and returned to Fort Adam to await trial. While at work on a wood pile with other prisoners, in charge of Private Cassidy, Howard slipped his ball and chain and knocked Cassidy down with a stick of wood and then ran. Cassidy recovered his feet and fired at Howard, who was wounded in the stomach and died in half an hour.

The new party in Michigan have put forth their platform as follows: declaring war on the existing wrongs, favoring single Presidential terms, sound currency, and a return to specie basis, State rights, moderate taxation, legislative control of railways, condemning the refusal of the State Treasurer to make public the securities for loans from the State, and on railroad passes to State officials..... The commercial agency of J. M. Bradstreet & Co., of New York, has a suit in San Francisco which involves the question of legal privilege in making adverse reports on the financial standing of business men. Francis & Valentine, a San Francisco firm, are the plaintiffs. They say they were rated as sound in the Bradstreet reports until they gave favors to a rival commercial agency. Then they were put down at "66," which, according to the key, meant "subscribers must apply at our office for confidential information." The plaintiffs assert that this was done maliciously, with the deliberate intention of injuring their credit, and their demand is for $50,000 damage. Bradstreet & Co.'s defence is that the publication is not libelous. Judge Morrison, who heard the case, has decided in favor of the plaintiffs..... The greatest misfortune to the passengers on the Pat Rogers consisted in the fact that the fire occurred in that particular part of the river where it was impossible for the boat to reach the shore. Between the first alarm and the last departure from the boat was twenty minutes. There was dry land on the starboard side, thirty yards distant, but a wall of flame intervened. On the larboard side the land was a long distance off. The wind was blowing toward the nearest shore, and drove the flames in that direction. Many of those who got to the nearest land are disfigured for life, the exposed part of their bodies being actually roasted by the excessive heat.

Balances in U. S. Treasury: Currency, $14,936,885; specie deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $56,755,000; coin, $71,572,549, including coin certificates, $33,628,000; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000..... Mayor Havemeyer, of New York, declared that New York should not pay a dollar for the Brooklyn bridge..... The Colorado Republican Convention nominated H. P. H. Bromwell for delegate..... An unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, by an insane student to whom the Bishop refused orders..... Cloud bursts of more or less intensity are daily reported among the canons of Nevada. In Colorado, on the other hand, they are complaining of drought.

A bad state of things appears to exist in some parts of Ohio. In Dayton especially, and in that neighborhood highway, robberies have become frequent, and no man can go out alone without danger of being waylaid by footpads..... Some serious disturbances have lately occurred in Constantinople, arising from the superstition prevalent among the lower class of Greeks that Jews are in the habit of kidnapping Christian children for the purpose of killing them and using their blood in religious ceremonies.... Disastrous floods have occurred in Upper Scinde, India. Several towns were washed away..... Thirty-five buildings in Ellsworth, Kansas, including the Post-Office, Episcopal Church, and several stores, were burned. Loss, $30,000..... The U. S. Secretary of the Treasury has received from the State Department a decree of the Governor-General of Havana ordering the collection of fifty per cent. of the customs in gold..... The U. S. Post-Office Department has under consideration a case where a Wheeling manufacturer of Post-Office supplies, who is also publisher of a postal journal, sent copies of his paper advertising his wares to, it is supposed, nearly all the postmasters in the United States, taking the publisher's oath required by recent act of Congress. In addition, to this he enclosed a small circular, two by four inches. Postmasters receiving the papers are sending them into the department with the assurance that they are not subscribers. The penalties are: First, letter postage and $5 fine on each paper containing the circular; second, a fine of $50 on each paper mailed to any other than a bona fide subscriber; and third, $50 fine for each offense in swearing falsely to the list.

The Pacific Steamship Company will introduce midshipmen into their service for the purpose of raising up thorough officers..... An official return gives the total strength of the English troops engaged in the Ashantee war at 2,587 men. The total casualties, including those from disease, were 723..... In the capital of Mexico there are eleven Protestant churches and seven Protestant schools. Altogether there are ninety-eight Protestant churches in the Republic..... On the very day that the attempt was made on Prince De Bismarck's life, his son fought a duel with pistols, with M. Zarshow, an officer of infantry, killing the latter..... Over fifty bodies have been recovered from the ill-fated Pat Rogers..... Near Pittston, Rudolph Schmaltz, a miner, and Nicholas Owens, a laborer, were instantly killed by a mass of top coal falling upon them.

The President has unconditionally pardoned one Cyrus Plummer, sentenced to imprisonment for life at Charlestown Mass., for a murder committed fifteen years ago..... The amount of national bank notes outstanding in the United States begins to show a gradual increase, the books showing now in circulation $350,000,000, while only a short time ago $48,000,000 were the figures..... Two lads of Augusta, Me., aged about eleven years, were drowned in Hartwell Brook, which they were crossing in pursuit of cows..... A St. Louis cotton firm have been indulging in $313,000 of forged paper..... Rioting has been going on in Portsmouth, England, and conflicts have taken place between the troops and mobs. Some of the latter have been killed..... The small-pox is raging frightfully in Jamaica..... A. C. Burton, (colored), candidate for the Tennessee Legislature, was shot and mortally wounded at Braden's Station, by some party unknown. The shooting caused intense excitement among the negroes in the vicinity, and a riot was feared..... The towboat Sol. Roberts, which blew up and burned on Guyan Shoals, Ohio River, occasioned the loss of three lives. All the wounded will recover..... New York city is talking about seceding from the State and setting up a little kingdom of its own..... Eight leaders of the Internationale have been arrested in Rome, and arrests have been made in Florence and other Italian cities. Papers were seized showing that the Internationale has been making great progress in Italy..... Col. Richard Tenbroeck, the well-known horse owner, who once took a lot of American horses to England, was shot and mortally wounded at Gilman's Station, Ky., by Gen. Walker Whittaker..... John Stanton Gould, well known as a scientist, and for some years President of the State Agricultural Society of New York, died in Hudson..... The Mutual Base Ball Club of New York, are accused of selling out to the Chicago Club and Chicago gamblers, and it is said will not be allowed to play in Chicago again..... The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have consolidated all the schools of the District under one Board of fifteen members, composed of ten white and five colored men. Prominent among the latter is Fred Douglas. The consolidation is not to effect the present relations of the white and colored scholars..... New York is threatened with a small-pox scourge, and much fever is felt.

An officer on the New York police force has saved over one hundred persons from drowning..... The New York *Sun* declares that the city will not secede from the State..... Minnesota gives a fair yield of wheat, despite the grasshoppers..... Since Custer's command entered the Black Hills, a dispatch says, it has been prospecting in a continuous line in the most beautiful tract of land man ever looked upon. Here in "Custer Valley" rich gold and silver mines have been discovered, with both placer and quartz diggings, and this immense section bids fair to become the future El Dorado of America..... Near Carlisle, Nicholas County, Ky., a man named Hamilton, while attending the Methodist Church, becoming offended at something that was said, stood upon a bench and flourished a pistol. Thomas Shaw, one of the trustees, succeeded in pacifying him and coaxing him out of doors. When outside, Shaw told him the penalty of the law for his offense, whereupon Hamilton shot Shaw through the heart.

The participation of certain officers of the United States service in the movement of the Japanese Government against the inhabitants of the Island of Formosa, may cause some embarrassment between the Government and that of China..... The Spanish *Imparcial* reports that England, France, and Germany have formally recognized the Spanish Republic..... A chiropodist in San Francisco swallowed some of the acid with which he killed corns, and it killed him..... A German, J. Peterson, was shot and instantly killed in a barroom, near Langley, S. C., by Peter Awtry, who shot at another man, hitting Peterson. Awtry escaped. The difficulty originated in a game of cards..... The suit of the State of Maine against the European and North American Railway, involving 280,000 acres of land, has been decided in favor of the State..... Reports from the extreme southwestern part of Nebraska show already that there is much suffering in that section on account of the destruction of the crops, grass, and everything else by grasshoppers. The settlers are obliged to let their cattle and hogs starve. Movements for their relief are being made in Omaha and elsewhere..... A letter signed "A Priest" has been received by the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury inclosing a $100 bank note on the Tenth National Bank of New York. The writer of the letter says the money was received by him at the confessional as conscience money due the United States..... The Allegheny Valley Railroad is to be leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad.... The *Journal des Debats* argues that the crime of which Bazaine was convicted renders him liable to extradition, and France should demand his surrender.

The English wheat crop will be about two thirds of the average yield..... There is great diversity of opinion about the crops in France and Belgium. In closing its review, the *Express* says: "We do not see how the price of wheat can be much depressed."..... Judge Poland, of Vermont, was renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Second District..... Col. Charles Joyce, of Rutland, was nominated unanimously at the Republican Convention for the First Congressional District..... The Chicago *Tribune* prints the marital correspondence between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, extending over a term of four years and up to within three months of Mrs. Tilton's alleged confession. These letters made over four pages of the *Tribune*. They are extraordinary samples of passionate affection on both sides, and contain frequent allusions to Mr. Beecher and his visits to Mrs. Tilton. They were given in a *Tribune* correspondent by Judge Morris, Mr. Tilton's counsel..... At Trenton village, Ohio, lightning struck a church spire, prostrating nine ladies, who had gathered in the vestibule awaiting a funeral service. Five of the ladies were seriously injured.

The Miser of Paris.

In the year 1745, Vandille, the miser, was worth nearly £800,000. He used to boast that this vast accumulation sprang from a single shilling. He had increased it, step by step, farthing by farthing, shilling by shilling, pound by pound, from the age of sixteen to seventy-five. For six and fifty years had that covetous old man lived, for no other purpose than to accumulate gold, which he had not the courage to enjoy. Not once during these years had he indulged himself in any luxury, or participated in any pleasure; his life was one continuous sacrifice to mammon. The blessings, which a kind and benevolent Providence has bestowed in his mercy upon mankind, were never accepted by Vandille; his whole soul was absorbed, his every joy was sought for, in the yellow heap, which his avarice had accumulated. His death was a singular one.

The winter of 1794 had been very cold and bitter, and the miser felt inclined to purchase a little extra fuel in the summer time to provide, to some extent, against the like severity in the ensuing winter. He heard a man pass the street with wood to sell; he haggled for an unconscionable time about the price, and at last completed the bargain at the lowest possible rate. Avarice had made the miser dishonest; and he stole from the poor woodman several logs. In his eagerness to carry them away, and hide his ill-gotten store, he overheated his blood, and produced a fever. For the first time in his life he sent for a surgeon. "I wish to be bled," said he; "what is your charge?" "Half a livre," was the reply. The demand was deemed extortionate, and the surgeon was dismissed. He then sent for an apothecary, but he was also considered too high; and he at last sent for a poor barber, who agreed to open the vein for threepence a time. "But, friend," said the cautious miser, "how often will it be requisite to bleed me?" "Three times," replied the barber. "Three times! and pray what quantity of blood do you intend to take from me at each operation?" "About eight ounces each time," was the answer. "Let me see," said the possessor of three-quarters of a million, "that will be ninepence; too much—too much. I have determined to go a cheaper way to work; take the whole twenty-four ounces at once, and that will save me sixpence." The barber remonstrated, but the miser was firm; he was certain, he said, the barber was only desirous to extort an extra sixpence, and he would not submit to such a scandalous imposition. His vein was opened, and four-and-twenty ounces of blood taken from him. In a few days Vandille, the miser, was no more. The savings of his life, the wages of his vice and avarice, he left to the King of France.

A SAD STORY.—Perhaps the cruel power of slander could not be better illustrated than in the case of one Mdlle. Zoe, a dancense who recently made a figure in the Chicago Police Court. An investigation into her antecedents revealed the fact that she was a member of an aristocratic Indianapolis family, and once a reigning belle. Driven from her home by a cruel and unfounded report affecting her reputation, she embraced the stage as a profession, sank lower and lower, and finally became the leading attraction at a low variety theatre in Chicago.

Winning Golden Opinions.

Perhaps no man living has won more golden opinions than Dr. Walker, as the enormous and widely increasing sale of his CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS attests. We never look into one of our exchanges, but there is a panegyric of the Bitters taring us in the face. Our readers will say that there must be a reason for all this praise. They are right. The efficacy of this celebrated medicine is established by evidence which it is impossible to doubt. Among the thousands who have borne testimony to its excellence, there is not one dissentient voice. In very many phases of inorganic disease it seems to be unfailing. All diseases arising from a vitiated state of the blood are surely eradicated by it. It is an effectual remedy for pulmonary complaints, bilious, remittent and intermittent fevers, rheumatism and gout. It purges the body of all unhealthy humors, gives tone to the system, and, where the vital powers are enfeebled, restores their functions to vigorous and healthy action. All this it does the more effectually, because its operation is not interfered with by the presence of alcohol. The VINEGAR BITTERS is perfectly free from any such hurtful ingredient. We have always believed that plants contain the true remedies for disease, and *all* the remedies necessary. Dr. Walker is on the line of real progress, and we hope that he will not rest on his present discoveries.—*Com.*

Liver Complaint.

By R. V. PIERCE, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.:

A healthy liver secrete each day about two and a half pounds of bile, which contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid or congested, it fails to eliminate this vast amount of noxious substance, which, therefore, remains to poison the blood, and be conveyed to every part of the system. What must be the condition of the blood when it is receiving and retaining each day two and a half pounds of poison? Nature tries to work off this poison through other channels and organs—the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc., but these organs become overtaxed in performing this labor in addition to their natural functions, and cannot long withstand the pressure, and become variously diseased.

The brain, which is the great electrical center of all vitality, is unduly stimulated by the unhealthy blood which passes to it from the heart, and it fails to perform its office healthfully. Hence the symptom of bile poisoning.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT, AND OF SOME OF THE DISEASES PRODUCED BY IT.

A sallow or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish-brown spots on the face and other parts; dullness and drowsiness, with frequent headache, dizziness, bitter or bad taste in the mouth, dryness of the throat, and internal heat; palpitation of the heart, in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite, sour stomach, with a raising of the food, and a choking sensation in the throat, sickness and vomiting, distress, heaviness, or a bloated and full feeling about the stomach and sides, which is often attended with pain and tenderness; aggravated pains in the sides, back or breast, and about the shoulders; colic, pain and soreness through the bowels, with heat; constipation of the bowels, alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhœa; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of the extremities; rush of blood to the head; with symptoms of apoplexy; numbness of the limbs, especially at night; cold chills, alternating with hot flashes, with dullness, low spirits, unsociability, and gloomy forebodings. The blood itself being diseased, as it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin, it is so irritating and poisonous that it produces discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches, and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles, and scrofulous swellings. Quite a few of the above symptoms will be likely to be present in any case at one time.

RATIONAL AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT.

A large variety of diseased conditions are produced by liver complaint. By curing the disease of the liver we remove the *cause*, and thereby *radically* cure, not only the liver