SOCIETY AT SARATOGA. · CAMPING IN THE ADIRONDACKS. · WOMEN'S WAYS · THE MEXICANS · HOME TOPICS · LOST IN THE CATACOMBS. · CHURCH NOTES.

JOY TO INVALIDS

THE PH. BEST BREWING CO.

Have erected large, expensive cooling Rooms at Nos. 100, 102 and 104 Main street, Kansas City, thus permanently establishing the Western Branch of the PH. BEST BREWING CO. With a side track connecting with all Rail Road at Kansas City, the PH. BEST BREWING CO. are now prepared to fill all orders for their Gold Medal Lager Beer in any quantity promptly.

LAGER BEER

In Kegs, Export Beer in Bottles.

SOUTH SIDE BREWERY.

EMPIRE BREWERY.

PH. BEST BREWING CO., Kansas City, Mo. or Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED

THE MARKETS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Business notices in local columns, 10 cents per line.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths free.

Obituary notices, exceeding 10 lines, 10 cents per line.

Calls on persons to announce candidates, and candidates' announcements for any county or State office, five dollars. In order to insure insertion the money must accompany the announcement or call.

Contracts with liberal terms made with extensive advertisers.

Terms—Bills for advertising inserted for one year will be rendered quarterly; for an indefinite period, monthly; transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All matter intended for insertion must be presented on or before Tuesday evening.

CARLISLE MERCURY.

VOL. XIII. CARLISLE, NICHOLAS COUNTY, KY., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1879. NO. 40.

LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

First. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

Second. If a subscriber orders his paper discontinued, the publisher may continue sending until the arrears are paid.

Third. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill and ordered them discontinued.

Fourth. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former address, they are held responsible.

Fifth. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Sixth. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is by law a subscriber.

THE MERCURY.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

WILL J. KEHOE,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year, in advance, ... $1 50
Six months, in advance, ... 1 00
Three months, in advance, ... 50

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE AND TIME.	One Inch.	Two Inches.	Three Inches.	Four Inches.	Fourth Col.	Half Column.	One column.
One week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two weeks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Three w'ks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
One month	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two m'nths	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Three m'ths	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Six months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
One year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Subscribers should notice the date opposite their names on the printed slip, which indicates the time to which their subscriptions are paid. Our terms are in advance.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Mrs. Woodhull is coming back to run for President. Talmage also threatens to return soon.

In the middle week of August England had exactly seventeen hours and a half of sunshine.

It is announced that Gen. Grant will arrive in Chicago about November 5, when he will attend the soldiers and sailors' reunion.

An Irish newspaper says: "In the absence of both editors the publishers have succeeded in securing the services of a gentleman to edit the paper this week."

A telegram has been received announcing that M. Zola is writing a book on French virtue. He had doubtless completed it by the time the news had crossed to this end of the cable.

Some English engineers have projected a gigantic tunnel under the Gibraltar Strait, from Spain to Africa. The length of the tunnel would be nine miles, and its deepest point about three quarters of a mile under the surface of the water.

There is a young mechanic at work for a company in Plymouth county, Mass., where his father, grandfather and great-grandfather worked before him, and where his grandfather is now employed. Four generations of one family employed by the same company, and all within thirty-five years.

A Chinese missionary has announced his intention of hiring a hall and teaching the doctrines of Confucius to the inhabitants of Chicago. Prof. Wong Ching Foo is the gentleman proposing to undertake the conversion of people commonly called Christians, and he is of opinion that the doctrines will be readily embraced by intellectual people throughout the country.

The two-cent postal card is coming, and will soon be in general circulation. It has two stamps, one at each end, and spaces for two messages. The sender who desires information valuable to himself occupies one of the spaces, and the return correspondent the other. One stamp is cancelled at the office from which it is originally sent, and the other at the return office.

The city of Providence began, a year and a half ago, to dispense its charity on a new plan. Helpless paupers were kept in an almshouse, or aided at home as before; but all able-bodied applicants for food and lodgings were put at work in a wood-yard at fifty cents a day. Unworthy families, who had been assisted by the city for years dropped out of the Charity Commissioner's sight, while begging decreased greatly.

The people of San Francisco do not, like those of Eastern cities, go to the country in summer to find a cool resort, but on the contrary, the country folk go to the city for that purpose. The weather has lately been cool enough in the city mornings to make overcoats desirable and a fire occasionally comfortable. If the San Franciscans go into the country in summer it is to get a temporary change, and to exchange the land for the accustomed sea breeze.

A curious discovery has been made in carrying on the excavations required for the waterworks at Jacksonville, Fla. At the depth of 28 feet the workmen encountered an extensive bed of oyster and clam shells, mixed with pieces of wood and charcoal, showing that the ancients were as fond as the moderns of these delicacies, and that roasts of this description were fashionable in days of remote antiquity. Truly, there is nothing new under the sun.

Three romantic Kentucky girls recently hit upon a better device for securing husbands than by advertising. They lived upon the banks of the Ohio river, and agreed to each set a bottle afloat containing a paper on which was written the name and a promise to marry whomsoever should find the bottles. One of the girls has married recently the man who found her's at Natchez or Grand Gulf, and the third is in correspondence with the finder of hers, who also lives at a great distance from the point where the bottles were launched.

Mortgages held by German capitalists to secure $7,000,000, loaned upon a tract of 1,800,000 acres of land in New Mexico, were foreclosed a few days since. This property was owned by an English company, whose title reached back through several prior owners to a grant from the Mexican Government forty years ago. It is valuable land, comprises several profitable gold mines, and is quite extensively occupied by settlers. The title is now regarded as established, and it is expected that the Germans will sell the land at whatever rates will repay them the loans which they made.

NEWS IN A NUT SHELL.

EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

The Cream of the Two Hemispheres Carefully Condensed and Classified—An Interesting Budget of Personal and Miscellaneous Information.

Washington.

The Mexican government has forwarded $130,000 to Washington, being the next installment of the American debt.

The first application for gold under the recent circular of the treasury department was from the National Bank at Bellaire, Ohio.

The Secretary of War has completed the estimates for his department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881. The aggregate $40,043,218, or $344,500 less than those for the present fiscal year. The item for the improvement of rivers and harbors is set down at $5,025,000.

General Walker, Superintendent of the Census, will have the census districts defined on or about the 15th day of October. The appointment of Supervisors and other officers will not be made, however, until after the meeting of Congress, and probably not until after the holiday recess, as it is the desire of the Superintendent to consult with Congressmen before making these appointments.

The Secret Service Agents have discovered a new counterfeit—a $5 United States Treasury note, letter C series of 1875. One of the principal defects consists in the scratched appearance of the shading in the title. The new fraud made its appearance recently in the East, and has not as yet gotten this far West. It is admirably calculated to deceive, and safety lies in giving it a wide berth.

The East.

The Ponca Indian fund of Boston has reached $1,500.

The inter-state team match at long ranges, with possible 225, was won by the New Jersey team.

Italians in New York, on Saturday, celebrated the anniversary of the capture of Rome by Victor Emanuel.

Helen Burke, a young woman living near Media, Pa., was burned to death by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp.

A terrific explosion of fire-damp occurred at Scranton, Pa., in the Sloan colliery, by which five men were badly burned.

The six days go-as-you-please contest of pedestrians for the Astley belt and the championship of the world has begun in New York.

The Police Commissioners have been served with a mandamus commanding them to show cause why they should not appoint Tammany Inspectors of Elections.

The steamship Celtic, from Liverpool, brought $645,000 in gold. The arrivals of gold since the beginning of August amount to $27,000,000, and since June 1, to $31,152,-000.

Congressman S. S. Cox was presented with a gold watch last week by the New York letter carriers, as a mark of appreciation of his efforts to gain for them increased pay.

The coinage of standard silver dollars at the Philadelphia mint has been increased to $80,000 per day in order to bring the amount of this coinage up to the amount required by law.

The horse Egypt, during a race at Coney Island course, came in collision with another horse and both fell. Egypt was so badly hurt that he was shot. His rider was seriously injured.

The painting "The Miracle of the Slave," said to be 300 years old, which was bequeathed to the late Joshua B. Smith by Charles Sumner, was sold at auction in Boston last Thursday for $110.

The Governor has called an extraordinary term of the Supreme Court of New York for the trial of the cases of the police commissioners. The judges, owing to the importance of the questions at issue, have ordered both sides to appear Thursday for a full hearing.

The West.

The Kansas City Exposition closed Saturday.

Army officers fear serious trouble with the Ute Indians.

Hopeful failed to win the special purse at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

The cabinet makers of Louisville are on a strike for an advance of fifteen per cent. in wages.

The tax on commercial travelers in Texas has already brought $44,000 to the State Treasury.

Operators in the block coal districts have agreed upon an advance of 15 cents per ton to take place Oct. 1, and want 400 more men.

Edwin Hart, station agent at Rockland, Ill., committed suicide on Monday by throwing himself in front of an express train.

The assistant postmaster at Richmond, Ind., has been seriously burned by the explosion of percussion caps in a letter which he was stamping.

General Grant and suite arrived at San Francisco in the City of Tokio Saturday. A grand reception was given him and his party. All the party are in good health and spirits.

Lightning struck the Chicago and Paducah railway depot at Gibson, Ill. The building was set on fire by the electric fluid, and badly damaged before the flames could be extinguished.

The entire right of way has been obtained between Lebanon, Ill., and St. Louis, by the American Telegraph Company, for the erection of a line of wires on the north side of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad.

The steamer Finiah, one day out from Yankton, struck a snag at Bon Homme and sunk within a few yards of the shore. She belongs to the National Transportation Company, and was loaded mostly with mining machinery for the Black Hills.

The Murderer Wheatly, in jail at Pocahontas, convicted of murder in the Randolph Circuit Court, and sentenced to be hanged, has committed suicide by slow starvation. He stubbornly refused all food from the day he was sentenced until he died.

G. W. Ford, a prominent attorney of Rockford, Ill., has been convicted in the Circuit Court and sent to the penitentiary for the crime of bigamy. His wife was sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary for the same crime. They had mutually separated and married other parties.

The Senatorial Committee to investigate the charges of corruption against United States Senator Ingalls, met at Topeka, Senators Saulsbury, Vance, Logan, Cameron, and Baily being present. The prosecution announced that they were not ready to proceed, none of their witnesses being present.

A disastrous accident occurred at Sag bridge on the Chicago & Alton, a few miles north of Lamont, Ill. The regular passenger train from Chicago in coming around a curve ran into a freight train. Bob Keller, the engineer, and Pat Murphy, the fireman, were both dangerously injured and cannot recover.

The South.

Richmond, Va., expects a heavy fall trade.

Texas is trying her hand at a small-pox epidemic.

Norfolk is to have a steamship line to Liverpool.

Grass is growing in the streets and alleys of Memphis.

Knoxville, Tenn., is receiving pipe for new gas works.

The Hood orphan fund in Atlanta has reached nearly $2,000.

Shrimp-catchers are doing a lively business along the Texas coast.

The Indians of Western Texas use cotton wood leaf tea for snake bites.

The cotton crop of Tennessee is not so promising as it was a month ago.

Nashville thinks she is the best situated city in the South for iron manufacturing.

In Tuskegee, Ala., there is a negro boy as black as the ace of spades who has blue eyes.

Robbers carried off $7,000 in currency from the safe of the treasurer of Greene county, Ala.

Houses are in such demand in Birmingham, Ala., that applicants have to wait until they are built.

The cotton factors of New Orleans believe there will be 250,000 more bales received there this season than last.

A. B. Brahan, a promising young lawyer of Houston, Tex., has become insane through a disappointment in love.

John Reid, of Richmond, Va., on learning that he had fallen heir to £500 in Ireland, went out, got very drunk and whipped a man.

Gen. Ogden now says he will accept the nomination for Governor of Louisiana, if it shall be tendered him by the Baton Rouge convention.

The British Consul at New Orleans charges the board of health with discriminating in favor of certain vessels in the enforcement of quarantine regulations.

The school board of Lynchburg, Va., composed exclusively of white conservatives, has just elected three colored teachers for the colored public schools of that city.

The last Alabama Legislature appropriated $10,000 for the benefit of the maimed Confederate soldiers in the State. Three hundred and thirty-two applications were made, and the pro rata share of each one was fixed at $31.12.

Yellow Fever.

The total number of yellow fever burials during the past eighty days amounts to 396.

Memphis refuses for the present to receive refugees who desire to return to the city unless they already have had the fever.

Among the contributions just received by the Howards were $3,000 from the Chamber of Commerce of New York, and $539.67 from citizens of Columbus, Ohio.

The list of sick continues to show a steady decrease, and the sick all widly scattered. The doctors are all nearly out of business, except those employed by the Howards or serving as a Board of Health Inspectors—National, State and local, to the number of several dozen, all at the usual charge, $10 per day.

Personal Points.

—Ex-Secretary McCulloch is in Washington.

—Tilden's reply to Cyrus Field: You're another.

—King Humbert is going to Madeira for his health.

—Lord Beaconsfield never forgets a favor or a friend.

—Bancroft the orator, will be 79 on the 3d of October.

—Courtney, the oarsman, is suffering from a carbuncle.

—An Englishman who died lately left Lydia Thompson £500.

—Gen. George Crook, U. S. A., the Indian fighter, is at Marietta, O.

—At Lord Skelmersdale's sale this month twenty cows brought over $31,000.

—Mme. Aimee returned to France Wednesday, positively never to return.

—General Franz Sigel is to edit a new German paper to be started in Newark on Monday.

—On Account of Hanlan's poor health, it is doubtful whether he will row Courtney this fall.

—The future Queen of Spain is to receive a civil list and dower amounting to $50,000 a year.

—John Dillon has declined a complimentary banquet by the bar and prominent citizens of St. Louis.

—Tilden has declined with thanks the invitation to deliver an agricultural address in Berks county, Pa.

—The Chicago *Journal* thinks that President Hayes has improved as a speech-maker since the last fair season.

—Gen. McClellan is still sick in bed, and his physicians have forbidden him to make any engagements at present.

—Gen. Schenck is very sick, and it is feared that his next shuffle will be intimately connected with this mortal coil.

—Since going to Europe, Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, has nearly recoverered his health, which has been impared by overwork.

—George W. Julian of Indiana will probably be employed by Ignatuius Donnelly, of Minnesota, to conduct his contest before the Congressional Committe on Elections.

Foreign.

—The Pope is not well.

—Immigration to Sydney and New Zealand is steadily progressing.

—Bismarck's departure from Gastien has been delayed by a slight indisposition.

—The steamship Rhein, from Bremen, brought £42,500 sterling and 3,000,000 francs.

—The Spanish government propose the emancipation of all the slaves, to take effect next year.

—The strike of colliers in Staffordshire has been ended by the masters yielding to their demands.

—The Papal negotiations with Germany have abruptly terminated, and the Falk laws will remain intact.

—The Argentine Government has refused an American offer of six millions of dollars for the Tucuman railway.

—South Australia proposes to supplement its revenue by an income tax and a tax upon business investments.

—A Havana dispatch reports that the slaves of Cienfuegos in the Cinco villas, have rebelled and joined the Cuban patriots.

—In the higher public schools of Italy, Greek, Latin, and mathematics have been superceded by the study of modern languages.

—A Berlin dispatch says that in consequence of the Afghan revolt, the Czar has ordered Gen. Kaufman to return to Turkistan immediately.

—A correspondent at Capetown writes that the colonial government consented to keep Cetawayo there as a state prisoner, pending the Queen's pleasure.

—Eight Federal Republicans have been arrested in Catalonia, and their arms and documents seized. The documents relate to a conspiracy to establish a republic in Spain.

Comedy Turned into Tragedy.

New York Star.

Harry Richmond never played Grimwig in "Our Candidate" better than at the Park theatre, Brooklyn, Saturday night. He entered fully into the fun of the part, and kept the audience and even the people on the stage laughing uproarously. His spirits were at a high tide, and the merest nothings in his line were full of wit and provocative of laughter. At 8:30 o'clock Col. Sinn received a telegram from Philadelphia, asking him to tell Richmond that his wife was dead. For nearly three hours, while the husband was amusing the audience, the news of his wife's death lay unknown to him, "just behind the scenes." When the curtain fell upon the last act the actor went into his dressing room, and, after changing his costume, went to the box-office, when Col. Sinn broke the sad news to him. Richmond was crushed by the blow, and would have fallen had he not been caught in the arms of Mr. John Wile, the treasurer of the theatre. The comedian left for Philadelphia next morning.

Peruvian Small Change.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The Peruvians have an original method of reducing paper to its lowest denomination. By tearing a note in two parts, each part going for half of the face of the whole; thus a dollar bill cut in two furnishes two fifty-cent notes and so on down to ten-cent notes.

POISONS.

The Manufacture and Sale of Poisons and Dangerously Adulterated Articles—A Paper Read Before the "American Social Science Association" by George T. Angell, Esq., of Boston, Mass.

Boston Advertiser.

The common and wide sale in American markets of poisonous and adultered 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 these 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 93 were found to be adulterated.

ADULTERATIONS IN GROCERIES.

In the 1874 report of the Massachusetts State Board of Health many of these adulterations are given, some very 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 ballance 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, cinnibar, vermillion and sulphuret of mercury; and usually the color preserved by red lead and Venetian red; chiccory, dangerously adulterated. In cocoa, red lead, ochre and vermillion 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; yellows 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 and 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 an 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 vitrol) used in making port wine; also in making sherry wine, also pale malt, also in making Madeira wines. Milk debased with waters, 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 seeds. 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 chemical matters, which produce diseases of the skin. Teas are colored and doctored with arsenate of copper, virdigris, mineral green, Prussian blue, talc, clay, soapstone and a variety of other articles. This colorin 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 leaves of other plants, to which are added, in cigars and snuff, cromate of lead, oxide of lead, and other articles. Vinegar is made from preparations of lead, copper and sulphuric acid (oil of vitrol). [I would add that it is asserted upon what seems to be 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 and poisoned 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, nor 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 mould adulterations into the form of coffee berries.

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

Now take sugars and syrups. The whole value of glucose imported into the United States in 1875 was $2,352, its importation in 1877, two years after, amounted to $233,369, 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 vitrol) 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 saleable 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 syrups, and found fifteen of them made of glucose; one of the fifteen contained 141 grains of oil of vitrol and 724 grains of lime to the gallon, and another, which had caused serious sickness in a whole family, 72 grains of oil of vitrol, 28 of sulphate of iron (copperas) and 363 grains of lime to the gallon. I have evidence that glucose is used largely, not only to adulterate cane sugars and syrups, but also maple sugars, candies, jellies, honey, etc., and that it is supposed that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the results of its enormous 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 insiduous 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, November 13, 1878, that sugares, 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 January 6, 1870, 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 three 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 in every one of them. An article by Dr. Mott in the *Scientific American* of November 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 also state 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.

CONCERNING MILK.

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 simular population outside the city. I have evidence that both the lactometer and creamometer 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 sold in the markets without detection. Mr. John Michaels, 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° 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 this 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 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 the 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 oleomargerine, by analysis, horse fat, fat from bones, and waste fat, such as is used for making candles.

OTHER ADULTERATIONS.

In regard to our meats I have the most overwhelming evidence that thousands of tons of the meat 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.

In regard to the adulteration of wines, liquors and other intoxicating drinks, abundant evidence has been widely published.

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. The physician orders a medicine for a patient in extreme danger. The medicine has only a quarter the strength it should have, because of its adulteration, and the patient dies." One of our most respectable Boston merchants told me a few weeks since that he had within a few days talked with one of the largest wholesale drug dealers in the city, who told him that the adulterations of drugs were now so great that it was almost impossible to make an honest living by the sale of honest goods. Subsequently I called upon one of our most respectable retail druggists, and he indorsed the statement as correct.

ARSENIC POISONING.

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 2,327,742 pounds. 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 1½ cents to 2 cents per pound.

What becomes of it?

I answer it is used in wall papers, paper curtains, lamp shades, boxes, wrapping papers for confectionery, tickets, card, 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 named also ladies' dress goods, veils, sewing silks, threads, stockings, gentlemen's under-clothing, socks, gloves, hat-linings, linings of boots and shoes, paper colars, 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 to 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 arsenic from a veil thrown over its crib to keep off flies.

The Michigan State board of Health has recently published a book containing seventy-five representative 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 wall of Death." This book states that these papers are sold in every city and important village of that State, and that their use is increasing. It advises (1) to use no wall paper at all; (2) never to use wall paper without first having it tested for arsenic; and (3) if arsenical paper is on the walls, and can not 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.

But great as is the danger from poison by arsenic, I suspect there is coming to be quite as great from poison of lead. That lead is a cumulative poison, slowly gathering in the human system from infinitesmal particles until it reaches quantities productive of paralysis, disease and death, is a fact well known to chemists and physicians. That hundreds of thousands of persons in this country are suffering from lead poison, taken from water they drink, is a fact that can not be honestly denied. That no water which has passed through lead pipes [and galvanized iron are said to be about as bad] should ever be used for cooking or drinking, or given to animals to drink unless proved by chemical analysis to be safe, is a fact which will be some time generally acted upon; and then we shall not be liable, as now, to drink almost everywhere away from our own homes, water poisoned by lead. But lead water-pipes, though bad enough, do not seem to me the worst form in which we are likely to be exposed to lead poison. I quote the following from the Boston *Journal of Chemistry* of November, 1879:

"Attention has recently been called to a new risk of chronic poisoning by the old enemy, lead. What we call tin vessels are in daily use in every household in the land. They are cheap, durable and convenient, and have been considered perfectly safe for the thousand culinary purposes to which they are devoted. They are safe if the tin plate is honestly made. But, unfortunately, this is not always to be counted upon. Tin is comparatively cheap, but lead is cheaper, and an alloy of the two metals may be used in place of the dearer one with profit to the manufacturer.

It is safe to assert that a large proportion of the tinwares in the market are unfit for use on this account."

If it would not make this paper too long for extensive publication I should be glad to go on with a hundred pages of evidences I have gathered of facts I have stated, and of other kindred facts relating to poisonous food, drink, clothing and in articles of ornament and use, all of which I shall be glad to furnish whenever desired for publication. I wish to add, that of dangerously adulterated articles sold probably all the chemists in America have never analyzed one sample in 10,000; that in many cases pure samples of adulterated articles are prepared expressly for chemical analysis, and that of all the cases of sickness and death resulting from these poisons, probably not one case in 10,000 has been traced to real cause. We now come to the important question.

What is the remedy? I answer, "Protective health associations" in our cities and important towns. All honest merchants who want to sell honest goods and not be undersold by dishonest ones should belong to them.

After a few of these associations have been put in operation and their results published, others will spring up, and soon have power enough to secure not only the enactment, but also the enforcement of proper laws.

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.

New Facts About Parrots.

One day last week there arrived in Pittsburg from South America nearly 600 young and uneducated parrots, which are being disposed of at $5 apiece. A reporter of the *Leader* dropped into the store where they are on exhibition, and had a chat with the importer, who, during the past few years has brought from South America to this country over 6,000 of the birds, for which he found a ready sale at $5 a head. The birds he brings here are from the windward Islands, off the north coast of South America. The birds from that section are larger, hardier and more intelligent than from any other portion of the parrot section. These birds build in the royal palmetto tree, digging a hole into it, and building their nests much after the fashion of the woodpecker. In order to get them the trees have to be cut down. The young birds are then put in cages and fed upon palmiche, guava, and banana until the palmiche season closes, when they are old anough to eat any and all kinds of food. The breeding time is in May, and there are three birds to the nest—never more. When taken they are sorted, the males from the females, and sold, the price received being about $1.50 apiece. They hatch but once a year, and receive their growth in about eight months. The importer states that he sells on an average about twenty to forty a day when he has a stock on hand, and never finds any difficulty in disposing of them. In response to the question as to whether it is necessary to split a parrot's tongue in order to make it talk, the parrot man said the idea was an old woman's story. All that was necessary to make a parrot talk was to place it, while young, where a great deal of talking was going on, and the bird would soon repeat what it heard, and when it did begin to imitate sounds it would keep at it.

Its propensity to repeat anything it hears may sometimes be amusing, and often annoying, owing to the possibility of its striking the sensibilities of the pious minded by being profane, not to say blasphemous. A great many amusing stories are told of the sayings of parrots, some or which will bear repeating. At the McHenry house, Meadville, there is a parrot which is a source of great annoyance to train men. When it sees a freight train coming, it will yell at the top of its voice: "Switch off! switch off!" The enunciation is so distinct that it not unfrequently happens that the train willl be switched to avoid a supposed danger. The same bird, when it sees a passenger train will yell: "All aboard!" and thereby cause a scamper among passengers, who, after sitting in the cars for ten or fifteen minutes, will discover that they have been sold.

Glass Wicks for Lamps.

Chemical Journal.

A wick for lamps is now manufactured entirely of glass, by Messrs. Voubriel and Beek of Hanau, Germany. It is designed chiefly for use in petroleum and spirit lamps; and, with an equal amount of the wick turned up, it gives a much brighter light than cotton wick. In the spirit lamp, too, it is found to greatly increase the heat of the flame. No sparks are given off by this incombustible wick; hence it makes the lamp safer. The smoking is all reduced, and it is stated that ten per cent. of oil is saved by its use. Of course the disagreeable task of trimming the lamp is rendered unnecessary, for being of glass the wick does not consume, but wastes away very slightly by fusion.

Morning in Venice.

Little by little business began to take possession of the streets. Bakers' shops and fish stalls were opened; the din of countless blacksmiths and coppersmiths filled the air at every turn, as though the making of locks and chimney-pots were the one usurping industry of the world; loud-voiced women called all the people to come and partake of baked pumpkins, fresh and hot; and the melody of mingled street cries grew to a chorus of supplication.

Lately risen maidens lowered baskets from the balconies and fished up cat-meat, or bread, or onions, or other household supplies, lowered the coppers for payment, gathered their scanty raiment about them, and withdrew. The vender—we knew him at the opera—pocketed his money, tossed his load to his head, and yelled his noisy way down the alley.

In the Piazza beyond the Rialto, where early activity most centers, I took up a commanding position at an out-of-door table, and ordered my "white coffee" and bread and butter. What a wonderful place it was for breakfasting—just for once! What pretty but carelessly clad women in black lace headdresses came from each street and went toward the church; what a clatter the wooden pattens made, and what a gabble the newsboys; what loads of fresh fruit and vegetables the women carried past; how the urchins gambled for soldi; how unlike everything was to what we see at home, and how unreal one grows to feel himself in watching it all!

The cheap dealers of the Rialto were taking down their shutters and displaying their low priced wares. Boys sat on the broad steps munching bread and reveling in the yellow luxury of broad wedges of hot and savory pumpkin. The purveyors of the adjacent quarters were climbing the steps with head-loads of grapes, or fish, or vegetables. Over the hand-rail, filling the whole width of the Grand Canal, lay a fleet of barges unloading, with produce from beyond the lagoons, or stowing away assorted cargoes of white and purple grapes, peaches, figs, lettuce, chiccory, radishes, shining white onions, carrots, beets, potatoes—the whole fresh colored assortment of a green grocery. On shore the market people filled the streets and arcades with fish, and flesh, and fowl, and fruit, and flowers, and the whole air with a tumult of noisy traffic. I descended among the throng, where customers were importuned on every hand, and where sharp bargains were driving in sprats and snails and in fractions of the smallest fowl.

Entering a little square, shut in by high houses, and, like most Venetian squares, dominated by the unfinished facade of a time-stained church, I noticed a singular activity among the people. They were scurrying in from every alley, and hastening from every house door, with odd-shaped copper buckets on hook-ended wooden bows, with coils of rope. Old men and women, boys and girls, all gathered closely about a covered well curb in the middle of the square; and still they hurried on, until they stood a dozen deep around it. Presently the church tower slowly struck 8 o'clock, and a little old man forced his way through the crowd, passed his ponderous iron key through the lid, and unlocked the well. The kettles went jangling into it and came slopping out again at an amazing rate, and the people trudged on home, each with a pair of them swung from the shoulder. The wells are deep cisterns, which are filled during the night, and it is out of amiable consideration for those who love their morning nap that they are given as good a chance as their neighbors of getting an unsoiled supply. It is the first instance that has come to my notice of a commendable municipal restraint upon the reprehensible practice of early rising. Few, very few, of those who came for water had had time for their toilets. Their day evidently begins with this excursion to the public reservoir.

Later in my walk I saw a cistern being replenished. A barge filled with fresh water lay in a canal near by, and a steam pump forced the supply through a hose to the square, where a gutter carried it to the well. The water is of excellent quality. It is brought through conduits from the Euganean Hills, near Padua, but its distribution through the city is carried on in the original manner indicated. For a city where the salt sea is the scavenger, where ablutions are not *de rigeur*, and where water is not a beverage, the cost of laying distributing mains has wisely been spared.—*Col. Geo. E. Waring, Jr.*

Curious Trees.

India Rubber Tree.—The India rubber tree is a native of India and South America.

Guava Tree.—The guava tree, from the fruit of which the delicious guava jelly is made, is a native of the Indies.

Tallow Tree.—In Malabar, a tree called the tallow tree grows; from the seeds of it, when boiled, is procured a firm tallow which makes excellent candles.

Butter Tree.—This singular tree was discovered by Park in the central part of Africa; from its kernel is produced a nice butter which will keep a year.

Life Tree.—There is a tree in Jamaica called the life tree whose leaves grow even when severed from the plant. It is impossible to kill it, save by fire.

Banyan Tree.—The banyan tree is a native of India, and is an object of great veneration among the Hindoos and Brahmins, who look upon it as an emblem of the Diety.

Manna Tree.—The manna tree grows in Sicily and Calabria. In August the tree is tapped and the sap flows out, after which it hardens by evaporation, and the mania is left. It is of a sweet, but nauseating taste.

Fig Tree.—There is no tree more frequently spoken of in the Bible than the fig tree and a common cry even now in the streets of Cairo, in Egypt, is: "In the name of the prophet, figs." A cry almost universally used by the venders of fruits.

Milk Tree.—The milk tree is a native of South America. Its fruit is about the size of a small apple, but the milk is the greatest wonder which is procured by making notches through the bark. At first when it runs out it is as thick as cream. It has the same properties as glue.

Camphor Tree.—The camphor tree grows in Japan and some of the islands of the Pacific. The camphor is extracted from the wood of this tree, where it is formed in concrete lumps, some of which are as thick as a man's arm, though this is rare. The tree has to be sacrificed to procure the camphor.

Traveler's Tree.—A tree called the traveler's tree, of Madagascar, yields a copious supply of fresh water from its leaves, very grateful to the traveler. It grows in the most arid countries, and is another proof of the tender care of our Heavenly Father in supplying all his creature's wants.

Sorrowful Tree.—The sorrowful tree is found in the Island of Goa, near Bombay. It is so called because it only flourishes in the night. At sunset no flowers are to be seen, but soon after it is covered with them, which close up or fall off as the sun rises. It has a fragrant odor and blossoms at night the year round.

Cow Tree.—The cow tree, or palo de vaca, grows on rocks in Venezuela, South America. It has dry and leathery leaves, and by making incisions in its trunk a kind of milk oozes out, which is tolerably thick and of an agreeable balmy smell. At sunrise the natives may be seen hastening from all quarters furnished with large bowls to receive the milk.

Wonderful Tree.—The Island of Fierro, one of the largest of the Canaries, is so dry that not a rivulet can be found, but by a wonderful provision of Providence, there is a species of tree, the leaves of which are narrow and long and continue green throughout the entire year. There is also a constant cloud surrounding the tree which is condensed, and falling in drops, keeps the cisterns placed under them constantly full.

Date Tree.—The date tree is a palm tree, and leaves cut from the date tree, under the name of palms are used in the ceremonies of Palm Sunday, which is Sunday before Easter, when the multitude cut down palm trees and strewed them in the path of our Lord. Almost every part of this tree is valuable. It is valuable for its fruit and for the palm wine drawn from its trunk. Its leaves are made into hats and baskets, and the fibres of the steams of the leaves are made into cord and twine.

Experiments in Opium Smoking.

The Russian traveler, Dr. Michucho Macley, while recently on a visit to Hong Kong, experimented on the effects upon himself of smoking opium. The experiment was made at the Chinese Club, and was under the direction of Dr. Clouth, who made the following notes: Mr. Maclay was in normal health, and had fasted eighteen hours before commencing the experiment. He had never smoked tobacco. Twenty-seven pipes, equivalent to 107 grains of the opium used by the Chinese were smoked in two and three-quarter hours at tolerably regular intervals. The third removed the feeling of languor caused by his long fast, and his pulse rose from 72 to 80. The fourth and fifth caused slight heaviness and desire for sleep, but there was no hesitation in giving correct answers to questions, though he could not guide himself about the room. After the seventh pipe the pulse fell to 70. The twelfth pipe was followed by singing in the ears, and after the thirteenth he laughed heartily, though without any cause that he can remember. Questions asked at this time were answered only after a pause, and then not always correctly. He had for some time been unconscious of his actions. After the twenty-fifth pipe, questions asked in a loud tone were unanswered. After the last pipe had been smoked, he remarked, "I do not hear well." Forty minutes later there was a slight return to consciousness. He said: "I am quite bewildered. May I smoke some more? Is the man with the pipe gone already?" Fifteen minutes later he was able to go home, and then retired to bed. He woke the next morning at 3 o'clock, and took a hearty meal after his fast of thirty hours. During the next day he felt as if he had been in a great hollow in his head, as well as a slight headache. The organs of locomotion were first affected, next came sight and hearing, but Mr. Maclay is positive that there were no dreams, hallucinations or visions of any sort whatever.

George Elliot's Profits.

Chicago Tribune.

George Elliot is now fifty-nine and childless, and, though it may not be called so, hers is a most melancholy widowhood. She was always refered to, while he lived, as the wife of Lewes. She never was his wife; she never could be, for Mrs. Lewes proper still survives. Sin frequently leads to longevity. George Eliot's writings have been very profitable. Their value in the market has rapidly increased. For "Scenes of Clerical Life" she received but £300 ($1,500); for "Adam Bede" she got, all told, £3,000 ($15,000), but something less, I fear, for "Mill on the Floss." "Romola," perhaps her most artistic and one of the most interesting of her novels to cultured people, has never been fully appreciated. Its earnings have to date, I am told, not been much over £2,000. She has cleared from "Middle-march," issued by the Blackwoods in eight divisions, the enormous sum of £8,000, and from "Daniel Deronda" about the same. "Silas Marner," one of her strongest stories, was not very profitable, while "Felix Holt," not at all equal to it, gave her six times as much money. Her poetry (she has issued six volumes) has not been liked, nor does it deserve to be liked in any measure with her novels. Still she prefers her poetry and would rather be ranked as a poet than a fictionist. Her entire earnings have been about $250,00, and she could make a contract any day for a new story for which she would be guaranteed $40,000. Her money-making power is not excelled by that of any writer in Great Britain.

An Extensive Hole.

The opening of the first railway is spoken of a memorable event, but every one seems to forget that centuries before this occurred, loads were transported on rails in mines, and the fact is equally overlooked, regarding the piercing of whole mountains, such as Mont Cenis and Saint Gothard in the Alps, that similar works had been effected ages ago in mines on a far larger scale. The longest subterranean construction of this kind is to be found in the mines of Freyburg, in the kingdom of Saxony. Already, at the end of the year 1835, the galleries had attained the length of 100 miles. At the same time the works, commenced at the end of the twelfth century, had reached such a depth that any further descent was found to be impractible. Consequently, a new gallery had to be opened. The work was completed a year ago, and its execution had occupied thirty-three years. Including the secondary galleries, the shaft has now an extent of tunneling which will soon reach nearly thirty-two miles. This length far surpasses any railway tunnel in the world.

The Tehuantepec Railroad.

The railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is to be built by Edward Leonard, of Pittsfield, Mass. He has secured from the Mexican government the right of way and promise of a subsidy of $12,600 per mile. The line will be an important rival of the Panama railroad, and will be of immense advantage in assisting the Mexican authorities to enforce order in a large section of their turbulent Republic. Leonard says the work is already in progress, and that large purchases of rails and material to be used in the improvement have been made. Such of the work as can be conveniently done in this country will be executed here in order to avoid the expense of more costly labor in Mexico.

Fashions of Seventy Years Ago.

N. Y. World.

Miss Emma A. Hutchings, who was married in Williamsburg on Tuesday to John T. Owen, wore at the ceremony the wedding dress of her grandmother, made in the fashion of seventy years ago—and of to-day. No one would have suspected the dress of an earlier date than the fall of 1879. For the first ten years of this century it appears a wedding dress was likely to be of India muslin, en train, trimmed with white satin bows, and cut after the fashion of the year of grace.

Sarah Bernhardt experiences a good deal of difficulty in finding enough of herself to put a corset on.