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—BY—

JAMES W. McEWEN.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A number of tenant-farmers selected as delegates from Scotland, England and Ireland sailed on the steamer Peruvian, which left Liverpool last week, for Quebec and Montreal. The delegation goes to America, under the auspices of the Canadian Government, to investigate and report to their constituents the advantages which the Dominion presents as a field for settlement.

A Bombay dispatch says: "Serious riots are proceeding in Cabul, and many traders and citizens have been killed. Messengers have reached Candahar from Cabul urging a general rising against the British. Similar messages have been dispatched to other Afghan cities."

The St. Petersburg *Gazette* advocates boldly carrying out what has been called the secret Anglo-Russian programme in Asia. This is to divide Afghanistan on the line of the Hindoo Koosh mountains, Russia taking the northern section and England the southern. It has been hinted that England has been moving slowly in carrying out this programme, because the Government was not sure of popular support. But the massacre at Cabul gives the Government its opportunity.

The industrial depression continues to grow no better in Great Britain, and wage reductions and strikes are of every-day occurrence in the manufacturing districts.

A London telegram of the 13th inst. says: "Dispatches to the Government confirm the apprehensions of an organized opposition by the population of Afghanistan. The Viceroy, however, is sanguine of speedy success. Reports from Mooltan state that Herat Badakshan and Balkh have all revolted gainst the Ameer. A holy war is being reached throughout Afghanistan. The Hindoo attached to Maj. Cavagnari's mission, who concealed himself during the attack by the mob, and who escaped at night, has arrived at Kiratza. He reports that the embassy was attacked in the morning, and set on fire at noon, but that it held out until evening. He believes all the others connected with the mission were killed."

King Mtesa, ruling near Victoria Nyanza, Africa, has abolished slavery throughout his dominions.

The deficit in the French harvest is estimated at about 15,000,000 bushels. Twenty-eight millions of francs' worth of gold left that country last week for America.

The St. Petersburg *Gazette* warns its readers against the treacherous assertion that it is necessary for England to conquer Afghanistan. It says England has always been the deadly enemy of Russia. The policy of Russia in Asia can only consist of reprisals against England. It is necessary to expel the British from Central Asia.

Gustave Hippolyte Roger, the famous French tenor, who made the tour with Jenny Lind in her first visit to England, is dead, aged 64.

A dispatch from Capetown, South Africa, says the "pursuit of King Cetywayo continues hotly. He has split up his party and taken to the bush."

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

West.

A. D. Langstaff, President of the Memphis Howard Association, is visiting the cities of the North for the purpose of ascertaining what can be done in the way of securing financial aid for the fever-stricken Memphians.

Destructive fires are reported at Longmont, Col., and Marysville, Cal. Losses, $40,000 and $80,000, respectively.

President Hayes and party arrived at Cincinnati on the 9th inst., and domiciled themselves in the Grand Hotel. They remained in the city until the 13th, when they left for Fremont.

A brief telegram from Santa Fe, New Mexico, mentions the killing of seven military stock-herders by a war party, and a rumor to the effect that sixteen soldiers sent against the savages have met death in a similar manner. No particulars are given.

John Shillito, for many years the leading dry-goods merchant of Cincinnati, is dead. He leaves a fortune estimated at $3,000,000.

A serious drought prevails in New Mexico, and many cattle and sheep are dying for want of water.

A number of Mexican war veterans met in Chicago last week, and had a pleasant reunion.

President Hayes and family, Secretary Sherman, Gen. Sherman and Gen. Sheridan have accepted an invitation to be the guests of Gov. Cullom at Springfield, Ill., during the State Fair, Sept. 29-Oct. 1.

W. W. Keene, assistant cashier of the Northwestern National Bank, of Minneapolis, Minn., is a defaulter to the amount of $135,000. He acknowledges his guilt.

Seven soldiers, under command of a sergeant, were recently sent out with a herd of sixty-four mules from the military post of Ogocolinienta, in Southern New Mexico, to allow the herd to graze in the bottom lands near the post. While thus engaged they were swooped down upon by a band of Coyetore Apaches under a chief known as Victoria, and all murdered. The Indians escaped with the mules.

South.

For the two days ending at 6 o'clock on the evening of Sept. 9, there were twenty-one deaths at Memphis from yellow fever, forty-six new cases being reported to the Board of Health in the same period.

A fight between two revenue officers and a party of illicit distillers near Glasgow, Ky., resulted in the killing of two of the moonshiners, and the wounding of two others. The officers were unharmed, although their clothes were perforated by a number of bullets.

A strange disease has appeared in Northwestern Georgia, which is fatal to all attacked. It appears to be a kind of typhoid fever, but it is much more fatal, and attacks the young only. Fifty young men died in one neighborhood a week. The disease baffles the skill of the physicians, and patients suffer terribly.

There were fourteen deaths from yellow fever in Memphis for the two days, Sept. 10-11, and thirty-three new cases were reported in the same time. New Orleans reports no cases of fever since Sept. 3.

A committee of the Georgia Legislature has reported in favor of the impeachment of State Treasurer Renfro.

At DeKalb, Miss., the jury in the case of Henry J. Gully, charged with the murder of Miss Cornelia Chisolm, after a trial lasting seven days, returned a verdict of not guilty.

A Sioux Indian named Pockett was executed at Halletteville, Texas, in the presence of 1,000 spectators, for the murder of Frank Edwards, a negro, in February, 1878. He spoke from the gallows, warning young men against drink, and bade all farewell.

Robert Lancaster was hung at Batesville, Ark., for the murder of Thomas Johnson, in Stone county, Ark., Dec. 24, 1877, at a country frolic, while intoxicated. He asked the Sheriff, after the rope was adjusted, how he felt. The Sheriff's response was, "I feel worse, I expect, than you." Lancaster replied: "If you feel as good as I do, you are all right."

A man named Bailes was sentenced to be hanged at Athens, Ala., on the 12th inst., but the case was appealed to the Supreme Court, and the sentence was suspended. Three thousand people assembled at Athens on the 12th, broke into the jail, and took Bailes half a mile out of town for the purpose of hanging him, but no one would tie the knot. The Sheriff then jumped into the wagon, pistol in hand, and drove Bailes back to town and lodged him in jail. The crowd then slowly dispersed.

On the 12th and 13th of September there were forty-four new cases of yellow fever and eight deaths at Memphis. On the 14th, however, there was a gratifying falling of in the mortality figures, but one death and four new cases being reported on this day.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Secretary Evarts is said to be opposed to the appointment of Gov. Fenton as Minister to England, on the ground that he is not a lawyer. Evarts is said to believe that it is essential that all the important diplomatic positions should be held by good, if not eminent, lawyers.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Washington telegram to Chicago *Tribune*: "Gov. Jewell met Gen. Grant frequently while in Europe, and is convinced that he would accept the Presidential nomination if it should come to him as a practical desire of the Republican convention, but that he would not seek the place."

The Wisconsin Democratic State Convention assembled at Madison on Tuesday, Sept. 9. Hon. Thomas R. Hudd was made temporary Chairman. After the appointment of the usual committees the convention took a recess. On reassembling the Committee on Credentials reported, after which the Committee on Permanent Organization presented the name of the Hon. James Doolittle, of Racine, for President, and that of one delegate from each Congressional district for Vice President. After the report of the Committee on Resolutions and the adoption of the platform, Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, was nominated for Governor by acclamation. The name of William T. Vilas was proposed for Lieutenant Governor, with the understanding that if Mr. Mitchell declined the name of Mr. Vilas should be substituted. During the roll-call Mr. Vilas entered the hall and persistently refused to allow his name to be used. The ballot, therefore, was declared informal, and a formal one was taken, resulting in the choice of George H. King, of Green county. Samuel Ryan, of Outagamie, was nominated for Secretary of State; Andrew Haben, of Winnebago, Treasurer; J. M. Smith, of Iowa, Attorney General, by acclamation, as was also the nomination of Edward Searing, of Rock, for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Maine election, which was held on Monday, Sept. 8, resulted in the election of Davis, the Republican candidate, by a small majority over both his competitors, Garcelon (Democrat) and Smith (Greenbacker). The Legislature is Republican in both branches.

The Nebraska Democrats held their State Convention at Lincoln, Sept. 10, Hon. John Carrigan presiding, and Editor Smails, of the Fremont *Herald*, acting as Secretary. The following candidates were placed in the field: Regents of the State University, A. J. Sawyer and Dr. A. Bear; Judge of the State Supreme Court, Elizer Wakely.

The Greenbackers of Maryland met in State Convention at Baltimore, on the 10th inst. F. P. Dewees, Chairman of the National Executive Greenback-Labor Committee, read a long address, giving the history of the Greenback party. The customary resolutions were adopted, and Howard Meeks, of Kent county, was nominated for Governor. The Executive Committee will name the remainder of the ticket.

The following is a correct list of the State officers elected in California: Governor, George C. Perkins, Republican; Lieutenant Governor, John Mansfield, Republican; Secretary of State, Daniel M. Burns, Republican; Comptroller, D. M. Kenfield, Republican; Treasurer, John Well, Republican; Attorney General, A. L. Hart, Republican; Surveyor General, J. W. Shankin, Republican; Clerk of Supreme Court, Frank W. Gross, Republican; Superintendent of Public Instruction, F. W. Campbell, Republican; Chief Justice, Robert F. Morrison, Democrat and Workingman.

The New York Democratic State Convention was held at Syracuse Sept. 10-11, State Senator John C. Jacobs presiding. Lucius Robinson was renominated for Governor on the first ballot. The other candidates nominated are: For Lieutenant Governor, Clarkson N. Potter; for Secretary of State, Allen C. Beach; for Comptroller, Fred P. Olcott; for State Treasurer, James Mackin; for State Engineer, Horatio Seymour, Jr.; for Attorney General, A. Schoomaker, Jr. The Tammanyites, headed by John Kelly, bolted the nomination of Robinson, left the hall, organized a separate convention, and nominated Kelly for Governor.

Alexander Mitchell, whom the Democrats nominated for Governor of Wisconsin, and who is now absent in Europe, telegraphs to Milwaukee a positive declination of the honor.

The State Convention of the Greenbackers of Massachusetts was held at Boston on the 12th inst. Gen. Horace Binney Sargent presided. After the adoption of a platform and the choosing of a State Central Committee the following ticket was nominated: For Governor, Benjamin F. Butler; Lieutenant Governor, Wendell Phillips; Secretary of State, Jonathan Arnold; Treasurer, Wilbur F. Whitney; Auditor, David J. King; Attorney General, Horace B. Sargent.

The Republicans of Maryland met in convention at Baltimore, Sept. 12. Milton G. Usher was chosen to preside. Ex-Postmaster General Creswell was nominated for Governor, but he declined, and named James A. Gray, of Howard county, for Governor. Mr. Gray was made the candidate for Governor by acclamation. Samuel Mollaber was nominated for Comptroller, Francis M. Darby for Attorney General and J. L. McCullogh for Clerk of Court of Appeals.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

Capt. Goldsmith and wife, the crew of the miniature boat Uncle Sam, from Boston for Europe, have arrived at Liverpool in a vessel which picked them up. They encountered a furious gale off Newfoundland, and for days were dashed about like a top on the angry waters. To add to their other miseries, Mrs. Goldsmith was taken seriously ill, and the husband was thus compelled to act as nurse, doctor and cook, in addition to his other duties of steering the frail craft and bailing out the water to keep her afloat. The man went three days and nights without closing his eyes. Altogether it was a perilous voyage and a narrow escape, and will probably cure the couple of their mania for crossing the ocean in a dory.

A steamer arriving at New York the other day brought the Captain and crew, eleven men, of the Norwegian bark Columbia, which was sunk Sept. 4, on the voyage from London to Quebec, by coming in collision with a whale or some other huge sea monster.

Visible supply of grain in the States and Canada: Wheat, 15,749,000 bushels; corn, 13,165,000 bushels; oats, 2,493,000 bushels; rye, 355,000 bushels; barley, 761,000 bushels.

A Havana dispatch says the insurgent bands in the districts of Holguin and Santiago de Cuba have been broken up into small parties. Twenty persons surrendered in Santiago de Cuba. The rest of the island is perfectly tranquil.

The price of nails has been advanced by the Wheeling manufacturers.

William M. Hunt, a well-known artist, and probably the most accomplished painter in America, committed suicide at the Isle of Shoals, by drowning himself, a few days ago. Mr. Hunt had attained celebrity in several classes of work, but his latest and best work was the decoration of the New York State Capitol, at Albany.

Col. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania railroad, has come home from Europe much improved in health.

William H. Williams, manager of the Bullock Printing Press Company, is dead.

Mr. Albert Pell and Mr. Clarence Sewell Read have arrived in this country, bearing the official signatures of her Majesty the Queen of England as Commissioners to inquire into the cause of the agricultural depression in England, and, if possible, find a remedy.

Secretary Evarts has been visiting Canada, where he was the guest of Governor General Lorne.

Generous Jay Gould has contributed another $5,000 for the relief of the yellow-fever sufferers in Memphis.

Renewal of the Underwood War.

Dispatches from Grayson, Ky., state that "the Underwood war is raging more fearfully than even two years ago, when nothing but the State militia could finally check it, after four men had been killed. Until two months ago matters seemed to be quiet enough, but then one of the Underwoods was foully murdered by the opposing party. Strange to say, the Underwoods withheld from taking revenge. Two weeks ago George Lewis Underwood died from his wounds received in the war two years ago, and it seems that, in order to revenge his death, Squire Holbrook, the leader of the anti-Underwood party, was shot while going to his pasture Friday morning. Holbrook's sons and clan then turned themselves loose, and the next report was the killing of Will Underwood while peaceably at work in his field Monday morning. Now the news reaches us of the shooting of George Underwood, Sr., the father and chief of the Underwood party, who was killed at his home yesterday morning.

"The woods up in the Upper Tygart portion of Carter county are full of the men of the two opposing parties, who propose to fight it out among themselves without the interference of the officers of the law, who do not interfere in the least.

"Later reports from the Underwood war confirm the shooting of old George Underwood, who was literally riddled with rifle balls when he stepped out of the door of his house, known as Fort Underwood, yesterday morning. Sixteen shots were fired at his simultaneously, six of which penetrated his body, and one, entering his forehead, tore his skull all to pieces. Three balls pierced his breast and one of them his heart.

"This is the ninth murder enacted on the stage of the Underwood war, and the Lord only knows how many more will have to bite the grass."

Bob Ingersoll's Convention.

The "National Liberal League," organized at the instance of Col. Bob Ingersoll and other nonbelievers, met at Cincinnati, last week, about 200 delegates being in attendance.

A preliminary declaration and platform was adopted. It is very long, and resolves that the general motive of the National Liberal party is to realize more fully than has ever yet been done the main object of a government by the people as expressed in the declaration of independence and the preamble to the constitution of the United States; that to secure these purposes a new party is necessary to administer and reform the whole national and State governments. The principles enunciated are: Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliance with none; the support of the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administrators of our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against antirepublican tendencies; the preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor; freedom of religion, of the press, or persons under the protection of habeas corpus, and trial by juries impartially selected; labor reforms of various kinds are asked for; legislation against tramps condemned; reforms in the currency; in the use and occupation of land; female emancipation; universal compulsory secular education; condemning creating corporations except for the public good, and present methods of legislation, advocating the election of all public officers directly by the people, and favoring the repeal of all Sabbath, sumptuary and temperance laws.

The Cabul Revolt and Massacre.

The British Mission to Afghanistan consisted of Maj. Cavagnari, his secretary (Jenkins), Dr. Kelley and Lieut. Hamilton, commanding the escort, consisting of twenty-six cavalry and fifty infantry and Sepoy guards. The troops of the Embassy were lodged in two houses in the city, joined by a quadrangle. The houses were spacious, but, unfortunately, chiefly constructed of wood. The mutineers finally burned down the doors of the Embassy and swarmed in. The party made a very stubborn defense. The loss of the rioters killed in the fight is estimated at over 100. The British are advancing on Cabul in three columns. A dispatch from Calcutta says: "From the imperfect information so far obtainable, there seems to be good reason to favor the view that the disaffection has not spread all over Afghanistan, but that the affair is merely a local emeute which will speedily disappear when the British troops arrive at Cabul. The Government apparently does not doubt the fidelity of the Ameer. Badshah Khan's adhesion to the British cause is valuable as removing what might have been a serious obstacle to the advance from Kuram to Cabul. The fact that the insurgents did not wait until the winter snows had blockaded the passes, or even until the British had evacuated Candahar, seems to indicate that the rising was wholly unpremeditated."

Army of the Cumberland.

Gen. Phil Sheridan, President of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, has issued the following call:

To the members of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland:

GENTLEMEN: Having received notification that the arrangements for the unveiling of the statue of Gen. Thomas in Washington would be completed early in the month of November next, in pursuance of the resolution of the society adopted at the last meeting, the next annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland is hereby called to meet in Washington, D. C., Nov. 19 and 20, 1879, the anniversary of the battle of Missionary Ridge. All members are urgently requested to be present at the meeting.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
President of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

The Negro Exodus.

A Washington telegram says: "Prominent colored men just arrived from the South report that the attempts to dissuade the blacks from going West and North this fall are futile, and that nothing remains but to let them go and give the matter a practical test. They report that the exodus will set in in dead earnest the latter part of October, and where one went this spring five will go this fall. The movement, however, will not be confined to Kansas, but all Western States will receive accessions."

A FARMER in South Georgia has rescued his cornfield from cows by steeping some grain in alcohol. The whole flock became drunk, and since they have avoided that field.

ADULTERATED FOODS.

Some Astonishing Statements by Prof. Angell.

At the recent meeting of the Social Science Association, at Saratoga, N. Y., a paper was read by George T. Angell, of Boston, on the "Manufacture and Sale of Poisonous and Dangerously Adulterated Articles," in which there are many statements calculated to astonish even the most careless and indifferent. We reproduce some extracts from Mr. Angell's highly interesting essay:

The common and wide sale in American markets of poisonous and adulterated articles which endanger the health and lives of those who use them is a fact established beyond all possibility of honest denial. They are found in our food, our drink, our clothing; in the cooking utensils used in our kitchens, in the pipes that carry our water, in the carpets and wall-papers that beautify our houses, in the colored papers and toys which are the playthings of our children. In the fierce competition of trade the dangerous and cheaper articles are gradually driving the safer and more expensive out of our markets. And this process seems likely to go on and increase without limit, unless organized action shall be taken to stop their manufacture and sale. Take our groceries, for instance. In the report of the Canadian Commissioner of Inland Revenue, published in 1877, it appears that out of 180 articles analyzed ninety-three were found to be adulterated.

In the 1874 report of the Massachusetts State Board of Health many of these adulterations are given, some dangerous. In the "Grocer's Manual," a book recently prepared expressly for the use of grocers, I find many named, some of which I will give. For instance, cream of tartar, seldom found in the shops over 30 per cent. pure, the balance being terra alba, or white earth (a dangerous article tending to produce kidney complaints and various diseases of the stomach), and various other adulterants. Cayenne pepper, debased with red ochre, cinnabar, vermilion, and sulphuret of mercury, and usually the color preserved by red lead and Venetian red; chicory, dangerously adulterated. In cocoa, red lead, ochre, red vermilion to color, and sulphate or carbonate of lime to give weight. Pea flour, colored with Venetian red, used to adulterate coffee. Essence of coffee is made of various articles which color the cups of our cheap restaurants. In confectionery, reds and pinks are produced by cochineal, red lead, and bichromate of lead; yellow by chromate of lead, gamboge, turmeric, and Naples yellow; blues by litmus, indigo, Prussian blue, carbonate of copper, etc.; greens by acetate of copper, arsenate of copper, emerald green, Schule's green, Brunswick green, etc., terra alba, chalk, etc., being used to give weight.

Curry powder is made with lead and mercury. Out of ten pounds of pure honey is made a hundred of a fine-looking compound, some of the samples of which will turn tea inky black. Liquors and wines, as a rule, manufactured from cheap rums and whiskies, very little pure liquors being now sold. Sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol), used in making port wine, also in making sherry wine, also malt ale, also in making Madeira wines. Milk, debased with water, flour, starch, gum, turmeric, chalk, sugar, carbonate of soda and cerebral matter. Cream made by the use of gums. Mustard, seldom sold pure in the shops (and, I would add, often poisonous). Olive oil, falsified by oil from hemp, cotton, rape, peanut and mustard seed. Pickles made green with acetate of copper, a deadly poison. (I would add that all bright-green pickles are said to be poisonous.) Preserved meats are colored with ochre and red lead. Bottles bearing the brands of well-known sauces, as Worcestershire, etc., are filled with stuff bought by the gallon and flavored with dangerous chemicals. Soaps are made with poisonous coloring matters which produce diseases of the skin. Teas are doctored and colored with arsenate of copper, verdigris, mineral green, Prussian blue, talc, clay, soapstone and a variety of other articles. This coloring process is carried on largely in New York and Philadelphia. The Japan teas are about as bad as the Chinese. Tobacco is made out of the leaves of other plants, to which are added, in order, snuff, chromate of lead, oxide of lead and other articles. Vinegar is made from preparations of lead, copper and sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol.) [I would add that it is asserted upon what seems to be pretty reliable authority that probably half the vinegar sold in our cities is rank poison.]

These are only a few of the adulterations stated and referred to in this book, which is written for, and in the interest of, grocers and giving the methods by which they can detect these articles.

In regard to teas. I have the most conclusive evidence that, while they are usually adulterated before they reach this country, still they are largely adulterated after reaching here; a friend of mine, partner in one of the largest importing tea-houses in Boston, and one of whose partners has resided several years in China, said to me, "I will not drink, nor will any member of my firm drink anything but the natural uncolored teas, and I would I advise any other man to do it, but we find it difficult to sell them. Public taste demands teas colored and faced, which I consider more or less poisonous, and some of them contain prussic acid."

I would add that the danger of adulterated teas in this country has recently much increased, because they are now shut out from England.

In regard to coffee, not only is the ground article adulterated, but machines have been invented and used in this country to mold adulterations into the form of coffee-berries.

It is frequently adulterated with chicory, which is itself adultered with articles more dangerous.

Now take sugars and sirups. The whole value of glucose imported into the United States in 1875 was $2,952; its importation in 1877, two years later, amounted to $233,360, in addition to which vast quantities are now manufactured in the United States. This glucose is made by boiling corn starch with sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol), and then mixing it with lime; the glucose almost always retains more or less of the sulphuric acid, and sometimes copperas, sulphate of lime, etc. To make it more salable it is called "grape" sugar, though no grapes are used in its manufacture.

Dr. R. C. Kedzie, President of the Michigan State Board of Health and Professor of Chemistry in the Michigan State Agricultural College, analyzed seventeen specimens of common table sirups, and found fifteen of them made of glucose; one of the fifteen contained 141 grains of oil of vitriol and 724 grains of lime to the gallon, and another, which had caused serious sickness in a whole family, seventy-two grains of oil of vitriol, twenty-eight of sulphate of iron (copperas), and 393 grains of lime to the gallon. I have evidence that glucose is used largely not only to adulterate cane sugars and sirups, but also maple sugar, candies, jellies, honey, etc., and that it is supposed that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the results of its increased use. It appears also from Prof. Kedzie's report that cheap sugars sold in Michigan are generally adulterated, and that poisonous articles are used to color them.

I have much evidence that a large portion of the sugars sold in New York city contain not only glucose, but also another insidious poison—muriate of tin—which has been largely used for bleaching them.

At a meeting of the United States Board of Trade, held in New York Nov. 13, 1878, Mr. Fuller, a retired sugar-dealer, declared that sugars, molasses and honey are now so adulterated that, although very fond of those articles, he did not dare to use them except in small quantities.

In regard to "baking-powders," the New York *Evening Post* of Jan. 6, 1879, states that much alarm is felt in that city on account of their adulterations; that eminent physicians had been consulted; that more than 500 kinds of these baking-powders are now manufactured in America; that the price of alum is less than 3 cents a pound, while cream of tartar costs more than 30 cents; that the makers of these powders substitute alum for cream of tartar in part or altogether, and the result is griping, constipation, indigestion, heartburn and dyspepsia; that the eminent New York chemist, Dr. Henry Mott, Jr., had recently analyzed sixteen of these powders, and found alum an important ingredient in every one. An article by Dr. Mott in the *Scientific American* of Nov. 16, 1878, states that these powders often contain, in addition to alum, terra alba, insoluble phosphate of lime, etc.

In connection with the adulteration of groceries, I would state, also, that mills in various parts of the United States are now grinding thousands of tons of white stone into a fine powder, which sells for about half a cent a pound, and that in some of these mills they grind three grades, called soda grade, sugar grade and flour grade.

In regard to milk, it was estimated a few years since by a Boston sanitary commission that in a single year was paid in that city nearly $500,000 for water mixed with milk, and that this water was probably taken in many instances from dangerous sources, and was liable to contain and carry germs of disease. It appears from this year's report of the Boston Milk Inspector, and Prof. Avery, who is employed to analyze milk seized by the Inspector, that probably the city of Boston paid during last year more than $680,000 for water mixed with milk. How much of that water contained lead poison, or was taken from wells which receive the drainage of cesspools, it is of course impossible to determine. I have evidence that in at least two of our large cities from 90 to 95 per cent. of all milk sold is adulterated before it reaches the consumer, and that the death-rate of infants in my own city has been found to be in a given time more than four times what it was in a given population outside the city. I have evidence that both the lactometer and creamoter are entirely unreliable to detect adulterations; that cream is made from white glue, and that various articles are added to milk to conceal the addition of water.

Now let us take up oleomargarine butter and cheese. More than 90,000,000 pounds of these articles were manufactured in the United States in 1878, much and probably most of it so carefully disguised that it is sold in the markets without detection. Mr. John Michels, an eminent microscopist of New York city, says that in the process of manufacturing the oleomargarine butter and cheese the fat used is never subjected to a higher temperature than 120 degrees Fahrenheit; that such butter may be still considered to be in a raw state; that any germs of disease, morbid secretions, or embryos of parasites in the animals from which the oil was obtained are liable to be transferred in a living condition into the systems of those who use this butter; that animals used for food are subject to the attacks of internal parasites that lodge in countless multitudes in all parts of their bodies; that some of the most dangerous forms will also live and thrive in man; that the trichinæ which enter the body at once breed by the million, and invade the whole system from head to foot; that it is well known that living organisms have withstood a temperature much higher than that which caul fat is subjected to in the preparation of oleomargarine, and that even 190 degrees have been resisted by these germs; that it would not be strange if the caul fat from diseased animals, whose meat is not used for food, should often be sold for this purpose; that he has found in oleomargarine animal tissues, with fragments and cells of suspicious nature; that he has reason to believe that refuse fat of at least one pork-packing establishment is used in its manufacture, and that he views with anxiety its introduction as an article of food.

Prof. Church states that he has found in oleomargarine, by analysis, horse fat, fat from bones, and waste fat, such as is used for making candles.

In regard to drugs, an eminent medical gentleman of Boston said to me some time since: "The adulterations of drugs in this country are perfectly abominable."

In regard to our meats I have the most overwhelming evidence that thousands of tons of the meats of diseased animals are annually sold in our markets, and that the detection of these meats, after they have been dressed, and put into the stalls, is in most cases impossible.

Now let us consider the subject of poisoning by arsenic. The amount of arsenic imported into this country during the year ending June 30, 1875, was two million, three hundred and twenty-seven thousand, seven hundred and forty-two pounds (2,327,742). Each pound contained a fatal dose for about 2,800 adult human beings. It is sold in our markets almost as freely as wood and coal, at a wholesale price of from a cent and a half to two cents a pound.

What becomes of it?

I answer, it is used in wall-papers, paper curtains, lamp-shades, boxes, wrapping-papers for confectionery, tickets, cards, children's kindergarten papers, artificial flowers, dried grasses, eye-shades and numerous other articles. Among the articles frequently made dangerous by this or other poisons may be mentioned ladies' dress goods, veils, sewing-silks, threads, stockings, gentlemen's underclothing, socks, gloves, hat-linings, linings of boots and shoes, paper collars, babies' carriages, colored enameled cloths, children's toys, various fabrics of wool, silk, cotton, and leather in various colors. Arsenic has been found also in toilet powders and candles. Prof. Nichols, of our Massachusetts Institute of Technology, found eight grains of arsenic in each square foot of a dress. Another chemist found ten grains of arsenic in a single artificial flower. A child in Troy, N. Y., some time since, died in convulsions by taking the arsenic from a veil thrown over its crib to keep off the flies.

A case has been recently brought to my knowledge of a Boston gentleman so severely poisoned by wearing poisonous underclothing that for several days he could hardly see. Possibly the largest use of arsenic is in the preparation of our wall-papers. The Massachusetts State Board of Health, in their report for 1872, gave twenty-five pages to this subject. These poisonous papers are of a great variety of colors—green, blue, red, yellow, pearl, and other colors. Some are cheap, some costly, some figured, some plain, some glazed, some unglazed. There is but one way of surely detecting them, and that is by chemical analysis. It has been estimated that fully three-quarters of all our wall-papers now manufactured contain arsenic. The Michigan State Board of Health has recently published a book containing seventy-five specimens of these papers, and, by order of that board, it has been put into every important public library of Michigan, as a warning to the people of that State. It bears the very appropriate title of "Shadows from the Walls of Death." This book states that these papers are sold in every city and important village of that State, and their use is increasing. It advises (1) the use of no wall-paper at all; (2) never to use wall-paper without first having it tested for arsenic; and (3), if arsenical paper is already on the walls, and can not well be removed, then (as some protection) to cover it with a coat of varnish.

There can be no doubt that thousands of people in this country are now suffering, and many have died, from the effects of arsenical wall-papers. Yet their manufacture and sale are permitted to go on without restriction. "When I was in Germany," said an eminent Boston chemist to me, "I discovered arsenic in two specimens of wall-paper, and the manufacturer was in jail before night. Here I have analyzed hundreds of specimens in a single year and found arsenic in a large proportion of them, but nobody was prosecuted."

As a remedy for this wholesale poisoning, Mr. Angell recommends the organization in every city and village of a protective health association, whose duty it shall be to test and analyze all articles of diet offered for sale, publicly commending the good and condemning the bad. He thinks that—

Whenever such an association gets fairly at work in any city or town, it will become almost impossible to sell adulterated and poisonous articles without detection. So far as that city or town is concerned the demand will cease, and dealers will require of those from whom they buy guarantees that goods are pure and harmless.

The purchaser who finds he has a poisonous or adulterated article will return it to the retail dealer, the retail dealer will send it back to the wholesale dealer, and the wholesale dealer to the man who manufactured or adulterated it, and demand not only his money, but full damages. And the guilty party will be glad to pay and stop the manufacture or adulteration.

In cities, chemical and microscopical bureaus may be organized under the direction of eminent chemists and microscopists, in which one will analyze a certain class of articles, another another class, and so on; young chemists taking charge of those easily analyzed.

When these things come about, poisonous articles of food and clothing, and poisonous wall-papers and cooking utensils, will vanish from our markets.

The Enfant Terrible.

The speeches of l'enfant ter[illegible] his first appearance at church [illegible] and singular—not to be Iris[illegible] —and they have not all bee[illegible] either. This time his name [illegible] bright little nephew of the [illegible] he lived in Illinois—he [illegible] oyster, as Thatcher say[illegible] had taken him to a con[illegible] were recitations and [illegible] which most captiv[illegible] fancy was "Capt. [illegible] sung with great [illegible] fellow. The ne[illegible] first day at chu[illegible] with interest the [illegible] cises, keeping v[illegible] ing, and nearly [illegible] er," when, bec[illegible] he pulled his m[illegible] quite audibl[illegible] time for [illegible] *Drawer*

FORTY YEARS AGO.

The Way Things Were Done in 1840 or Thereabouts.

[From the New York Graphic.]

"Yes," said the man who wasn't afraid of telling his age, "you young fellows of 35 don't really know how old we of 45 are. You can't realize the changes which have come over this land in so short a time. Look at our railroad system, even that in our neighborhoods. Forty-one years ago I traveled with my father up the whole north side of Long island from Greenport in a carriage. The mail was three days getting to New York. A single railroad track extended from Jamaica into Brooklyn. We crossed from Brooklyn to New York in a horse-ferryboat. They were playing 'King John' in the old Park Theater. Fanny Ellsler was the star of the ballet, and one-horse cabs, with a step and door behind, plied on Broadway. The Astor House was in its glory, and I saw the unfinished walls of Trinity Church. My father took a paper called the *Express* and the *Journal of Commerce*, out of which I vainly sought for something to interest a 4-year-old boy. I can recollect but one sentence in either of those papers. It read at intervals in very big letters, 'Arrival of the Great Western from Europe,' and it seemed to me as if no ocean steamer, save the Great Western, crossed the Atlantic for years and years. Beside these headlines, they used, on each arrival, to get out a wood-cut of the vessel. A man who had been to Europe in those days was somebody. Noted ministers used to go, and they always on returning wrote books of their travels. It would be a good plan to compile a ministerial library of travel in Europe and Asia. A man with beard and mustache then was at once a curiosity and monstrosity. I well recollect hearing one of our village magnates gravely advising a young New York doctor to shave off these appendages. They were clean shavers in those days, and almost everybody shaved themselves. The razor-case and strop formed part of every man's traveling equipment. Illinois was the farthest Western State, letter postage was 10 cents, the *Knickerbocker* was the sterling magazine of the time, Sam Slick's and Maj. Jack Downing's letters the only very funny reading, gentlemen wore swallow-tailed coats at all hours, tomatoes were called 'love apples,' and suspected of being poisonous, all temperance people were known as 'Washingtonians,' circuses traveled with very small negro-minstrel bands who sung 'Jump, Jim Crow,' fiddles made a row among the older people when introduced in the country church choirs, the Methodists wouldn't tolerate a cross in evergreens on Christmas, or anything else, or at any other time, everybody chewed and spit, and built their houses with Grecian porticos, photographs were daguerreotypes, and would rub off the plates, whale oil was the only lighting fluid, all shirt-collars stood up, doctors bled and gave calomel for almost everything, lung-fever hadn't turned into pneumonia, everybody had a barrel of rum or hard cider in the cellar, nobody had put a caudal appendage on our first parents, all schoolmasters came from Connecticut and licked with a cowhide, girls hadn't learned to skate, a man worth a million was rich, the Democrats were called 'Loco-focos,' and so were the matches, the Presbyterians preached down the Methodists and Episcopalians, the country papers abounded in advertisements of runaway apprentice-boys bound out to serve until of age, represented pictorially by a young man making tracks, with his bundle slung on a stick over his shoulder. Good butter was only a shilling a pound, good cigars 3 cents apiece. Rum was the favorite drink, the best of liquor 6 cents a glass. Infant damnation, predestination, and election were the favorite pulpit topics, Eclipse the fastest horse in America, Bunker hill monument a big thing just done, nobody lectured, round dances hadn't come over, lager-beer was unknown, general trainings were held yearly, the muskets had flint locks, every householder was required by law to keep two leather buckets in case of fire, ladies wore bustles, gentlemen strapped their pantaloons under their boots, trousers were cut with horizontal instead of perpendicular flaps in front, and Henry Clay and Daniel Webster were the greatest men in the United States. I tell you those were times, now."

The Very Best.

Yesterday a lady stepped into a bird store on Kearney street to purchase a parrot for a household pet. Having critically examined the collection, she turned to the proprietor, and, without otherwise designating her selection, simply said:

"I will take Honesty."

"Beg your pardon, ma'am," said th[illegible] dealer, "which one is it you said [illegible] will take?"

"I said I will take Hones[illegible] have him sent round t[illegible] street."

"Honesty?" repea[illegible] dealer, "and which [illegible]

"Why, that o[illegible] self-possessed [illegible] far the faire[illegible]

"All rig[illegible] ogical tr[illegible] necess[illegible] to as[illegible]

induced to make another trip by that boat. He had "done" it, and had no more worlds to conquer in that direction. He had reasoned out a plan of action, and had found his reasoning correct.—*Col. Geo. E. Waring, in Harper's Magazine.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

RICHARD ARKWRIGHT, of England, a hair-dresser, invented the spinning-frame in 1768, by means of which an immense number of the finest threads are spun with a very little hand labor.

WIRE rope for mines, elevators and the transmission of power is now being made of the comparatively-new alloy, phosphor bronze. These ropes are said to retain their pliability after long use, and to resist the action of the corrosive waters found in mines.

AN unusual scene for Europe—that of the sun not setting, but shining through the whole night—is to be witnessed from the summit of Mount Aavax, in Finland, near Torneo, at 66 deg. northern latitude. Every year, on June 23, a multitude of people of different nations visit that mountain to witness the interesting spectacle.

THE process of making cigars is simple and easy. A sound piece of leaf, shaped like one of the gores of a globe, is placed on the work-bench. A bundle of fragments of leaves is placed across the center