

An Old-Time Torture.

The London Daily Telegraph of July 29 says: "The Paris newspapers have—with what foundation in fact we are unable to say and reluctant to surmise—been actively engaged lately in lionizing a certain Father Remy, who is said to have returned from Tibet, in what is said to be a number of conversions under certain extraordinary circumstances. The story goes that he fell as a missionary, under the suspicion of the local authorities, and the odium theologum reached the unpleasant climax of the luckless ecclesiastic being condemned to be carted, or quartered. An attempt was actually made to put the sentence into effect—in Père Remy's legs and arms being tied to four horses, which was straightway driven in different directions. But, it is added, the devoted missionary is a very powerful man, and the steeds, with all their strength, did not succeed in tearing him asunder. His persecutors, the story goes on to say, were so struck by his seemingly miraculous powers of endurance that they embraced the quasi-martyr, and were forthwith converted to Christianity. Of this tale it may be said, first, that it answered the Italian condition of being *ben trovato*, and next, that if it be an invention, it should have been written by a medical man, for only skilled anatomists know what a herculean task it is to tear a living human body into quarters. Muscularity has nothing what ever to do with the resistance the human frame will offer to inordinate tension. It is a matter of the will and sinews—of gristle in fact. It is very difficult to break a man's skull, unless knowingly or unknowingly the head be hit in precisely the proper place; but it is much more difficult to rend him asunder bodily. In the days of torture prisoners might be racked day after day and their limbs dislocated and rent time after time, but the frame of the tormented wretch still held good. As for quartering a sufferer by means of horses there are two celebrated instances of historical record showing how hard it is to perform the diabolical operation. Ravallie, the assassin of Henri Quatre, was not a very powerful man. He had been so racked, thumb-screwed, booted, torn with red-hot pincers, seethed with boiling oil and molten lead, that when he was tied to the quadrupeds he was a mere bag of bones, bruises, and gaping wounds. Yet his body resisted the tugging of the horses for forty-five minutes. A hundred and fifty years later Danlons, the madman who just pricked Louis XV. with a pen knife, was tortured in the same abominable manner as Ravallie had been. Then he was put to the horse ordeal; but nearly an hour elapsed and the body of the miserably wretched yet held together. Then they lashed the horses savagely to make them plunge the more fiercely; and the fine court ladies in the gallery specially erected for them to witness the show cried in their pretty *acrot*, "O les pain' zenus!" They pined the scourged steed; they did not pity the man whose body was slow to disintegrate. At length a humane surgeon standing by persuaded the hangman to make deep cuts with a sharp knife at each of the culprit's joints, and then the horrible purpose was achieved easily enough. But, surely, they should be aware of the process of incision in Tibet!"

Drilling vs. Broadcast Sowing.

The Department of Agriculture thus summarizes the facts received from its correspondents relative to drilling or broadcasting seed wheat: 1. Fifty-two per cent. of the winter wheat and thirty per cent. of the spring wheat, or about forty per cent. of the aggregate of both kinds, represent the proportion sown with a drill. 2. Nine-tenths of the testimony given respects the superiority of the drill for winter wheat. 3. An average increase of one-tenth in the yield is ascribed by the use of the drill. 4. A large majority of observers declare that in most soils in which it is sown, drilling prevents frost from being liable to occur, drilling prevents or reduces the loss. 5. The majority assert that in certain clay soils with rolling surfaces, some advantage accrues in surface sowing by use of the drill; while in some heavy soils with flat surfaces, the winter freezing in the drill furrows does positive injury. 6. The broadcast sower predominates in spring wheat regions, because better adapted than the drill to seeding in unplowed corn fields on rough surfaces, and in weedy fields. 7. About one seventh of the seed wheat (or 5,000,000 bushels) of the crop might be saved by the exclusive use of the drill. 8. The drill is used for seeding in connection with thorough culture, more especially in winter wheat growing; the broadcast sower for imperfect culture and rough surfaces, and sowing by hand is the method adopted for small patches and those efforts of intemperate pioneers.

How Crop—From the Resources of Tennessee we learn that that State is at present producing twenty-six bushels to every one hundred acres of land in actual cultivation; whereas, the State might easily produce one bushel to each acre and every acre cultivated, thus making five times as many bushels as the State numbers in population, increasing the surplus wheat product 100,000,000 pounds, and adding at least \$2,000,000 net to the State revenue.

Col. Truman Lamson, who died in Burlington, Vt., last week, aged more than eighty years, from forty to fifty years ago was the most celebrated shot in America and was the originator of the present system of rifling guns, an invention which revolutionized the construction of that branch of firearms.

TELEGRAPHIC.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

August 19. A special dispatch from Augusta, Georgia, says arrests of alleged negro insurrectionists in Johnson, Washington, Burke and Jefferson counties continue. Thirteen armed negroes came to Wrightsville and surrendered. In Burke county a collision between whites and blacks seems hourly imminent. Both are under arms and negroes are reported massed a few miles from Waynesboro. White scouts were fired on by negroes this morning. The Burke people sent here to-day for troops, but the Governor declined to let any companies go. A number of volunteers left to-night, and it is feared a fight will take place. About 100 arrests have been made in different counties. The Illinois State Register publishes the following: "We learn that grave fears are entertained as to the corn crop, owing to the cold, cloudy weather. Corn is growing rank, but not filling as it should. Rain and sunshine is needed. The crop is not ripening, and it is feared frost will catch it. There is much anxiety as to this matter among leading producers. Gen. Sherman and party arrived at Denver last night. He will remain a week or ten days in the Territory, visiting points of special interest and return east by way of Leavenworth. At Tamaqua, Pennsylvania, last night the rain poured down in torrents for three hours. Cellars were submerged, billiard tables floated and a number of saloons have been compelled to suspend business. Trains are delayed by land slides. In the lower portion of the borough, where the scales are located for weighing coal, the coal dirt covered the track for a long distance five feet deep. The Central Railroad, of New Jersey, was washed out and the bridges and culverts destroyed. A dispatch from Wilmer, Pennsylvania, says Hon. Samuel Henry, member of the Legislature from Cambria county, while going from one car to another on the Pittsburgh express this morning fell and was instantly killed. Heavy rains are prevailing throughout Colorado and New Mexico and the prospect for an abundant grain crop is unusually promising."

August 20. A dispatch from Sandersville, Washington county, Georgia, reports the arrest of Candia Harris, one of the leaders in the plot. He has made a confession, implicating Prince Rivers, Major-general of the South Carolina militia. Rivers emphatically denies the charge. There are 70 negroes in jail at Sandersville. Governor Smith is expected there to-night. All quiet. Arrests still continue. Morris and Harris, ring leaders, are still at large. It is believed that there will be no further trouble. The negroes have dispersed and returned home. J. D. Townsend, counsel for the Legislative Committee on crime, New York, presented voluminous charges to Mayor Wickham to-day, containing specifications against Police Commissioners Matsell, Disbecker and Vorhees, and asking their removal for neglect of duty, incapacity for office, etc. A special from Galesburg, Illinois, says that Jefferson Davis accepted the invitation of the Knox county agricultural society to deliver an address at the Knoxville Fair in September next. Col. John H. White, of Missouri, committed suicide, Denver, this morning by shooting himself through the head. The act is attributed to dissipation and financial distress. Philadelphia wool reports say more inquiry for fine fleeces may be noted. Medium fleeces and combed wool in demand. The tone of the market is unchanged. California fine and medium, 18 1/2 to 20 c coarse, 15 to 23 c. Locks print works at Passic, suspended yesterday, throwing 300 persons out of work. A Washington special says it appears that two filibusters are now approaching the Cuban coast, the Octavia and the Pedro Zarilla. The latter escaped from New York about August 1st, and has not hitherto attracted much notice. This vessel, as well as the Octavia, was well provided with arms. Cuban agents are very sanguine of the success of both vessels.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

August 19. The French Republican Permanent Committee to-day presented an Interpellation to Buffet, Minister of the Interior, concerning the Bonapartist demonstration, newspaper articles and the prohibition of the sale of Gladstone's pamphlet. M. Buffet defended the Government and said vigorous measures will be taken against Bonapartist papers, and said he had no request in regard to authorizing Gladstone's book, but would not authorize. M. Buffet further explained that Gladstone's publications had been allowed to be sold in the shops, but not to be hawked about the streets. It is said Austria offered, under a guarantee to the northern European empires, to intervene for the pacification of Herzegovina, on the basis of reform in the administration of the Christian provinces of Turkey, but the Porte refused. Foreign stocks are reported falling heavily in London. The market is dull—feeling the effects of the tumble yesterday in Turkish, Egyptian and Peruvian. The Spanish royal brigade routed Dorregary, while the latter was trying to penetrate into Aragon, and forced him to the mountains. Gen. Jovellar holds all the passes at Balezar and will prevent Dorregary's escape in the direction of Lerda. The war office at Berlin has invited General Melgors, of the United States army to witness military maneuvers in Silesia next autumn. Three hundred houses were burned at Ryeff, Russia, to-day.

August 20. La Nord, Russian organ, discussing the Turkish insurrection, says Russia, Germany and Austria are in accord on the point that the Eastern question shall not

be raised. Peace has been temporarily disturbed, but general peace is secured beyond attack. France and Italy will doubtless be invited by those three powers. Turkey must recognize the need of ending the intolerable regime and of proceeding seriously with reform which has heretofore been a mere pretense. A dispatch from Vienna reports the insurgents were forced to raise the siege of Trebigne. Some have been driven, maimed, across the frontier. Le Temps says it has received information confirmatory of Le Nord's article to the effect that Russia is acting in conjunction with Germany and Austria and intends making an appeal to the powers of Europe favoring the settling of the Herzegovinian difficulty by an understanding among all countries interested, thus averting all danger of European war. The banquet to-night to the American naval officers was a brilliant affair. Among the guests was the American Consul and a large number of leading merchants. Toasts to Queen Victoria and President Grant were drunk with enthusiasm. The speeches were very brief. Admiral Worden, in responding to the toast to the American navy, gave expression to his appreciation of the kind feeling which is everywhere entertained by the people of England towards the United States and in the name of his Government and his country reciprocated the expressions of this good feeling. The Mayors of all Hampshire boroughs and heads of all public departments in Southampton are invited to a banquet to be given by the corporation to the officers of the American squadron on Tuesday next. The Times publishes a special from Berlin saying that the Kolkand rebels had attacked the Russian body guard. It is expected the Russian Government will order the military occupation of Khokand.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

August 19. A Washington special says the State Department people are much chagrined at the escape of the Uruguay with supplies for the Cubans. There has been the most perfect system of co-operation between the Spanish authorities here and Mr. Fish, in all endeavors to prevent anything in the way of substantial sympathy with the Cubans. The Edgar Stewart was the last privateer that has attempted to aid the Cubans. She was prevented by the careful spy system of the Spanish service in this country and the earnest efforts of our Government as represented by Mr. Fish. The Spanish people complain very much at the administration as represented by the President being so much in sympathy with the Cubans, and openly claim that if Mr. Fish had been in town when the first information came of the Uruguay, her departure would never have been permitted. The State Department is at present in charge of young Cadwallader and his management gives a great deal of dissatisfaction. There is no belief that the Uruguay will be captured. The naval officer in pursuit would not make any capital by too great zeal in the discharge of his duty.

August 20. A telegram received at the Navy Department to-day, from Capt. Simpson, commanding the steamer Omaha, dated Panama, August 9th, announced the death of Rear Admiral Napoleon Collins, commanding the South Pacific fleet, which occurred at Callao on the 9th inst. He died of erysipelas, after an illness of three days, and was buried with military honors in the Protestant cemetery at Bell Usta near Callao. Rear Admiral Read Worden is ordered to the command of the South Pacific station, and until his arrival, the command devolves on Capt. Simpson. The death promotes Commodore Stephen D. Trenchard, but don't affect any officer below that grade, as there has been excess of one in the list of Commodores for some months, on account of the reinstatement of Commodore John C. Beaman by Congress last session. The law allows but 25 officers of the grade of Commodore. Government has appealed to the Supreme Court from the decision of the Court of Claims, which awarded \$33,800 gold to the State National Bank of Boston, and has also appealed from the decision on seventeen cotton awards, involving \$230,000 or \$400,000. The title to the Hot Springs property having been decided by the same court to be in the United States, the claimants have appealed to the Supreme Court. The Department of Justice is preparing papers to bring suits against Barham Bros., of New York, who swindled the Government out of \$23,000 worth of clothing for the marine corps. Suit will also be brought against Capt. Maddox, the United States Inspector.

CROP PROSPECTS.

August 19. To-morrow's Cincinnati Price Current will contain what it claims is the fullest and most comprehensive weather and crop reports yet published, comprising about 350 special returns from nearly as many counties in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Michigan and Kentucky, with other States, relating chiefly to wheat, oats, corn and hogs. Of what the report indicates a full acreage in Ohio and Indiana, the yield some short, and large losses by rain and very inferior quality. In Illinois the crop is below the average largely, but in condition and inferior in quality. In Iowa the acreage is about as usual, generally harvested in good condition. Some damage by blight and other causes. Yield large in many places. The crop is not full average, quality inferior. Missouri considerably short and damaged. Kentucky yield average, but largely and badly damaged. Michigan fair crop. Wisconsin very good crop and condition. Oats, large destruction and damage in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois and parts of Missouri, while the average was increased, and Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa show a large production of corn and large increase of average very promising

outside of parts of the Ohio valley, and it crops mature in the north and northwest will be much greater than usual.

WEST INDIES.

August 19. A West India letter says the American Minister, Mr. Bassett, in Port au Prince, daily expects an outbreak among the Haytian people. He has Gen. Carroll lodged in his house under the protection of the American flag and refuses to surrender him to the Government. He has requested the United States Government to send him a man-of-war for his protection. Mr. Bassett's house is surrounded by a guard, who daily insult him and his family. Carroll was one of the chief leaders of the outbreak recently against the President and has been condemned to death.

SOUTHERN COAST.

August 20. In the case of the scurvy-stricken ship Bremer, British Consul Booker, in connection with the port physician and other gentlemen, made a careful inspection of the stores and provisions on board. They report that they found abundance of fresh provisions and lime juice of the best quality, including desiccated vegetables, canned meats, etc., and that no ship need be better supplied with such provisions as are calculated to insure the health of the crew. Investigations of the circumstances attending upon the fearful mortality on board will be held in a few days.

FROM BENTON COUNTY.

(Gazette and Democrat August 26.) On last Wednesday morning, about 4 o'clock, an attempt was made to burn the Pacific Hotel, of this place, kept by J. J. Haskins.

Last week three four-horse teams, laden with portions of the saw mill intended for the Siletz Agency, including the Boiler, passed through this place.

The building for the Corvallis Alden Fruit Drying apparatus is completed, and the evaporators and machinery arrived last Wednesday, and are now being placed in position by Mr. J. J. McFarland, of Salem, who superintended the Salem Drier.

Information reached this place on Wednesday evening, that the missing mail sack and part of the lost treasure, over which certain newspapers have created much unnecessary sensation, and caused very unjust censure upon certain individuals has been found beyond Roseburg, one of the robbers was "bagged," and turned State's evidence. This will entirely exonerate Mr. T. H. Cox, against whom the Evening Journal of Portland has been very bitter.

In one of our exchanges, recently we noticed quite a "blow" about a large egg, but we are inclined to think our Benton county hens are a little ahead for size of "fruit." Last Saturday, Mr. H. Manns placed upon our table a hen's egg measuring 8 inches in circumference, one way, and 6 1/2 inches the other. The prosector of this mammoth egg was no Brahma, Houdan, or other hi-falutin foreigner, but a square built, healthy, genuine "Web-foot" hen.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

(Gazette, August 19.) The fall term of the Albany Collegiate Institute, Prof. R. K. Warren, President, will open Monday, September 6.

Prof. E. Moulton, graduate of the University of Virginia, has been appointed Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages, in the Albany Collegiate Institute.

Messrs. Blain & Sox have placed an engine in their grain warehouse at the depot, and are now prepared to clean all the wheat left in store with them. They have also constructed a number of bins for bulk storage.

The Houston Brothers have cut all their flax (150 acres), and are now engaged in thrashing it. The seed being so much smaller than the common flax seed, raised only for its oil, renders it somewhat difficult to save by the ordinary thrashers. One field that was thrashed by a vibrator yielded ten bushels to the acre and so much of the seed was carried out that the remainder of the crop is being chaff-piled. As was the custom years ago, before separators, Messrs. Williamson have their scutching machinery set up and on the premises of Mr. M. Hinton and the work of ridding and scutching will be carried on there. The crop promises well.

FROM WASHINGTON COUNTY.

(Hillsboro Independent, August 19.) Courtney Meek harvested 42 acres of fall wheat that went 22 bushels to the acre. His oats went 25. This wheat was winter killed badly and Mr. Meek plowed up six acres and left the 42 acres stand because he could not get spring wheat to sow the ground. Mr. S. A. Holcomb, of West Union, thrashed his tall wheat last week and it yielded 27 bushels to the acre. This wheat was also badly killed by freezing.

The first term of the present college year of Pacific University and Tualatin Academy will begin on the first Wednesday in next month. Since last year Prof. Cooden, State Geologist, has been appointed to the chair of Natural Sciences. Last week there was considerable excitement raised among the Indians in the vicinity of Glencoe. It is reported that three bucks ran off with as many squaws into the mountains. All of the squaws and some of the bucks left their lords and wives behind.

The Canada thistle is making its appearance in Washington county.

There is a great deal of fire in the woods which is liable to do damage if the weather continues dry a few weeks longer. It has already burned out the shingle camp of A. Gustin, destroying his tools and some twenty thousand shingles on hand. Loss, including consequential damage, about \$300.

THE USE OF SALT FOR STOCK.—A correspondent of the Rural Home, referring to the value of salt as a condiment for stock, says: "There are two questions of practical importance to the farmer: First, Is salt needed to the perfect health of our domestic animals in greater quantities than it exists in the general food? And secondly, Is it desirable for any reason to give it to our horses and cattle? And one question of general interest: Is it unhealthy to eat salt in large quantities?"

First, then, is salt needed in the animal economy in larger quantities than it exists in the general food? In 1854 a French scientist by the name of Bous-singault experimented on six bullocks. He treated them all alike in every respect except that three were fed 500 grains of salt each day, while the other three had no salt. These experiments commenced in October. For six months no noticeable difference appeared; but in the succeeding April a difference was noticed in the looks and actions in favor of the animals receiving the salt, which continued to be more striking, till finally the animals not receiving any salt, appeared sleek both as to looks and actions, while the others were as fine in appearance as could be desired. Mr. Dailley, of England, tried similar experiments with sheep, and with the same results. These experiments show very conclusively that animals which are stall-fed need more salt than is contained in their usual food; and the supposition would be that the same is true of animals which roam the fields and crop the fresh grass, though the fact that animals in a wild state frequently get no free salt and appear very healthy, would argue the reverse of this. Yet these animals seem to crave salt, as the much-frequented salt pools clearly prove; and a natural taste or desire is pretty good evidence of an organic need. The general opinion, too, of best farmers, as indicated by their practice, is no small argument in favor of salt. Yet this argument may be weakened from the fact that the same solicitude that would give salt would give other extra care, which would tend to make sleek kine. Hence salt might get too much credit in accounting for the fine condition of salt-fed stock. Yet the fact of whole herds all through the country, which look well and yet never get any free salt, is the strongest argument against its necessity. There are only two solutions to this question: Either the animals get the needed extra salt by licking the earth, or else they would look and do still better were it a part of their aliment. In the second place, shall we feed our animals salt? I say, emphatically, yes. We see the weight of argument seems to favor its use as a need, which the animals feel especially when stall fed; salt can work no injury. It will pay simply in making our animals more docile and manageable, even were the argument from organic need entirely wanting.

The New York Sun has recently added to its press room two new Bullock presses that are capable, without extra hurrying, of printing 20,000 papers per hour. These, says the Sun, "complete the number of seven Bullock presses in our press room; and when they are all working we can turn off without extravagant exertion 120,000 copies in an hour." The Sun is the most popular journal in this country, having an average daily circulation of about 125,000 copies. The next largest circulation is that of the Philadelphia Ledger—about 80,000. The popularity of the Sun is owing to the fact that it gives all that transpires in a concise and readable form, and that it is independent and outspoken, truckling to nothing or nobody.

FOR THE CENTENNIAL.—J. G. Swan Esq., U. S. Centennial Commissioner, has secured a canoe made by the Nootka Indians, 65 feet in length and 8 feet in breadth—supposed to be the largest ever made. This canoe is being prepared at the Songhish Village for the Centennial Exhibition. Mr. Swan will forward any articles sent him to Port Townsend for the Exhibition free of cost to the donor, and credit the same to British Columbia.

A party of ladies in Louisville, Ky., were recently overheard enthusiastically discussing a baptism. One remarked: "Mamie looked perfectly splendid in a magnificent mauve-colored suit." "Mauve-colored!" ejaculated another, "why who ever heard of any one being baptised in anything save white?" "Oh well," said the other, "white will be well enough for some people, but Mamie never expects to be baptised but once, and she thought she would get up something stylish. I am sure nobody has any right to complain at such a thing, when it will probably happen but once in one's lifetime."

One of the proprietors of the alpaca factory in Chatauque county, New York, having been presented with a fine pair of Angora goats, attempted, it is said, the remarkable feat of taking the fleeces from their backs and making a fashionable dress of the wool between sun and sun. Operations were commenced at sunrise, and at an early hour in the afternoon the goods were ready for the dress-makers. Four ladies then made the dress, complete in every particular, and it was ready for wearing at sunset.

The change in the climate of Colorado is most likely owing to the evaporation of water from their system of irrigation, and its condensation by the cold night air from the mountains. The days being warm and the nights cool, currents from the mountains set in toward the valleys at nightfall, and continue until morning. It was predicted in early days that irrigation would supersede irrigation by promoting rainfall.