

account of Livingstone's discoveries in Africa for the past six years. Col. James A. Grant, who explored the sources of the Nile in company with the late Captain Speke, from '63 to '65, called in question the correctness of Livingstone's observations and conclusions. Stanley replied, defending the doctor, and was loudly cheered. Sir Henry Rawlinson followed, and cordially acknowledged Stanley's services. At the meeting, Stanley was introduced to Napoleon, Eugenie and the Prince Imperial.

LONDON, 16.—A special to the *Standard* from Paris says at a meeting of the Emperors in Berlin, a proposition will be made for a Congress of European powers to sanction the territorial modifications of France, the occupation of Rome, and the revision of the treaty of Paris of 1856.

BERLIN, 16.—It is reported that valuable petroleum wells have been discovered in Silesia, and there is much excitement in that province.

LONDON, 16.—Sherman visited Oxford yesterday, and had a very agreeable reception by the authorities of the University.

The *London News* of Aug. 6th says, "We furnish in another column a summary of interesting dispatches received by the Foreign Office from Dr. Livingstone. These cover a period of time from November 15th, 1870, down to February 20th, 1872. They give very full and thrilling accounts of the horrors of the slave trade in Central Africa, they supply minute explanations of the privations to which Dr. Livingstone was subjected by the dishonesty of the agents employed to convey supplies to him from Zanzibar, and of course they furnish some accounts of the progress of his work of discovery, although perhaps these latter are hardly so full as might have been expected. Not the least interesting part of the dispatches are the passages which tell of meeting with Mr. Stanley. Of course we were already in possession of the facts from Stanley's own description, but the accounts given by Dr. Livingstone will be read with unabated eagerness. Substantially the description of their companionship given by Dr. Livingstone corresponds with that of Stanley. "The meeting and the kindness which it manifested made my whole frame," says Dr. Livingstone, "thrill with excitement and gratitude." Many expressions, and we had almost said many sentences, in these dispatches are identical with the phraseology used in parts of his letters to Mr. Bennett. There is also in the letters to the foreign office the same evidence of a cheery spirit, brightened up into almost boyish exhilaration by the unexpected meeting of one of the explorer's own race under such strange circumstances and after so long an isolation. If the letters to the *Herald* contained any outbursts of somewhat exuberant buoyancy which in the minds of some readers cast a doubt upon their authenticity, there are abundant evidences of the same elastic temperament in the dispatches received by the foreign office.

LONDON, 19.—At a banquet given in Brighton yesterday, Mr. Stanley while responding to a toast, thought he heard expressions of incredulity from some of the guests as to his meeting Livingstone. He vehemently retorted, arose with indignation from the table, and subsequently left Brighton. It is understood he will probably return before the close of the meeting of the British Association.

A dispatch from Belfast, noon, states that the disturbances there continued through Saturday night into Sunday and are not yet ended. The populace is divided into hostile Catholic and Protestant mobs. Whenever they come into contact there is a fight. The police are using every effort to stop the rioting and have been obliged to fire on the rioters on both sides. Many latter have been wounded. Troops with fixed bayonets are now occupying the principal streets, keeping the mobs apart. Dragoons of the 40th regiment have arrived at Belfast from Dublin and the constabulary are pouring into the city from all parts. No persons are reported killed, but the excitement is so great that it is impossible to get definite particulars.

MADRID, 19.—A fresh outbreak is anticipated at Madrid, by partisans of ex-Queen Isabella. It is thought the Carlists will seize upon the same opportunity for new attacks. Active preventive preparations are in progress.

LONDON, 19.—The Belfast riot is not yet suppressed. Magistrates have issued warning proclamations. Many victims in hospitals with sword cuts and bullet wounds. Last night

stones fell in the streets like hail, four persons killed in the streets. Peaceable citizens dissatisfied with lack of vigor in authorities. Ruffians, with pistols in hand, walk through the city. Whole sections are given up to the rioters. City to be put under martial law. Military charging rioters in centre of the town.

Shots continue to be exchanged on the streets.

Serious disturbances at Turgan, Ulster Co., military called for.

LONDON, 16.—A dispatch from Geneva says the American representatives anticipate the recovery of damages to a large amount from England. They consider the presence of Cohen favorable to such a result. The Americans decide to require the nomination of a board of assessors should a gross sum not be awarded.

#### Value of Bees in Horticulture.

We are glad to record the results of some actual experiments by German professors, in relation to the use of the bee in horticulture. Usually there has been an intense prejudice against the poor bee; but at the Apian General Convention, held at Stuttgart, in Württemberg, 1858, the subject of the honey yielding crops being under discussion, the celebrated pomologist, Prof. Lucas, one of the directors of the Hohenheim Institute, alluding to the prejudice, went on to say:

"Of more importance, however, is the improved management of our fruit trees. Here the interests of the horticulturist and the bee keeper combine and run parallel. A judicious pruning of our fruit trees will cause them to blossom more freely and yield honey more plentifully. I would urge attention to this on those particularly who are both fruit growers and bee-keepers. A careful and observant bee keeper, at Potsdam, writes to me that his trees yield decidedly larger crops since he has established an apiary in his orchard, and the annual crop is now more and regular certain than before, though his trees had always received due attention.

"Some years ago, a wealthy lady in Germany established a green house at considerable cost, and stocked it with a great variety of choice native and exotic fruit trees—expecting in due time to have remunerative crops. Time passed, and annually there was a superabundance of blossoms, with only a very little fruit. Various plans were devised and adopted to bring the trees to bearing but without success, till it was suggested that the blossoms needed fertilization, and that by means of bees the needed work could be effected. A hive of busy honey gatherers was introduced next season; the remedy was effectual—there was no longer any difficulty in producing crops there. The bees distributed the pollen, and the setting of the fruit followed naturally.

Samuel Wagner also printed an article in his *Bee Journal*, upon the same subject. It is very important to fruit raisers:

In 1774, Count Anthony, of Porring, Seefeld, in Bavaria, President of the Academy of Science at Munich, striving to re-introduce bee culture on his patrimonial estate, found in this generally prevalent prejudice (i. e. that the bee injured the fruit by its visits to the flowers), the chief obstacle to success. To overcome this he labored assiduously to show that bees, far from being injurious, were directly beneficial in the fructification of blossoms—causing the fruit to set by conveying the fertilizing pollen from tree to tree, and from flower to flower. He proved moreover, by official family record, that a century earlier, when bees were kept by every tenant on the estate, fruit was abundant; whereas, when only seven kept bees, and none of those had more than three colonies, fruit was scarcer than ever among the tenantry.—*Ex.*

#### UNPOPULARITY OF WOMEN.

A writer in the *London Globe* has made a discovery in social science. He says there is no denying the fact that women are not so popular among men as they used to be. Marriages are not so numerous in comparison with the population, and, if we may infer anything from the divorce court, they cannot be so successful. What is the reason of it all? Are men more exigent or are women less loving? Is it our fault or theirs? No right-thinking man wishes women to be ignorant or silly; but no man wants to see their intellect cultivated to the exclusion of their af-

fections, the deadening of their instincts, or the annihilation of their sense of duty. It is one thing to have for a wife a mere brainless doll, whose ideas of life are bounded by fashion on the right side and pleasure on the left, and another thing to have a learned mummy, whose heart has become atrophied in favor of her head, and who has dropped the sweetest characteristics of her womanhood in the class-room. It may be quite right and proper that women should understand conic sections and the differential calculus if they are strongly impelled that way—that they should even put enthusiasm into the study of logarithms, and find enjoyment in digesting some of the stiffest doctrines of political economy; but it is better that they should be tender to men and gentle to children, careful house-keepers, kindly mistresses, pure-toned leaders of society. It is good for them to have knowledge, but better to keep love. Yet this is just what so many of the "advanced" women have not kept. The old antagonism to men professed by them, and the painful depreciation of all the home-life, both in its affections and its duties, which they declare, has created almost a distinct class among them, and it is not a lovely one. They are enthusiastic for the franchise, and passionate for an equal share in the so-called privileges of men, but they are only scornful of the disabilities and obligations alike of sex in all that relates to marriage, the home, and children. In their regard for intellectual ambition they have ceased to respect the emotional side of human nature; and in their demand for free trade in the work of the world, for leave to share in all the specialities of man's life, they have forgotten that part of their own happiness lies in ministering to his. This, then, is the reason why they are not so popular among men as they used to be. Rivals in the place of help-mates; antagonists, not lovers; can it be wondered at if men have followed as they have been led, and have left off adoring a group of indeterminate persons who only desire to be feared?

This is one class of women who are unpopular with men, and deservedly so. Another is that of the women whose whole souls are centered upon "getting on in society," and who regard men, as husbands, merely as stepping stones to that end. Marriage means with them a banker's book, and the liberty accorded to the wife which was denied to the maiden. The man counts for nothing, provided always he is not exceptionally stingy, tyrannical or jealous. Granted a moderate amount of liberality and easiness of temper, and he may be ugly, old, vicious, utterly unlovable throughout. What does it matter? He has money; and money is the Moloch of our day. So the woman of this class passes through the sacrificial fire all her best affections, her poetry and aspirations, her hopes, her dreams, and sells herself for so much a year sterling—"getting on in society" being her reward. It is not because the grapes are sour that poor men dread and dislike this class of women; and it is only because human perceptions are so easily blinded by vanity and passion, that the very men who pay the price ignore the worthlessness of the thing they buy. Sometimes knowledge comes when too late, and the stepping-stone awakens to the fact that, though money may pay for youth and beauty, it cannot buy honor nor yet love; and that the woman who sells herself in the first instance has rarely anything to give in the second. How can we wonder, then, that with those two sections of womanhood, so large and important as they now are, women should be less popular with men than they used to be, and marriage held a thing to be shy of, or undertaken only under extremity? To be sure, we men are poor fellows as bachelors, in spite of our freedom and the desolate liberty of the latch-key. That traditional button of ours is always coming off, and we sigh in vain for the deft fingers of the ideal woman while we prick our own in our clumsy attempts to sew it on again. We are badgered by our housekeepers, neglected by our landladies and cheated by both. We fare vilely in chambers, worse in lodgings, and club living is not economical. The dingy room unswept and ill-garnished is but a miserable kind of home, as we sorrowfully confess to our own souls, if we are afraid to carry the secret further. So we live on in growing discontent, hating much what we have, but dreading more what we have not. Meanwhile the country swarms with unmarried women, and sociologists shake their heads at the phenomena, seeking to account for it on

every plea but the right one. Of course we do not deny the actual redundancy of women in England. But we do say positively that more girls are unmarried than need be, while many good men are vowed to celibacy and buttonless discomfort because women have lost the trick of loving as they used to love; because they have abjured the old virtues of patience, modesty, tenderness, self-sacrifice, home-keeping, and home blessing, old characteristics of them, and have become cold and hard and worldly and self-assertive instead, because they have ceased to be women in all that constitutes true womanhood, consequently have ceased to charm men as afore time.—*Ex.*

#### Novel Treatment of Dyspepsia.

Some years ago a physician in New York City published a small book, in which he gave well written certificates of marvelous cures of dyspepsia. Patients began to flock to him. Their introduction to his treatment was very queer. He took the patient into his consultation office, examined his case, and if it was one he could cure, he announced his fee as five hundred dollars, to be paid in advance. If the patient's confidence was strong enough the money was paid, and the doctor took him through a hall, up a flight of stairs, through another hall, then through a room, down a flight of stairs, up a flight, down a flight, then to the right, then to the left, and at last they arrived in a small room without windows, artificially lighted, and in that room the patient was required to put his name to a solemn vow that he would never reveal the modes of treatment. This being all finished, the patient was introduced to the treatment. It consisted in slapping the stomach and bowels. Besides this, the patient was required to live temperately, and much in the open air. On rising in the morning he was required to spend from five to ten minutes in striking his own abdomen with the flats of his hands. Then he went out for a morning walk, after having drunk a tumbler or two of cold water. At eleven o'clock in the forenoon he spent a quarter of an hour or more in slapping the bowels with his hands. Then he lay down to rest. He dined temperately at two o'clock, and spent the afternoon in sauntering about. At seven o'clock in the evening he repeated the percussion, and went to bed at nine o'clock. A majority of the cases of dyspepsia that sought relief at this establishment had used all the other means except the slapping; that is to say, they had lived on plain food and much in the open air. It was the slapping, the pounding with the fists, kneading with the fists, sometimes with the fist of an attendant, that cured these people, for cured they certainly were. Marvelous cures were effected at this establishment. After the death of the doctor, some of the patients felt themselves absolved from the obligation, and one of them described the treatment to me. In every case of indigestion, no matter what may be its character, slapping the stomach or bowels with the flats of the hands on rising in the morning, four hours after breakfast, and in the evening on going to bed, is excellent treatment. I cannot conceive of a case of chronic indigestion which such manipulation would not relieve. If the patient be so weak that he cannot perform these slappings or kneadings upon his own person, the hand of a discreet assistant should be employed. It is marvelous how the body, the stomach for example, which, when these manipulations are first practiced, may be so very tender that the slightest touch can hardly be borne—it is marvelous how in two or three weeks a blow almost as hard as the hand can give is borne without suffering. If you have a pain in the side or across the chest, percussion will relieve it almost immediately. But constipation, dyspepsia, torpidity of liver and other affections of the abdominal viscera are relieved more surely and completely than any other class of affections by percussion, kneading, etc. Such treatment comes under the head of counter-irritation. A new circulation is established in the parts near the point of suffering and congestion. Besides this, especially in abdominal troubles, the manipulations appeal directly to the contractility of the weak relaxed vessels in the affected parts.—*Dio Lewis.*

The members of a brass band in Washington, Ga., have been reported to the council for tooting too loud.