THE BEECHER-TILTON CASE.

Report of the Investigating Committee --It Declares Henry Ward Beecher not Guilty--Mr. Beecher's Church Sustains the Verdict of the Committee.

The report of the Committee appointed to investigate the charges made against the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, was presented to Plymouth Church. By the report Mr. Beecher is declared not guilty of the charges preferred against him, and the church, by an almost unanimous rising, voted acquiescence in the decision of the committee.

The Examining Committee beg leave to report that, in consequence of the publication of certain statements by Theodore Tilton, the committee was requested by the pastor of the church to authorize an investigation by a sub-committee into the imputations made against his character. On July 6, 1874, the committee accordingly appointed brothers H. W. Sage and H. M. Cleveland such committee, and requested them to associate with themselves Messrs. Claflin, Winslow, Storrs, and White, who are not members of the Examining Committee. No charges having been proved to the Church or to the Examining Committee against our pastor, it was the duty of the Sub-Committee simply to ascertain whether there was any foundation in fact for the charges and a trial before the body of the Church. The Sub-Committee has, in our judgment, faithfully and impartially discharged its duties.

The investigating committee's report follows. It is a lengthy document, occupying an hour and a quarter in delivering. The committee say they cannot refrain from referring to the inexpressible regret which they in common with all good men feel, that uncontrollable circumstances have made it necessary to discuss in the most public manner the unhappy scandal which is the subject of the present inquiry.

But accepting the situation as we found it when we entered upon the high and solemn trust thus imposed, we have been profoundly impressed from the beginning with the grave importance of the work before us.

They say that most of the persons summoned before them have appeared. The most notable exception is Carpenter, the artist. Referring to the letter of Tilton requesting Beecher to resign, they say that on or about 1863 Mr. Tilton began to urge Mr. Beecher to visit his (Tilton's) house, and he became more intimately acquainted with Mr. Tilton's family. He urged him to do much of his editorial writing in his study, as it was more convenient to write there than at the office of the *Independent*. Mr. Beecher visited his house, and a friendly relation sprang up between the wife and family of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher, which continued down to December 1, 1870. They then refer to Tilton's opinions, which caused the establishment in Chicago of an opposition paper to the *Independent*, which Tilton then edited, and the trouble and anxiety this change caused to Mr. Tilton, extending even to a separation between the two, causing the sending of the letter referred to. Mr. Beecher, on reading this letter, expressed his astonishment at the receipt of such a letter, and denounced its author. Mr. Bowen then decided the letter, and gave him some account of the reasons why he had reduced Tilton from the editorship of the *Independent* to the subordinate position of contributor.

The committee say that Mr. Tilton, before the committee, referring in time to December, 1870, states his grievance and cause of complaint of Mr. Beecher touching Tilton's business relations with Mr. Bowen in these words: "That he (Mr. Beecher) then participated in a conspiracy to degrade Theodore Tilton before the public—by loss of place, business, and repute." It is clear that on the 29th day of December, when the so-called memorandum of confession was procured from Mrs. Tilton, the chief moving cause that stung Tilton's pride was his belief that Mr. Beecher had caused him "loss of place, business, and repute."

After referring to the distress which Beecher felt at being the cause of this trouble to Tilton, the committee go on to analyze the charges made. The first thing is Beecher's letter of apology to Tilton. They say:

"This paper, which is dated Jan. 1, 1871, was intrusted by Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton's keeping without reading it, nor was it read to him. This paper—sometimes called the apology, and sometimes the confession—is in no proper sense Mr. Beecher's production, or a correct report of what he said. No man will believe, for instance, that Mr. Beecher said: 'I humble myself before him (Tilton) as I do before my God.' Another sentence, 'Her forgiveness I have,' Mr. Beecher states that it was not said, nor the semblance of it. Pausing here, a very important question arises in this connection. To what does the apology refer? It declares Mrs. Tilton 'guiltless,' and yet Tilton says it refers to adultery, which Mr. Beecher denies. Without now considering the weight of credit to which the respective parties are entitled where there is a conflict between them, we believe, and propose to show from the evidence, that the original charge was improper advances, and that as time passed, and the conspiracy deepened, it was enlarged into adultery.

"That the so-called apology was not for the main offence Tilton himself in his cross-examination clearly proves. Mark his words! He says that the day after it was procured he was in Moulton's room and there met Mr. Beecher, when the following scene occured: 'He (Beecher) burst out in an expression of great sorrow to me, and said he hoped the communication which he had sent to me, by Mr. Moulton was satisfactory to me. He then and there 'told Mr. Moulton' he had done wrong; not so much as some others had (referring to his wife, who had made statements to Mr. Bowen that ought to be unmade); and he there volunteered to write a letter to Mr. Bowen concerning the facts which he had misstated.' Here is clear light as to the apology does not refer to. It disposes of the apology forever as a paper referring to adultery. It refers to nothing of the kind. If the wrong done to which Mr. Beecher refers was adultery, how could these words be used in reference to it: 'He had done wrong; not so much as some others?' The absurdity of such a claim is clear. Those words and the apology are susceptible of but one construction. They refer, as Mr. Beecher says, to his deep regret for statements which he and his wife had, under certain information a few days before, made to Mr. Bowen, which led him to execute a purpose already entertained of removing Tilton from the Brooklyn *Union* and the *Independent*. It appears also that the next day Mr. Beecher did write the letter to Mr. Bowen which Tilton says he volunteered to write, and which referred to Tilton's business troubles with Bowen."

The committee "conclude, therefore, in view of these facts and circumstances, that the original charge of impure advances, false though it was, has been dropped by these accusers, and adultery at this late day has been substituted as an after thought. We brand this performance as a fraud that ought to end all controversy as to the innocence of Mr. Beecher.

"It is easy now that we see what manner of men Tilton and Moulton are," says the committee, "to wonder that Mr. Beecher should intrust any interest of his to their keeping. When we look back upon the record made by this sad story, we feel like visiting even upon the suffering head and heart of our pastor, the severest censure. And this not the less because we revere and love him, and know that no man in all our land is more beloved."

STATEMENT OF CONCLUSIONS.

First—We find from the evidence, that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher did not commit adultery with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, either at the time or times, place or places, set forth in the third and fourth sub-divisions of Mr. Tilton's statement, nor at any other time or place whatever.

Second—We find from the evidence, that Mr. Beecher has never committed any unchaste or improper act with Mrs. Tilton, nor made any unchaste or improper remark, proposal, or solicitation to her of any kind or description whatever.

Third—If this were a question of errors of judgment on the part of Mr. Beecher, it would be easy to criticize, especially in the light of recent events. In such criticism, even to the extent of regrets and censure, we are sure no man would join more sincerely than Mr. Beecher himself.

Fourth—We find nothing whatever in the evidence that should impair the perfect confidence of Plymouth Church or the world in the Christian character and integrity of Henry Ward Beecher.

And now let the peace of God that passeth all understanding rest and abide with Plymouth Church, and her beloved and eminent pastor, so much and so long afflicted.

Signed by the committee.

The Examining Committee presented to the church a resolution setting forth "That the evidence laid before the Examining Committee not only does not afford any foundation for putting the pastor of this church, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, on trial, but on the contrary, established to the perfect satisfaction of his church, his entire innocence and absolute personal purity, with respect to all the charges now or heretofore made against him by Theodore Tilton. That our confidence in and love for our pastor, so far from being diminished, are heightened and deepened by the unmerited sufferings which he has so long borne, and that we welcome him with a sympathy more tender, and a trust more unbounded, than we ever felt before, to his public labors among us, to our church, our families, our homes and our hearts."

The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote, and unanimously, with the exception of Moulton, who voted nay.

The Art of "Make-Up."

Donn Piatt, describing a visit to a cosmetic establishment in New York city, says:

"'What,' we asked, "are the articles that go to make the beautiful woman?"

"'Well, first of all is our vegetable enamel, perfectly harmless, that gives the most delicate white—I may say, dazzling—complexion known to the female world. See,' he continued, taking a china pot from the counter, 'this is put on easily with a small sponge. Permit me, madam; it is soon removed, and leaves no trace,' and saying this, he applied a small quantity to the forehead of our companion. The result on the face of a clear brunette was startling. The marble smoothness, and at the same time the satiny texture, if we may use such an expression, was marvelous. It seemed to look as if nature herself had supplied a most beautiful blush, a rose color, upon the white, that was perfectly charming in its natural and soft flush.

"'And now,' he went on, 'here is an exquisite instrument with which we trace the delicate blue veins that, when done, defy the microscope of science.'

"'But how is it possible to make the new face and the old shoulders match?'

"'By making all new. The face, neck, shoulders, and arms have to be treated all alike.'

"'And does this artificial process end here?' we asked.

"'Oh, not at all; we are only just beginning. The eyelashes and eyes have to be treated. The eyebrows receive especial attention. We cannot illustrate with you, madam; nature has done so much.'

He might well say this, for it is only once in a million such beautiful eyes, eyelashes and brows are given a woman. He called to a young lady of the establishment and said, 'Miss Blank, will you permit me?'

She pleasantly assented, and taking a small ivory tablet he placed it under the eyelashes of one eye, and then touching them dexterously, and at the same time with the most delicate art, he made the lashes so decided, so pronounced, they seemed to actually grow. He then penciled the brow, and when done the effect was most decided. The young lady was a blonde, and with one eye treated and the other not treated the result was very decided.

"'Certainly this is all,' we said.

"'Not at all. We give a delicate tint to the ear, a rosy steel color to the nails. We have powders for the teeth; we leave nothing uncared for that goes to make perfection of a beautiful woman.'

"'And are these things in general use?'

"'Certainly; you cannot find a brilliant complexion that has not been made so by art. We read with great pleasure of the beautiful women of the fashionable circles of Washington and the summer resorts, for we know where they come from.'"

Three Leaps for Life.

One of the most thrilling adventures which has ever been experienced in this land of mineral-hole man-traps, says a Dubuque (Iowa) paper, occurred on Sunday about one mile west of Asbury chapel. On Sunday morning James Kinsley, a youth of sixteen years, visiting his Uncle Joseph, about a mile west of the chapel above mentioned, rode the horse off to water, leaving the house about 8 o'clock in the morning. The hours passed along until near 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and James had not returned. His folks then became uneasy about him, and set out to look for him. After going through the pasture for some distance they found him lying in an unconscious condition on the brow of a mineral hole, the back of his head cut very badly. They picked him up and conveyed him home, where in a short time his consciousness returned, and when he got so he could speak he related the following strange and thrilling adventure: "I was riding along to the watering-place; while on the way I heard the report of a gun, and heard the hum of the shot passing very near me; a number of them I thought struck my horse in the neck. He darted off at full speed, growing more frightened, I thought, every moment. I could do nothing towards checking him, and only managed to keep my seat. He plunged forward and soon came upon a mineral hole, but cleared it at a bound, and still kept on, leaping another in the same manner, and still another, but just as he cleared the third shaft everything grew dark and a strange feeling, a blinding sensation came over me, and after a time—how long it was I cannot say—this feeling passed away and I found myself in a dark place, my horse resting upon my leg, and both my leg and my head paining me badly; I finally became conscious of what had happened to me and made an effort to get my leg free, and, after a long and painful struggle, I succeeded. I then made up my mind to drag myself out, if possible, but I had grown so weak I was afraid I could never do it. I seemed to remember that I reached the top of the shaft, but all was blank after that." When Kinsley had told his story some of the party went back to the mineral hole where they had found him, and on reconnoitering discovered the horse lying in the bottom of the shaft as the boy had stated. James may possibly rally and get well, but it will have been a most narrow escape from death.

The Deepest Well in the World.

At about twenty miles from Berlin is situated the village of Sperenberg, noted for the deepest well that has ever been sunk. Owing to the presence of gypsum in the locality, which is at a moderate distance from the capital, it occurred to the Government authorities in charge of the mines to obtain a supply of rock salt. With this end in view, the sinking of a shaft or well 16 feet in diameter, was commenced some five years ago, and, at a depth of 280 feet, the salt was reached. The boring continued to a further depth of 960 feet, the diameter of the bore being reduced to about 13 inches. The operations were subsequently prosecuted by the aid of steam, until a depth of 4,194 feet was attained. At this point the boring was discontinued, the borer being still in the salt deposit, which thus exhibits the enormous thickness of 3,907 feet.

Farm, Garden and Household,

Thoroughbred Animals.

The improvement in live stock, says Prof. Brewer before the Science Congress, has been greater than in tillage. It has been accomplished by (1) selection of breeding animals, and (2) by care of them. Both of these are essential. Starved animals will not thrive, no matter how well bred, and no skill in care and feeding will give from poor breeds the best of animals. Special excellences are the accumulated improvements of several generations.

It is often claimed that if the care of man be withdrawn the improved breed will retrace the steps of its ancestry and revert to its original characteristics. This theory has been made a dogma and the basis of deductions regarding the permanence of original types and the fleeting nature of acquired characters. The dogma finds a place in scientific literature in papers read before learned societies, and from these sources the notion spreads through our popular literature. It has weight with a class of farmers who do not wish to expend money and care on their live stock—to have the best and care for it in the best manner. They suppose that the moment their care is withdrawn, the objects of it will begin to "revert" to original inferiority. This widespread belief greatly impedes the general improvement of live stock.

Instances of this alleged "reversion" were brought forward at the last annual meeting of this Association, and are printed among the papers then delivered. About a month later there was a meeting held in a neighboring State. Stock-breeders came from England, from California, from even the very State where they had just been told that "shorthorns" were prone to return to their original state. The meeting was for the sale of improved animals, and in thirty minutes the sale of shorthorns amounted to $250,000, and there also, within a very short time, 109 head of cattle were sold for $382,000. For five cows—the Duchess strain—$158,000 were paid—all showing the faith of the purchasers in the permanence of the improved stock.

For some years Prof. Brewer has been investigating this subject and seeking for proof of the alleged tendency to reversion. To carefully-worded inquiries in writing, following upon every report of such "reversion," Prof. Brewer has received very numerous replies, and they are unanimously in the negative. This is certainly remarkable, following upon the confident assertions that animals so frequently exhibited the alleged tendency. The inquiries were pushed in the specific localities where the reversion was said to have occurred; the questions have been put to a large number of stock-breeders, and finally have been made by means of a printed circular. But the result was always the same, except that a smile of incredulity extended over the faces of some stock-breeders when such inquiries were put to them, and they feared they were to be made the victims of a "sell." No instances of the alleged "reversion" having been authenticated in Prof. Brewer's experience, he asks the Association to aid in exposing and refuting the pernicious notion.

Hints About Work.

Oats, although the season is backward, will soon be ready to harvest. They should be cut before they are dead ripe. When ripe they shell badly and many are lost. The straw is also better for feed when cut early. The use of damp rye straw for bands in binding will save time as well as oats.

Buckwheat may be sown the first week in this month, and yet escape frost. It is a crop which costs little to put in, and pays well for the cost. If injured by an early frost it is worth all the expense for plowing under.

Corn should not be laid by while a horse can pass through the rows. A muzzle will prevent him from biting the stalks. The soil should be kept stirred, and not allowed to bake after a shower. Late weeds rob the crop as much as early ones. If they are allowed to ripen their seeds, they will do a vast amount of mischief. They should be removed by hand. No plow should be used to work corn at this late season. The roots now occupy the whole ground. Two inches of mellow soil on the surface will keep the soil moist, and no deeper cultivation should be given. In rich prairie soils, and where fall pasture is scarce, rye may be sown in the rows at the last working. This will give valuable late pasture or early spring feed. But generally such stolen crops are better avoided. Pumpkins grown amongst corn is as bad as weeds. Better have a portion of the ground prepared for such crops.

Root crops must not be neglected. They must be kept clean and thinned out severely. Strap-leaf turnips may be sown early this month. Use plenty of seed, two pounds per acre, sown in drills 24 to 28 inches apart, will not be too much for safety; 150 pounds of superphosphate, fine bone flour, or Peruvian guano near the seed, will greatly help the crop. With roots the start is the great point. Thin out to 12 inches apart in the row, when the plants are well established, and keep the ground free from weeds. Home-grown seed is better than imported.

Grass fields will be greatly benefited by a top dressing of fine manure. If nothing better can be had, a few loads of rich soil from the roadsides or scrapings of the barnyard may be spread. It is poor economy to pasture meadows or young clover; good care at this season will strengthen the roots, and give a heavy aftermath which may be pastured by-and-by.

Pastures need looking after. Bare and mossy spots should be harrowed, sowed with fresh seed, and a dressing of lime and ashes or plaster may be given. A bushel of salt per acre is often very useful. Weeds should be cut with a mowing machine, and gathered and burned. Brush should be cut close to the ground, with a short, stiff scythe or a brush hook.—*Agriculturist.*

Breeding Horses.

A writer in the London *Mark Lane Express*, in discussing the points to be considered in breaking horses for farm labor, says: "The head should be comely, but not so small as that of the running horse, as it enables the animal to throw more weight into the collar. He should be broad and flat in the forehead, have neat, well set-on ears, prominent placed eyes, thin cricles, large nostrils, neat neck, and deep towards the chest; not very high in the withers, with upright shoulders, forearm broad, flat bone below the knee, rather short pasterns, good round feet—not too flat or too upright, plenty of hoof, clean leg, straight back with plenty of loins, and ribs well arched. He should be long on the back rib and long in the quarter; the haunch should be strong, the hip well down, the hock-joint broad; and for a breeder no animal should be used who is not free from curb, bog or bone spavin, splint or side bones. Horses with well developed muscle and a strong constitution are easy to keep and can endure a great deal of fatigue.

The Bones of the Ancients.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Alexandria, remarks: "Fancy mutton fattened on ancient Egyptians! The other day at Sakhara, I saw nine camels pacing down from the mummy pits to the bank of the river, laden with nests, in which were bones some two hundred weight in each net on each side of the camel. Among the pits there were people busily engaged in searching out, sifting and sorting the bones which almost crust the ground. On inquiry I learned that the cargoes with which the camels were laden would be sent down to Alexandria, and thence be shipped to English manure manufacturers. They make excellent manure, I am told particularly for Swedes and other turnips. The trade is brisk and has been going on for years, and may go on for many more. It is a strange fate—to preserve one's skeleton for thousands of years in order that there may be fine Southdowns and cheviots in a distant land. But Egypt is always a place of wonders."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

A man named Anthony Murphy was missed from home in Philadelphia about two months ago. Shortly afterwards his body was found in the Delaware. It was taken to the Morgue, and identified by Murphy's wife as her husband. It was delivered to her and buried. Last week the real Anthony walked into his home, well and in good spirits. No explanation of his disappearance is given.....At Six Portages, a Canadian town up the Gatineau River, three little children set fire to a barn and then climbed up to the top of a mow, where they remained until every means of escape had been cut off. Their mother, hearing their cries rushed into the barn, and was suffocated, but, rolling off the mow, her remains were recovered before the flames reached it. After the building was consumed the remains of the children were recovered.....The grave of the poet Percival is at Hazel Green, Wis., marked only by a single evergreen tree. While making a geological survey of that part of the State he was taken sick, and a Dr. Jenckes being sent for, they formed so fast a friendship that the doctor insisted on removing him to his own house, where he spent the last and happiest years of his life.....The racing season has been unusually brilliant. Only a short time ago Gray Planet made the best time on record for a single mile, and now Fellowcraft has run four miles in seven minutes nineteen and a half seconds, surpassing in speed for that distance anything previously known, even Lexington's great time. Add to this the time of Goldsmith Maid and of Madge, who made three-quarters of a mile at Saratoga, the quickest ever made, and horsemen ought to be satisfied with the season.

The Dakotah Anti-Monopoly and Democratic Congressional and Territorial Conventions failed to effect a union. The Anti-Monopolists nominated Dr. W. A. Burleigh for Congress. The Democrats have also made their nomination.... The Alabama Republican State Convention nominated Messrs. Peters, Saffold, and Felder for the Supreme Court, Lewis for Governor, McKinstry for Lieutenant-Governor, Bingham, for Treasurer, N. H. Rice for Secretary of State, Foster for Superintendent of instruction, and Turner for Attorney-General.....John Harper, the owner of the celebrated horse Longfellow, died at his residence, near Midway, Ky., leaving a large fortune.....The Republicans of the First District of Kansas have nominated Col. Wm. A. Phillips for Congress.....The suits commenced against Woodruff, Robinson & Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y., by the U. S. Government, to recover the value of goods fraudulently withdrawn from warehouse, have been discontinued on the payment of the full amount due the Government. The penalty has been received and the case disposed of in such a manner that it cannot again be reopened. This is the firm of which Frank Moulton is a member.....Five men named Anderson Perry, John Ross, Antoine Maurice, James Williams, and James Roterson, associates in the murder of Elisha Eastwood, an old flat-boatman, on the 25th of April last, were hung at Napoleonville, Assumption Parish, La.....The New York Democratic State Convention will be held at Syracuse, Sept. 16th.....Theodore Tilton has commenced two suits against Henry Ward Beecher one of them for libel, and proposes suits against several of the newspapers of New York and Brooklyn.....Sixty thousand dollars reward is offered by the French Minister of Agriculture "for the discovery of an efficacious and economical means of destroying the phylloxera or of preventing its ravages." This, it will be remembered, is the insect that is devastating the French vineyards.....The Reading Railroad Company of Pennsylvania stopped working all but four of their one hundred and forty mines for an indefinite period.

The Osage Indians in Kansas have taken the war path against the State, and the frontiers will suffer severely.....In North Carolina the State Senate will be composed of 38 Democrats and 12 Republicans, a Democratic gain of 6 members. The House will contain 80 Democrats, 36 Republicans, 3 Independent Democrats, and 1 Liberal Republican.....It is said that a party of capitalists are about to buy the New York *Herald*, paying $8,000,000 for it.....The trial of the ten young men and two women, charged at St. Petersburg with circulating revolutionary pamphlets, terminated. Six of the accused were sentenced to periods of hard labor varying from three to ten years, and the rest to short terms of imprisonment.....All the leading lawyers of Indianapolis tender their services to Mr. Harding, of the *Herald*, who shot Moritz, for outraging his daughter, if the case comes to trial.....The Spanish Government denies indignantly the story about Porto Rico being sold to Germany. The Government is informed of and will put a stop to a proposed filibustering expedition against that island.....In his official report, Gen Custer speaks in high terms of the Black Hills country. No portion of the United States, he says, can boast of a richer or better pasturage, purer water, the natural temperature of which in midsummer, as it flows from the earth, is twelve degrees above the freezing point, and of greater advantages generally to the farmer or stock raiser than are to be found in the Black Hills. Building stone is found in inexhaustible quantities, and wood, fuel, and lumber sufficient for all time to come. Rains are frequent, with no evidence of either draughts or freshets. The days are perhaps too short and the nights too cool for corn; but I believe all other grain could be produced here in abundance. Wheat particularly would yield largely.....There was a very severe typhoon at Nagasaki, Japan. Great damage was done to property on shore and to the shipping in the harbor. A large number of natives lost their lives.....A war between the whites and blacks took place in Lancaster, Ky. The whites took possession of the town. The negroes fortified themselves in the house of the Hon. William Sellers, which the whites set fire to. The trouble is said to have arisen from the recent election, and is between the friends of Sellers and Kennedy, both whites. Some five persons were killed and many injured during the troubles.

The Louisiana Conservative Convention adopted the name of the People's party.....The Kansas Republican State Convention renominated Thomas A. Osborne for Governor on the second ballot.....The Republican Convention at Eastport, Me., nominated W. J. Carthell, of Calias, and Samuel N. Campell, of Cherryfield, for State Senators. They are both reported to be Hamlin men.....The Republicans of the Eleventh Ohio District have nominated H. S. Bundy for Congress.....Ex-Gov. G. C. Walker was nominated for Congress by the Conservative Convention in the Richmond (Va.) District.....The Republicans of the Sixteenth Ohio District renominated the Hon. L. Danforth for Congress by acclamation.....The Republicans of the Fifteenth Ohio District nominated N. B. Van Vorhes for Congress.....The Republicans of the Fifth Illinois District renominated the Hon. H. C. Burchard for Congress.....Among the important features of the platform adopted by the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention, are the demanding of restrictions upon national banks and the denouncing of the attempt to procure decisions from the Supreme Court adverse to the new Constitution, and determinedly opposing mixed schools, believing that the coeducation of whites and blacks would be detrimental to both races.....The platform adopted by the Democrats of Illinois declares: First, The resumption of gold and silver as the basis of the currency; resumption of specie payments as soon as possible without disaster to the business interests of the country, by steadily opposing inflation and by the payment of the national indebtedness in the money of the civilized world; Second, Individual liberty and opposition to sumptuary laws; Third, Rigid restriction of the Governments, both State and national, to the legitimate domain of political power by excluding therefrom all executive and legislative intermeddling with the affairs of society, whereby monopolies are fostered, privileged classes aggrandized, and individual freedom unnecessarily and oppressively retained; Fourth, The right and duty of the State to protect the citizens from extortion and unjust discrimination by chartered monopolies.....The Republican Convention of Michigan, challenge a faithful scrutiny of the record of the Republican party of the State through the vicissitudes of war and peace, and claims that it has forfeited none of its pledges to humanity, to the sister States, or to the interests of the people. Referring to the financial record of the party, alike in the State and in the nation, they challenge comparison with any other party which ever held power in either, pointing with pride to the great and steadily increasing reduction of the national debt and the improvement of the national credit, accompanied by an equally remarkable reduction of taxation and of expenditure in the Government. The platform denounces repudiation and believes that a return to specie payment should be made at once.....The Ohio Democratic Convention adopted resolutions favoring a revenue tariff, a specie currency, and the repeal of the National Bank law. Cheers for Governor Allen, as the next President of the United States, were given. The Convention declared against a third term.

Terrible Accident at a Wake.

A terrible accident, says a letter from Dublin, occurred at a "wake" in Little Strand street, a dark and narrow thoroughfare. A party of between twenty and thirty persons were assembled in a room on the second floor of an old, dilapidated house to express sympathy with Edward Kelly, a quay porter, the afflicted father of an infant two months old, who died. The company were reveling according to the custom of the lower classes, when the floor gave way, and they were all precipitated to the basement with the contents of the room in an undistinguishable heap. A scene of great confusion and alarm ensued. The greater number were able to extricate themselves from the ruins, and assisted in getting out their comrades—a task rendered more difficult by the excitement and pressure of a crowd which collected in the narrow and ill-lighted space. In about a quarter of an hour all were rescued, but six persons were found to have received fatal injuries. To add to the alarm excited by the accident, a fire broke out in the ruins, but it was promptly extinguished. The occupants of the upper part of the house expected to share the fate of those below, and a woman threw her child out of the window, but it was caught in the arms of a stalwart man in the crowd, and escaped unhurt. With the help of the police the inmates were all removed from the house. There are six persons in the hospital. The Roman Catholic clergy have endeavored by every means to put an end to the practice of holding "wakes," which are usually hotbeds of dissipation and vice, but their remonstrances and warnings have proved ineffectual, and the evil can only be suppressed by the strong hand of the law.

The Plague of Grasshoppers.

A private letter from Kansas says: It looks very sad and dreary to me today. The sun is quite hidden by the clouds of grasshoppers flying all around and alighting on everything. They are pelting against my doors and windows as fast as hailstones ever came. I can scarcely see through my screen door for them, and to look out as far as eye can see, it looks like a snow storm—as they fly their wings look white, like flakes of snow in the air. They destroy everything they alight on. They have destroyed acres and acres of corn, and now they are going in our cornfield by clouds, and will destroy it all in a day. Every shrub and tree is covered with them. You know we read of Pharaoh's plague, where the insects got into the kneading troughs. I think this is one of them. I went out by the door to try and drive them off, and they flew all over me, and I had to change my dress to get rid of them. Instead of rain, we are having showers of grasshoppers. Our six windows are completely covered with them, and as I write, they are pouring down the chimney and coming down the stove-pipe.

Father has just come in. He cannot work out doors, for they blind him; and they are coming faster, and are now eating the netting off my door and windows, and the heat and close air are stifling. I never saw anything so terrible in my life. The ground is now completely covered, and they cause such an offensive smell that but for an occasional breeze to carry it off, I know not what we should do.

Please excuse mistakes, as I feel so bad and nervous under this awful scourge and desolation.

An Indian Attack.

General Davidson, of the United States army, after a long and trouble-some march, arrived in the vicinity of a large band of hostile reds in the Wichita Agency, and immediately called upon the chiefs of the band to surrender and return with him to Fort Sill. But one chief put in an appearance, who, after listening to the reasons given for the necessity of the return of the tribe, briefly assented to the proposition and withdrew, apparently with the intention of communicating his resolve to his companions. Scarcely had the negotiating chief turned his back on the interpreter, however, than the troops were vigorously attacked on all sides by the Oconees, whom they were preparing to escort back to the fort. As if by prearrangement, a number of Kiowas and Comanches also engaged the soldiers as allies of the Oconees and assisted in keeping up a harrassing fire for several hours, ending in the loss of four of the troops and the wounding of three others, as reported. The Oconees, or No-co-nees, have for years been hostile to the settlers, and appear to be a branch of the Comanche family, which family is divided into seven bands, and numbers from one thousand six hundred to one thousand eight hundred. The Kiowas are nearly as numerous and as determined now as they have ever been to resist the advance of civilization. With these combined forces in the field, animated by the bitterest animosity against the white man, it is not to be wondered at that the scalping knife has been unsheathed and the bloody work for which they have been agitating commenced. Gen. Davidson burned about fifty Indian lodges.

United States Finances.

The moneys received and covered into the United States Treasury during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1874, were:

From customs	$163,103,833 69
Sales of public lands	1,852,428 93
Internal revenue	102,409,784 99
Tax on national bank circulation, &c.	7,033,038 17
Payments of interest by Pacific Railway companies	1,028,695 55
Customs fines, penalties, &c.	651,291 51
Fees—Consular, patent, land, &c.	1,826,189 74
Proceeds of sales of Government property	1,699,017 63
Profits on coin of bullion	5,037,665 29
Miscellaneous sources	4,767,630 46
Total net receipts	$289,478,756 66

The net expenditures by warrants were:

For civil services	$17,627,115 09
Foreign intercourse	1,675,654 27
Indians	6,692,462 69
Pensions	29,038,414 66
To military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements and arsenals	42,313,927 22
To naval establishment, including vessels and machinery, and improvements at navy yards	30,952,587 42
Miscellaneous civil, including public buildings, lighthouses, and collecting the revenue	50,530,144 45
Interest on the public debt, including interest on bonds issued to Pacific Railway companies	107,119,815 21
Total net expenditures	$285,752,533 30

"I Want to See Mother."

Night before last a young lady residing in Sacramento, who had been ill for some months, died. That night her mother, worn out by weeks of care and watching, had lain down upon the foot of the bed, leaving two women to watch over the sufferer, who appeared to be in a stupor. She had been asleep but a few minutes when her daughter awoke and inquired of the nurses: "Where is mother? I want to see her this minute." The ladies explained the circumstances, to which the girl replied, "Yes, I know mother is tired out; but I must see her right now." Expostulations were useless; she became excited, and reaching over to her mother endeavored to arouse her, but was too weak. The ladies finally concluded to wake the parent, who immediately sat up in bed and looked at her daughter. The latter glanced full in her face for a second, and fell back dead.

A four-year-old at East Poultney, Vt., recently went to a blacksmith's to see his father's horse shod, and watched closely the work of shoeing until the blacksmith commenced paring the horse's hoofs, when, thinking this was wrong, he said earnestly, "My pa don't want this horse made any smaller."

Cold Applications to the Neck.

Dr. B. B. Richardson recommends a neck bag of rubber, with a constant stream of cold water through it, as an efficient means of applying cold locally to the neck. He says: "I have used this method of applying cold to the cervical region now several times, in pyrexia, with increasing confidence in its usefulness. In a case of apoplectic seizure, with convulsions, in a lady of middle age to whom I was summoned, I found a temperature of 102 degrees Fah., with deep unconsciousness, rapid pulsation of the carotids, and intense fullness and tension of the jugular vein. In this extreme instance I had the cervical region enveloped in a bladder of crushed ice, with the result of a fall of temperature to the natural standard in six hours, a quiescent condition of the circulation, and subsidence of all the acute symptoms, so marked in character that it is, I think, impossible to doubt that the cause and effect were in their true place. This patient made a good recovery, and, although I do not attribute the recovery solely to the special remedy now being considered, I am convinced the remedy was of good service.

I had an opportunity of trying the effect of this mode of applying cold on myself. I took a feverish catarrh, attended with a rise of animal temperature to 100 degrees Fah. I had the bag neatly adjusted, and let pass freely through it water, taken simply from the cistern, the temperature of the day being at freezing point. As the water current began to press over the front part of the neck, with a gentle pressure which I regulated myself by the stopcock, I felt the effect of the cold very deeply, and at first not pleasantly. In two or three minutes, however, though the skin over the throat was ten degrees lower than on the other parts of the body, the sensation of cold was lost, and all unpleasantness was gone. Within a quarter of an hour I was conscious of a general reduction of fever, and of lessened vascular activity. The cold also had a soothing influence, producing desire for sleep.

On this followed perspiration, and within two hours a reduction of the temperature to the natural standard. These effects were satisfactory, because no other mode of treatment was employed to complicate the experience. I shall look out with interest for the results of the observations of other practitioners on this method of reducing pyrexia. It stands on a good physiological basis; I believe its practical worth is clear; and I would that its usefulness were tested by the independent observation of other workers in our common field of labor.

I would urge on those who may study the effect of cold, more or less extreme, applied to the cervical region, to observe the influence it exerts in different classes of cases upon the heart. If I am correct that it reduces the action of the heart, and if I am also correct in the view that it promotes a tendency to sleep, this remedy, so simple, will prove useful in many other forms of disease than acute pyrexia. In acute mania, in cases of insomnia, in cases of palpitation and cardiac irritability, it deserves the test of experiment.

HEALTHFULNESS OF APPLES.—The frequent use of apples, either before or after meals, has a most healthful effect upon digestion—better eat less meat and more fruit. An eminent French physician thinks that the decrease of dyspepsia and billious affections in Paris, is owing to the increased consumption of apples, which fruit he maintains is an admirable prophylatic and tonic, as well as a very nourishing and easily digested article of food.

An Act of Justice.

Doubting Castle was a sad stumbling block in the path of Bunyan's Christian, though it couldn't bar his way to Truth. We can sympathize with the Pilgrim, for Doubt always besets us when we are asked to believe anything particularly extraordinary. Consequently, when we heard, some eighteen months ago that a physician in California had compounded, from the juices and extracts of certain herbs found there, a medicine that cured almost every variety of blood disease, we were incredulous. Since then we have had opportunities of testing the accuracy of the report, and are free to admit that our doubts have vanished. Seeing what he have seen, knowing what we know, it is impossible for us to question the remedial properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters. And this famous vegetable Tonic, Alterative, and Antiseptic is a specific for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Chronic Constipation, Fever and Ague, Bilious Intermittents, Scrofulous Taint in the Blood, Incipient Consumption, Local and General Debility, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, and Diseases of the Kidneys, seems to be a matter beyond the pale of controversy—*a fixed fact in medical history.* The statements of friends, in whose veracity and intelligence we have full confidence, corroborated by our own personal observation, compel us, to admit the surpassing merits of the preparation.—*Com.*

$10 to $1000 invested in Wall Street often leads to a fortune. Pamphlet with explanations and statistics of Railroads, Stocks, Bonds, &c., with other valuable information, mailed on receipt of 30 cents. Address Alex. Frothingham & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 12 Wall Street, New York.

The popularity of the Elmwood Collar is well established. Not a word of complaint has ever been made against them. They have not got them at your furnishers tell them to buy some for you.—*Com.*

The best investment—SILVER TIPPED Shoes. Five cents laid out for Silver Tips adds one dollar to the worth of a pair of shoes. Parents try it.—[Com.

Anna S. Getsinger, of Honesdale, Pa., writes the following: "After suffering for nearly two years from mercurialgia in the head, passing up into the throat, face and head, I was entirely cured and restored to health by using Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial."—[Com.

Receipts for Making Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Something over a year since, a periodical issued in Berlin, Prussia, and laying claims to a scientific character, published what was represented to be the German receipts for making Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The people were left to infer that these had been deducted from a careful chemical analysis of the medicines, which are rapidly growing in popular favor in that as well as in this and most other civilized countries. The receipts were evidently invented by those jealous of the reputation and large sale which these medicines are rapidly acquiring and who are pecuniarily interested in endeavoring to check their sale. So ridiculously preposterous are those receipts that medicines compounded after them could never have gained any reputation or sale in any country, for they would be so caustic, poisonous, immediately and positively injurious, as in every case to be promptly condemned by the people on the first trial as miserable, dangerous and wicked humbugs. Whereas, it is a well-known fact that all my medicines enjoy the reputation, honestly earned, of being not only efficacious, but perfectly mild, pleasant and harmless in effects. Notwithstanding, however, that the bogus receipts were so ridiculously preposterous as scarcely to have been believed by the most unscientific, thoughtless and unsuspecting people, yet strange and incredible as it may seem, a paper of high scientific pretensions, published in this country, copied the fictitious receipts from the German paper. This they evidently did without a moment's reflection, for that much consideration, given by an intelligent mind, to the receipts and the properties and effects of the mixtures that would result from such a compounding of well-known and innocuous chemicals and drugs, would have condemned them as bogus fabrications, and the pretentious publishers of the paper that originally inserted them, as either knaves or fools. On my attention being called to the matter, in order that some thoughtless and over credulous people might not be deceived and misled by seeing such an announcement in a paper laying claim to a scientific character, as well as to clear myself from the imputation of being guilty of per