Extravagance of the Radical Party—Extraordinary Expenses of the Administration.

The Republican journals are circulating a prepared Washington statement to show that Congress cut down the appropriations some millions below the estimates—but what if they did (and they didn't), when, as Mr. Dawes said in a speech of his, there was a blunder of $32,000,000 in the estimates?

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, a member of the Appropriation Committee with Mr. Dawes, in a speech toward the close of the session, exposed and tore to pieces all the deluding statements the Republican Administration is trying to make, of economy in its expenditures. In order to obtain his facts, Mr. Beck, through a call from Congress, obtained the following statement of the balances unexpended on the 30th day of June, 1869, showing also the amounts estimated as necessary to complete the service of the current fiscal year, the amounts which may be applied in aid of the service of the next fiscal year, and the amounts which may be carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1870.

Balances on June 30, 1869	$192,390,159 76
Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1870	111,733,905 76
Estimated amount which will be expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870	206,101,433 20
Estimated amount which may be applied to service of fiscal year ending June 30, 1871	7,367,809 23
Balance which may be carried to the surplus fund	654,824 00

MR. BECK'S COMMENTS.

It will thus be seen that there was in the Treasury to the credit of certain departments of the Government, in addition to the $281,415,288 61 appropriated by Congress, the sum of $192,390,159.67, all of which, except $8,226,332, making $94,367,526 44, the Secretary estimates would, in addition to the appropriations of $281,415,288 61, be expended during the year ending June 30, 1870.

In addition to all this, we have already passed deficiency bills amounting in the aggregate to about $13,000,000, to be applied to the expenditures of the year just closed, and it is perfectly certain that from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 more of similar deficiences will have to be provided when we meet in December. We started with a deficiency bill of $2,400,000, and the country was congratulated on the smallness of it as compared with former deficiencies; that became nearly $4,500,000 before it passed the Senate, and it was followed by the Naval Deficiency, the Custom-house, the contingencies for the House of Representatives, the census, Des Moines rapids, etc., till, as I said, it is now $13,000,000, and growing rapidly.

The appropriations and funds applicable for expenditures during the fiscal year just ended, amount to the following sums, independent of all proceeds of sales of Government property made during the year, of which we have no account:

Appropriated by regular bills	$281,415,288 61
Balances which the Secretary certified in February last would be expended also	94,367,526 44
Appropriated in deficiency bills	13,000,000 00
Total	$388,782,815 05

Add to this what is known as the loan and lapsed funds, which amount to several million dollars, and out of which, as the Secretary shows in his letter to me, of June 1, which I read on this floor, over 1,600 employes in the Treasury Department are paid who do not appear on the appropriation bills or books of estimates, and out of which extra compensation is paid, and add also all sales of government property during the year, the proceeds of which go directly to the balances credited to the different bureaus, and it will make over $400,000,000 subject to expenditure. A word as to how proceeds of sales of property are managed. A ship, for example, was bought ten years ago and cost $1,000,000; that sum is charged to the Bureau of Construction. She was sold last year for $100,000; that sum is put as a balance to the credit of that Bureau; it never appears on any book of estimates or appropriations. The department spends it quietly, and Congress knows nothing about it, unless somebody takes pains to examine into it, which is rarely done, and the information is given reluctantly.

All the members of the Committee on Appropriations know, from personal examination of the Department and Bureau officers, that the balances as well as the appropriations are in most cases exhausted. The navy and the army, out of their $48,000,000 of balances, said that $6,000,000 could be carried forward, and that is about all that remains, and so with the others.

Let us see what the country was led to believe was the actual expenditure for the first year of Gen. Grant's Administration. About the 4th of March last, when it was important to carry New Hampshire, the Speaker of the House and the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations—the former in a letter and the latter in a speech, which did much to carry the election—each asserted that the total expenditures during the first year of Gen. Grant's Administration were $314,000,000, being, as they claimed, a reduction of about $60,000,000; adding, "that these figures are taken from official records, and their accuracy cannot be questioned."

And the chairman of the committee stated in his speech that before he went to New Hampshire and made those statements he had thought it necessary to go to the President of the United States and have them verified by him. I quote from the gentleman's speech, as follows:

"I was charged yesterday afternoon by the President himself with this message to the people of New Hampshire. When I told him I was coming here, he told me to assure the people of New Hampshire that this exhibit that I have made here of the successful collection and economical expenditure of the money during the present year is an earnest and a pledge of what it shall be each year to come. 'Tell the people of New Hampshire,' he said, 'that during my administration there shall be no ascending scale of public expenditure, but wherever and whenever the closest scrutiny shall disclose the possibility of cutting off a dollar it shall be done.'"

The facts show that these gentlemen are both utterly mistaken, and that the pledges of the President are not worth the paper on which they were written.

It had a bad look, after it had been so confidently asserted that the expenditures of the first year had not exceeded $292,000,000, or at most $314,000,000, to find the estimates for the fiscal year just begun foot up $331,000,000, as they do, against $281,415,000 originally appropriated for the year just closed, being an excess of $49,000,000. The speeches of the distinguished Republican leaders and the pledge of the President did not tally with the facts. Something had to be done. The chairman of the committee scolded and threatened, and the country responded. The departments claimed to have discovered that a mistake of $7,000,000 had been made. That helped some; still, it was not enough. The Committee on Appropriations struggled to keep down the appropriations to those of last year.

They refused to commence any new buildings; to build ships, fortifications, or do anything else they could avoid. River and harbor improvements were cut down. The army and navy were slashed into. Even the departments and their employes were threatened; but the other end of the capitol was too strong, and in spite of the committee the appropriations have already got beyond those of last year; and when we remonstrate, the almost universal answer is, "The unexpected balances of last year, which helped us out, are all gone." The most disgraceful exhibit, however, which has yet been made, was a statement by the Treasury Department to a gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes), on the 28th of June last, which he laid before the House evidently not believing it, that the reason why their estimates for this year appear so large is that the clerks in the department had made a mistake of $32,000,000 in making them out. I prefer, however, to give the statement of Mr Dawes:

"The House will recollect, Mr. Chairman, that in some remarks I submitted at the early part of the session, I took occasion to compare the estimates made by the Administration for the coming fiscal year with the estimates made by the past Administration for the present year, furnished to the House of Representatives for their information, when I told the House that the balance was alarmingly against the estimates for the coming year. As I have said, this attracted some attention and some remark, and was denied in some quarters. It has also happened, Mr. Chairman, that no two gentlemen since that time have been able to agree upon what was exactly the sum or amount of estimates made by the last Administration for this year, and the amount of estimates made by this Administration for the next year, every gentleman commenting on them having a different sum total for the amount. The Treasury Department has therefore felt justified in employing one of its most skillful accountants in stating the estimate for this year, made last year, and the estimates for next year, made this year, and the result of that investigation I take pleasure in laying before the House with all its details.

"It will be seen that the balance in favor of the estimates of the present Administration for the next fiscal year over the last Administration for this fiscal year is $8,098,245.12. It is but fair to state that this difference is found by the Treasury Department correcting their own mistakes in their estimates submitted to this House to the amount of $32,000,000. All these mistakes in the estimates are made against themselves. There is a correction also of the estimates for the present year by the last Administration, an omission having been found of about $9,000,000.

Yet with a pretended mistake, first of $7,000,000 and next of $32,000,000, we do not hear that any of the so-called blunderers have been either dismissed or reprimanded. The whole thing is transparent; it is a bold, unblushing attempt to conceal from the country the real facts, which not only show no diminution of expenditures, but a large increase. I give a comparative statement of the amount of the bills passed for last year and so far for this. It is as follows:

COMPARISON OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1870, AND 1871, UP TO THIS TIME.

	1869-70.	1870-71.
Legislative, executive, &c	$28,354,774	$19,406,023
Navy	15,832,946	19,000,000
Army	33,370,893	30,000,000
Indian	6,226,791	5,000,000
Postoffice	33,279,153	26,288,990
Fortifications	200,000	1,294,750
Consular and diplomatic	1,110,734	1,048,340
Pensions	19,250,000	20,490,000
Military academy	274,488	314,896
River and harbor	1,500,000	3,800,000
Sundry civil bill	9,976,228	13,000,000
	$138,345,307	$140,613,609
Permanent appropriations	147,742,476	143,219,115
Total	$286,087,783	$282,832,124

These figures are not entirely accurate, but are very close approximations, most of them taken from the bills passed or agreed on, by the clerk of the Committee on Appropriations. The Indian Appropriation bill passed the Senate appropriating $7,000,000 a day or two ago. We offered to accept it, but on disagreement in conference a bill for $5,000,000 was submitted as a temporary expedient; of course the other $2,000,000 must be given hereafter. So in the legislative bill. The Senate, under pretence of saving $1,000,000, actually added $1,500,000. They make the distillery storekeepers draw their pay from the district collectors instead of from the treasury, as all public officers ought to do. One million five hundred thousand dollars has to be thus paid, but $1,000,000 was stricken from the bill, and it appears that much less is appropriated, and whatever is taken by indirection and concealed is supposed to be saved, and to be in favor of economy, as the people are not expected to find it out, as it does not appear in the papers.

How the Farmers Suffer from Radical Legislation.

The price of wheat on the 13th of July in Liverpool was, for No. 2 red western, 9 shillings per 100 pounds, which, at the rate of gold that day (14 per cent.) is exactly equivalent to $2 48½ currency.

On the 22d of July the price in Liverpool for the same wheat was 10s. 3d. per 100 pounds, or, at the rate of gold on that day (29 per cent.), equivalent to $2 97½ currency, or a rise of 49 cents.

Let the following table therefore, explain a strange anomaly:

RED WESTERN WHEAT PER 100 POUNDS.

	July 13.	July 22.	Rise.
In Liverpool (reduced to currency)	$2 48¾	$2 97½	49c
In New York	2 13	2 33	20c

The question, therefore, is very pertinent: Who gains the other 29 cents? The Europeans truly pay us 49 cents in currency more to day for 100 pounds of wheat than they did on the 13th, while the farmer does not get much more than two-fifths of it.

The explanation is as deplorable as it is humiliating, which the following table may explain:

FREIGHT FOR WHEAT PER SIXTY POUNDS.

	July 13.	July 22.
To Liverpool, by steam	60d. 2 7d.	12d.
To Liverpool, by sailing ships	5d.	10½d.

Thus it will be seen that the odd 29 cents currency more per hundred pounds of wheat is swallowed up by the extra freight, which has doubled. It is lamentable to state that the English alone have now steam shipping in our ports; that our poor and crazy commercial navy, consisting of old wooden hulks, is ignored and neglected; that the sudden withdrawal of 10,000 tons of German steam shipping per week to Europe has, in the absence of American or other steam shipping, delivered our grain shipping over completely into the hands of the English. Now, two things are perfectly clear: If at this moment the United States had, as they are entitled to have, and have for five years yearned to have, a large steam fleet, freights would not have risen in seven or eight days 100 per cent.; and the farmers, instead of only getting two fifths advantage of the rise in grain in Europe would have reaped the full benefit.

Secondly, instead of the English earning some $10,000,000 in freight, which they will do before the frost sets in, our own people would have at least shared in the profits instead of looking on. And now comes the sequence, which is as disgraceful as it is oppressive. The farmers cannot get by three-fifths the full advance in the value for their wheat, because their own country has no shipping to compete with the English. Their own countrymen have no steam fleet, because government refuses to allow them to buy foreign ships, and they are unable to build them at home. They are unable to build iron ships at home because Messrs. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, Griswold, and others, have large iron works, and levy a tax of from 60 to 70 per cent. on iron, and the material that goes into ship-building. And the loss, disgrace and oppression serve our people right, because they have not yet risen to hurl the oppressors from power, and place those in their stead who will do a free people justice.—*New York World.*

A Villainous Radical Scheme.

Proofs come pouring in from all sides in confirmation of the assumption that the Radical party has not yet given up its idea of controlling the elections of the Southern States, and thus maintaining the supremacy of their political organization, so that it will not be the minority, but the majority, that will be unrepresented in the National Government. The immediate object of the Radical movement in this direction is the fall election. Fearing, with reason, that the bad faith and obstinacy of the last Congress has so disgusted the people of the North that they will repudiate the men and the party who are responsible for the continued oppression of exorbitant taxation, and the extravagant subsidies granted to private interests, the leaders of the Radical party have resolved to make up, if possible, this difference from the South, and retain their Congressional majority by force. But it will also be the purpose of the Radical party to extend this forced supremacy to the next Presidential election, and so devote four years more to individual and sectional interests at the sacrifice of national prosperity.

The enforcement of martial law in North Carolina was the first bold step toward the end in view, and received the uncompromising indorsement of the Radical President. There was scarcely a shadow of excuse for the overthrow of civil government in North Carolina; indeed, there is the best evidence that it was a premeditated plan, a conspiracy between the Radical government at Washington and the Radical government of the State, to precipitate resistence among the people. The condition of insurrection once declared, a hardened adventurer and brutal outlaw was put in command of the State forces, with power and protection against the courts, and he at once began a series of depredations, including arrest of innocent and peaceful citizens, and all the elements of terrorism, which have not been equaled since the armed control of "popular suffrage" under the provisional State governments, which Radical ingenuity conceived for the reconstruction of the South within the boundaries of the Radical party.

But the scheme of forcing the South to return Radical Congressmen is not to be confined to North Carolina. It is already extending to other States with the rapidity which shows preconception and determination. The State of Texas, like the State of North Carolina, has already been seized. If the course of the proceeding is a little different here, the purpose is the same, and the means scarcely less efficacious. Here, it has not been thought worth while to even make an excuse for placing the State under military power, absolutely directed by a Radical Governor. A standing army of about 60,000 men has been organized. It is provided that 12,000 of these shall be called a State guard, and shall be composed of volunteers. Then there is to be a reserve of 50,000 men, who are simply informed that they must hold themselves in readiness to be conscripted at any time that the Radical government may regard it desirable. Then there is to be a detective corps of 300 men, who are to be employed actively in espionage, and who are to be paid $900 each *per annum*, and in gold.

This programme was arranged in a characteristic way, we are told. The Conservatives of the State Senate, having no hope of overcoming the Radical majority, absented themselves in sufficient number to prevent a quorum. The Governor promptly arrested them and forced them to their seats; the Governor's wife lobbied with the aid of champagne, and the Radical majority quickly gave the scheme the color of authority. When the decree was promulgated and found to be inevitable, the peaceful citizens sought protection by volunteering for the State guard. But the Radical Governor had discernment enough to see that this would defeat his plan, and it was declared that none should be permitted to enter the corps who should not receive his approval, while all other citizens would be required to pay $15 a year for its maintenance. Thus the Radical government of Texas will have under its immediate control an army of pliable negroes and professional desperadoes, with a fund of nearly half a million dollars, levied upon the people, for its expenses.

In Georgia, the programme is to be a little different again, but with the same purpose in view, and probably with the same results. Though Congress, at the last moment, consented to admit the State, Radical authorities—and who can dispute them—have declared that, as there has not yet been an election, the first election—that of Congressmen, in the fall—must be held under the provisional government—that is, under the army commanded by General Terry and held at the direction of the Radical Administration. This control cannot be any less absolute and certain than that of North Carolina and Texas, and so we have, at this early day, three Southern States under the despotism of armies organized for the express purpose of enforcing Radical majorities. The public will anxiously await the next movement.

But, in the meantime, it is well for the people of the Northern and Western States to consider whether they will consent to make themselves a party to this armed despotism—whether they will consent that a free government, in time of peace, shall resort to measures that are only adopted in despotic governments in time of great emergency—and all for the desperate success of a sectional and conscienceless set of men, who have not only outraged the whole country, but have snubbed and disgraced their own constituency.—*Chicago Times, July 28.*

A Story of the Late Yuba Dam.

As long ago as the days when McCarty edited a paper in the city of Paducah, the principal hotel in that city was in charge of a rubicund landlord named Owen Grimes. Among the distinguished guests of the "St. Francis," and also one of the distinguished staff of McCarty, was Jabez Johnson, popularily known as "Yuba Dam." In those early days steamboats did not tarry long at the landing, and it frequently happened that visitors at the hotel were so hurried in their departure that they were unable to properly arrange their business before leaving. Most of his visitors being planters from the South, were well known to Owen Grimes, and had the freedom of his house. One of these, a Mr. Houston, had on one occasion been called to a passing boat without giving him time to settle his hotel bill. Some weeks later Mr. Huston was again in Paducah, and called at the "St. Francis" to liquidate his former indebtedness. Yuba Dam was seated alone behind the office counter.

"I want Owen Grimes," said Mr. Huston.

"I am Owin' Grimes," answered Yuba.

"I am strangely mistaken," replied Huston; "I have seen Mr. Grimes, and he is a shorter man than you, and has a red face."

"I have quit drinking," answered Yuba.

"Well, sir," said Huston, "I left here in a hurry, owing a bill. If you are Owen Grimes you can tell me what it is."

"Certainly," said Yuba, "I remember it. It is just twenty dollars."

"That's an enormous bill."

"Nevertheless it is Owen Grimes' bill."

Mr. Huston paid it, and Yuba gave him a receipt. He afterward mentioned the circumstance to some of his friends, and was told that he had been deceived. Furious, he returned to the St. Francis, and approaching Johnson, said:

"You are a scoundrel, sir. You told me you were the proprietor of this hotel."

"No, I didn't."

"You did, sir, you said you were Owen Grimes."

"Well, so I am. I am owin' Grimes a bill for a month's board, and I am obliged to you for the money to pay it."

A Deified American.

A correspondent writing from Canton, says that Ward, the American filibuster, who went to China and entered the service of the Emperor, aiding in suppressing the rebellion, has been deified. The people accept all the gods that may be decreed, and now that an American has been thus favored, they will have still more confidence in our country and countrymen. The correspondent says:

"Ward was of great service to the Emperor in putting down the rebellion. His success was wonderful to the Chinese, and at the time when he was accidentally shot by his own men, they looked upon him as the greatest General that had existed for two thousand years.

"At his own request, his coffin was left at Ning Po, according to Chinese custom, above ground and uncovered. Nine months after (1863) the Emperor ordered the body to be removed to Sung Kong, and deposited in the court-yard of the Temple of Confucius. Within the temple was set up a tablet bearing his name as the Captor of Sung Kong and many other cities.

"The Emperor has seen fit to go further, and, in a recent edict, has placed him among the major gods of China, commanding shrines to be built and worship to be paid to the memory of this American.

"The people are worshipping him along with the most ancient and powerful deities of their religion as a great deliverer from war and famine—as a powerful god in the form of a man. In every household, school and temple, his name will be thus commemorated. The remembrance of millions of people secures his immortality."

A correspondent of the *Southern Cultivator* imputes rust to excessive moisture in the soil, as he has never known it to occur on wheat on side hills or on that grown on clay land well underdrained. It is observed that wheat, bordered by a forest on the south side of a field, and thus measurably excluded from the rays of the sun shows a strip of rusted wheat, while that on the north side of the same field is exempt from it.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A star of the evening—A policeman.

The shades of night—Window curtains.

The grandest verse in existence—The universe.

Flowers that are always falling off—Bachelor's buttons.

Does a man lose his health when somebody drinks it?

A maxim for the salad season: Two heads are better than one.

It is said that the connecting link between the animal and vegetable is hash.

Every member of the Washington Life Insurance Company is interested in its success.

A good kick out of doors, to some, is better than all the rich uncles in the world.

Americans are said to be the greatest wearers of gloves of any nation in the world.

A Boston saloon displays a card on which is, "No religious discussions allowed here."

The policies of the Washington are paid within sixty days after receipt of proofs of death.

"Vacuum Cure" is the happy name placed upon the door of a boarding house in Boston.

A lecturer in New York is instructing people how to distinguish a mad dog. A bite is a good indication.

It turns out that the woman who hasn't spoken to her husband for twenty years never had one to speak to.

In Hebron, on the gravestone of a Mrs. Buel, is this peculiar verse:

"Dear as thou art and justly dear,
We will not weep for thee.
One thought shall check the falling tear.
It is that *I am free.*"

"If I should be drowned in this storm," said a soldier named Underwood, to the captain of the ship, "could you get me up an epitaph?" "Yes, I'd suggest this:

"Here lies, escaped from blood and slaughter,
Once Underwood, now under water."

"Jimmy, my boy, take these eggs to the store, and if you can't get a quarter bring them back. The boy went as directed, and came back, saying. "Father, it takes me to make a trade. They all wanted them for 40 cents, but I screwed them down to 25."

A man, slightly pretentious, fond of display, and somewhat ignorant, recently called the attention of some visitors to a showy carpet on one of his apartments, with the remark, "There, gentlemen, that is one of the best carpets *Mr. Brussels ever made!*"

A journalist has been sojourning for a fortnight in the White Mountains, and says that he has enjoyed himself very much, having fallen into six rivers, sprained his ankle, skinned his face and neck, and broken three ribs the first nine days.

Visitor. "Well, George, and what do you mean to be when you have grown up?" George (promptly). "An artist!" Visitor. "Well, then, you shall paint my portrait." George. "Ah! but I mean to paint *pretty* things."

Word was sent to the City-Marshal of Augusta that a fellow was selling *tickers* from a wagon in Market Square. He went to arrest him and confiscate his stock, and found himself the victim of an atrocious pun. The man was peddling *horse whips!*

Said a distinguished politician to his son: "Look at me! I began as an Alderman, and here I am at the top of the tree; and what is my reward? Why, when I die my son will be the greatest rascal in the United States." To this the young hopeful replied: "Yes, dad, when you die, but not till then."

A photograph room isn't a good place to sulk in. A short time since a boy employed as assistant at Erie, got his dander up because he couldn't have a holiday, and leaned against the doorpost in a brown study. The photographer is a quiet joker, and instead of berating the boy, he slyly adjusted the lens, took a negative, and the next day presented the youth with a copy of the most lifelike sulkiness ever seen.

A fool, a barber, and a bald-headed man were traveling together. Losing their way, they were forced to sleep in the open air, and to avert danger, it was agreed to watch by turns. The lot first fell on the barber, who, for amusement, shaved the fool's head while he was sleeping. He then awoke him, and the fool, raising his hand to scratch his head, exclaimed, "Here's a pretty mistake; you have awakened the bald-headed man instead of me."

A new story of hotel charges: A visitor passed two days at a famous hotel at Chantilly, and then called for his bill. At sight of the sum charged he was furious. "A hundred and ten francs for two days!" he exclaimed; "a hundred and ten francs for two or three bad dinners and two wretched nights passed in a bed full of bugs!" "How?" Were there bedbugs?" said the hotel keeper in delight, "and I was going to forget them. Give me the bill." The traveler handed back the bill to the landlord, who added:

Bedbugs ..... 2 francs.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, formerly of England, thinks that cheap labor alone cannot explain the large profits of English farmers, and says they can only be accounted for by the great amount of live stock kept and fed, thus producing a great quantity of plant food, producing in turn, heavy crops.

A red lead manufacturer of France has discovered that the use of milk at their meals, which he has made obligatory on his workmen to the extent of one litre (about a quart) daily, preserves those employed in lead works free from any symptoms of lead disease. He vouches for the truth and correctness of this communication.

The Meeker County (Minn.) *News* has heard of a new enemy to the potato-bug. A neighbor noticed that almost all the potato-bugs in his garden had disappeared, and a short time after, he killed a large striped snake with his hoe, and found that it was full of the larvæ of the potato-bug. It had about cleared out the garden. He says he will kill no more of those snakes.

The *Country Gentleman*, in answer to an inquiry, says that orchard grass may be sown at the end of summer or early in autumn, provided the season happens to be quite moist—otherwise, and more generally, early in spring—at least one bushel per acre; two, better. It will grow in quite thin or open woods, if the surface can previously be made quite mellow by harrowing.

T. J. Busby, of Lancaster, Ohio, writes to the *Ohio Farmer* that he has given soft soap to his pigs—at the rate of a tablespoonful to a pig—for the hog cholera, with very satisfactory results. On the second day an examination of their droppings showed stringy substances, which he thinks were the skins of worms. He put soft soap into the swill for his other hogs and it improved their appearance.

As proof of the statement that strychnine and chloral are mutually antagonistic in their properties, a writer in the London *Pharmaceutical Journal* reports that a dog of his accidentally took some meat with strychnine on it, and he did not know it until the dog began to show the spasms characteristic of strychnine poisoning. When the dog was apparently dying, it occurred to him to try chloral. About two-thirds of a dram were administered, and the cure was very speedy.

Orange Marmalade.—Cut the orange in quarters, turn out the pulp, and put the peel in water for twenty-four hours. Change the water several times; turn the pulp from the skin, and pick out all the pips; squeeze all the juice you can; boil the peel until tender; turn it out and let it drain, then cut it crossways, very thin; and to every pound of fruit put two pounds of sugar, and to every pound of sugar put a quarter of a pint of water. Let the syrup boil, and skim it; then put the fruit in, and boil very slowly for one hour and a half.—*S. Piesse.*

To Destroy Willows.—A correspondent of the *Carolina Farmer* says: Farmers who have willow trees on their meadows acknowledge them a great pest. To destroy them, any time in May or June, cut loose the bark about five or six feet from the ground with a drawing knife or sharp hatchet. Then strip the bark down to the ground in strips of two or three inches broad, leaving them fast to the tree at or near the surface of the ground. Let the trees remain thus till the latter part of the summer or early in the fall, when they may be cut down. Some of the trees will die previous to cutting, others will remain green throughout the summer. But whether alive or dead when cut, you will rarely if ever see a stalk from the old stock.

A man in Wheeling recently drank freely of ice water at dinner, and was soon after seized with cramp and died. Several other instances are announced of death from the same cause. The habit of gulping down large quantities of ice-water is one of the most pernicious into which the heated season leads men. If they escape death, they are sure to injure the stomach and shock the system to a dangerous degree. But the chief danger is in sudden and rapid drinking. Large quantities of ice water may be taken if the drinking is done gradually. The safe way would be to take a sip at a time. There is positive and serious danger to the most robust person in rapidly drinking more than half a tumbler full of ice water, or very cold water. Dr. Hall tells of a robust soldier who reached a spring on the mountain side when he was fatigued and his blood was heated, and who drank only a small quantity of water, but gulped it down suddenly. He died in a few minutes afterwards.

Summer Food for Dairy Cows.

Let the milk-producing faculties of the cow be ever so good, these faculties will fail, if the requisite food, both in quality and quantity, be withheld from her. The manufacturer or machinist may have the best propelling power in the world with which to work his machinery, but if he have a scant supply of water with which to drive his wheel, or is short of fuel to make the required amount of steam for his engine, his power in both cases fails, and a portion of his capital expended in the construction of his machinery is lost. It is so with the cow. She may be so anatomically and physiologically constituted, as to yield the greatest possible production of milk, of which her nature is capable, but to obtain that production an abundance of the proper food must be given.

The cow is simply a piece of *animal* machinery, composed of stomach, lungs, viscera, milk secretives, and udder, so far as her dairy quality is concerned, and that machinery will not work to its full power, without the necessary food and care to keep it in action. We are satisfied that one-fourth to one-half the profit which might be drawn from our American cows, is annually lost to their keepers by a want of the necessary quantity and the proper quality of food which should be given to them—and consequently a considerable portion of the capital invested in their purchase, or value, is thus unproductive; and that only from the short supply of food and want of care given them. A good *family* or *dairy* cow, without regard to her breed, anywhere in the United States, and at any time, is worth fifty to seventy five dollars. Such a cow will produce 600 to 800 gallons of milk, or 200 to 250 pounds of butter, or 500 to 600 pounds of cheese in a year, and possibly more—if properly fed; or, she may produce but half those quantities of each, or either, if scantily fed. In both cases the original cost or value of the cow is the same; the care is, or should be, nearly the same, while all the loss in her production is caused by the inadequacy of her food, a full supply of which would be but a small percentage added to the cost of poor feeding. This we think a fair statement.

Now what shall that food be? Fresh, succulent grass of good quality, and as much of it as her digestive powers will consume during the grazing season, is the readiest and most natural food of the cow, giving her not only the most nutriment, but producing the best milk. Therefore she should have it in unstinted abundance. When at pasture she should not roll for her food. She should have it within easy reach, with good water always at hand. No matter how active her breed, or habits, the easier she obtains her food, with abundant time for rest, the more abundant will be her yield of milk, and the greater will be the quantity of cheese, or butter, she will make. The judgment of her keeper will determine when the pastures fail in their supply of grass, and then other food, as an equivalent, must be given.

Fresh growing grass gives quantity of milk; that which is riper and dryer gives better quality or more richness, and perhaps an equal quantity of butter or cheese from a less amount of milk. The particular state of the grass, whether in its most sappy, or succulent, or in its drier or more matured condition, so that the cow can have *enough* of it, is of less consequence to the cheese and butter dairymen; but the *sale milk* dairymen must supply the succulence wanting in the drier grasses. This must be made up in other material, and also in short pasturage, to the other class of dairies, under the head of soiling.

Every farmer knows that milk is subject to remarkable changes in quality and quantity. It is different at different times, on different farms, and often on the same farm. What is the cause of the fluctuations and strange changes? Undoubtedly the food taken, though we may not always be able to trace it. The animal has its likes and dislikes; the food which one animal rejects another takes greedily; that which the cow prefers to day, she may be disinclined to take to-morrow or next week, and seeks a change.—*American Stock Journal.*

To Keep the Cream.

Stone jars are sweeter for cream, in our estimation, than tin ones. When the first skimming of cream is deposited, add one teaspoonful of salt and one heaping teaspoonful of saltpeter. At every fresh skimming, mix the whole contents of the jar thoroughly, taking care that no particles shall collect around the edges. A clean cloth should be used every morning to wipe the inside perfectly dry down to the cream.

Half of the cream is spoiled before it is made into butter by neglecting this precaution. The saltpeter prevents any tendency to mold or bitterness. We consulted the highest chemical authority in the State as to its properties, and were assured that a teaspoonful in six quarts of cream could not be in the least degree injudicious. It makes no difference in the taste of the buttermilk, which is used for many culinary purposes and drank by several members of the family, but it does improve the sweetness and purity of the butter. Small stone jars are preferable to large ones. They can be kept in the ice-house when filled, and if one skimming filled a jar, we should think it better to use a small one.

When the jar is cleaned, a tablespoonful of saleratus is added to the warm suds, and sweetens it perfectly. A cheesy smell about milk utensils is utterly fatal to sweet butter.—*American Agriculturist.*

Evergreens Irregularly in the Orchard.

It is many years since I wrote advising all orchardists whose lands were in exposed bleak situations, and especially to the planter of orchards upon the prairies, that the most perfect protection, and the greatest security toward a permanent, healthy orchard, would be to plant here and there, irregularly and indiscriminately, among the apple, pear or other fruit trees, more or less of Norway Spruce, White Pine, Scotch pine, and other evergreens. I have almost yearly repeated, line upon line thereupon, but not until 1867, I think, was any special note made, or attention called to the point by the editors of horticultural journals. A few lines I then wrote to the *Horticulturist* went the rounds, and from that to the present I have been glad to see here and there a voice, or rather a pen, break out in favor of the plan—a plan that I have no doubt, if it could be once carried out, would result ten-fold more beneficially to the orchard than the stiff yet popular one of a belt or screen around, and as each tree has an influence over only a certain distance, the ameliorating influence of the evergreens would be evenly and regularly distributed all through the orchard, instead of a mere wind break, protecting only a breadth of say one hundred feet. I have repeatedly witnessed the beneficial influence of a contiguous evergreen in the bloom and fruiting of pears, apples and peaches, and I now write from having again witnessed the effect of their protective, soothing character in relation to a plot of dwarf pears.

It is useless to dilate or make words on this subject, for not a man who knows an evergreen has a doubt of their influence, beneficially, in toning down cold winds; the only point is to break our people from the idea that their orchards should be in methodical regular lines, and composed only of a certain class of trees. Once we can get them to see that Nature in her own works protects her tenderest plants, by placing contiguous some hardy grower as a screen; once we can get them to know that so far all their culture of fruit has been upon too artificial a system, following out for extensive orchards the lines of rule laid down by gardeners of town lots; once we can get them to believe that in profitable fruit growing, in order to be successful, it is as requisite to care for, watch, associate, feed and prune their trees, as it is to rear children and make them worthy citizens, we shall have more general and uniform profitable results, and less annual complaints of climate, frost, etc.—*F. R. Elliott, in Horticulturist.*

Importance of Airing Beds.

The desire of an energetic housekeeper to have her work completed at an early hour in the morning causes her to leave one of the most important items of neatness undone. The most effectual purifying of bed and bed clothes can not take place if no time is allowed for the free circulation of pure air to remove all human impurities which have collected during the hours of slumber. At least two or three hours should be allowed for the complete removal of atoms of insensible perspiration which are absorbed by the bed. Every day this airing could be done, and occasionally bedding constantly used should be carried into the open air, and when practicable left exposed to the sun and wind for half a day.

Change.

If any one were to write a treatise on the laws of life, and include change amongst them, he would very likely be laughed at. Yet how much do we owe to it! A sick person, after every effort of medicine and kind attention fails, is ordered to travel, and he gets cured. So also of plants. We may grow them on the same soil, year after year, and they fail to produce a crop, though we are as careful as possible to return to the soil the elements supposed to be taken away.

We know what chemists tell us. They say that though we do not know it, there is still something lost which we have not altogether restored. But the practical farmer, though he cannot controvert this, hardly believes it, as there are so many things which scarcely come out right under the explanation. For instance, he grows a certain variety of potato year after year until it fails to produce the same crop it once did. He sends a few hundreds of miles for new seed of the *same variety*, and it will at once, and without adding to the soil, produce as good crops as ever. We have heard agriculturists deny the possibility of this; but we think most practical farmers know that this is really the case. Yet surely the same variety of potato requires only the self same elements. There has been no other difference but the change.

So also in the matter of manure. People sometimes find benefit from phosphates, or guano, or some other commercial fertilizer. But in a few years it turns out to be no better than brickdust; but any other kind of manure will have a wonderful effect. We knew a friend once who used to raise enormous crops in his vegetable garden, which was annually manured from his horse stable. It failed at last. Even weeds seemed to despise it. He changed from horse to cow manure, and again wonderful crops rewarded him. Chemically there was not much difference in the manure. The change was more than all.

It is well to remember this as a general principle. Nature loves change. There is a seeming contradiction, for we speak of the certainty of nature's laws. But those who know her best, know that she has laws which seem contradictory. The same elements that make fire, largely make water, which is the enemy of fire; and some of her most harmless elements will often unite to make the deadliest poisons. At any rate, constant as she generally is, we know she sometimes likes a change.—*Forney's Press.*

The Forests.

The report of the United States Department of Agriculture calls attention to the rapid destruction of our American forests. It is estimated that from 1850 to 1860 fifty millions of acres of new land were brought under cultivation, of which two fifths were timbered land. The increasing demand for sawed lumber is a warning that measures should be taken not only to preserve a portion of the forests in all parts of the country, but also to renew them by planting. At our present rate of increase of population, there will be needed, in twenty years, as much as $200,000,000 worth of sawed lumber annually, and it is a vital question where all this lumber is to be obtained. It is quite time to begin the practice of economy in the consumption of our forests. They cannot be replaced in two or three centuries, if at all, and their more careful preservation should now be attended to.

Peas for Pigs.

Few things would pay a grain-mowing farmer better than to raise peas for his pigs. No matter how "buggy" the peas may be, the bugs or beetles remain in the peas until about the 1st of November; and when the peas are fed out before this time, the pigs will eat peas and bugs together, and there will be little loss. Nothing makes firmer or better pork and lard than peas, and the manure from pea fed pigs is exceedingly rich. A heavy crop of peas, too, is a capital crop to precede winter wheat. They will smother the weeds, and, if sown early, are off the land in good season to allow thorough working of the land before wheat sowing. If other food is scarce, a few of the peas may be cut in June, as soon as the pods are formed, and fed green to the pigs, and a daily allowance may be fed until the peas are fully ripe. In fact, many farmers feed all their peas to the pigs without threshing. But this is a wasteful plan. When the peas are ripe, pigs will do better on them cooked, or at least soaked in water twenty-four hours before feeding. And in addition to this advantage, pea straw, when well cured and carfully harvested, is nearly as good for sheep as clover hay, and certainly will much more than pay the expense of threshing. A large farmer in Michigan who has made himself and his farm rich, attributes his success principally to growing a large quantity of peas every year and feeding them to pigs. He threshes the peas and cooks them, but does not grind them, as he thinks cooking is better and cheaper than grinding. The manure from his peafed pigs has made his farm one of the most productive in the State.—*Harris on the Pig.*

The census recently taken in Hungary shows a population of 15,429,238.

Every Saturday.—Chapter seventeen of "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" is given in No 32. A double-page illustration, in the shape of a supplement, of the late State Ball at Buckingham Palace, six full-page engraving, and a likeness of Alfonso, son of the ex-Queen of Spain, and heir-apparent to the crown, comprise the excellent pictorial display in this number. Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston. $5.00 per annum.

The Argument of Facts. With the consent of the parties concerned, the following facts are made public: On the 23d of October last, Levi M. Phillips, civil engineer, residing in Harlem, was suffering from an obstinate and severe bilious affection, accompanied by great bodily weakness and utter loss of appetite. In compliance with the wish of a friend, Mr. J. S. Latrobe, of 40 Amity Place, New York, Mr. Phillips commenced taking Plantation Bitters. He had no faith, he said, but would "make the experiment." We give the result, as related by Mr. P. himself, at 55 Park Place, on the 25th of November. "I met Latrobe the other day, in a restaurant," said he, "and told him that the preparation saved my life. I say so now. I weigh fourteen pounds more than I did five weeks ago, am quite well, and as to eating—well, ask me to dinner and you'll see." Facts like these are worth a thousand assertions, and Mr. Phillips and his friend