The Cause of Typhoid Fever.

Dr. E. M. Snow, of Providence, R. I., in the Medical and Surgical Reporter, says: There are several diseases prevalent in New England, the causes of which are mysterious, and seem thus far to baffle all investigation. Among them are typhoid fever and diphtheria. It is very common, in the voluminous reports of some "Health Departments," to aspribe these diseases to foul six from severence. They rode in grave silence for a formal state of some and surgical states a Post.

A Western paper tells a capital story of a deaf gentleman's mistake. It seems that in the procession that followed good deacon Jones to the grave last summer, the Reverend Mr Sampler, the new clergyman of East Town, found himself in the same carriage with an elderly man whom he had never before met. They rode in grave silence for a formal state. ers, and one eminent physician, well deavored to improve the occasion by crate

orate essay, gives the use of ice as the chief cause of diphtheria.

A sufficient answer to these theorists is the fact that both typhoid fever and diphtheria prevail tenfold more in the most rural districts of New England, where sewers and the use of ice are almost sukrower, then in cities. We have diphtheria prevail tentole income and diphtheria prevail tentole income and districts of New England, where sewers and the use of ice are almost unknown, than in cities. We have long been satisfied that the cause of typhoid fever is of vegetable origin, while the cause of typhus or ship fever is undoubtedly of animal origin.

"I was clergyman, "that this is a solemn we are travelling to-day."

"Sandy road! You don't call this 'ere sandy, do ye? Guess you ain't been down to the South deestric. Ther's a stretch of road on the old pike that beats all I ever see for hard travellin'. Only a week before Deacon Jones was divisin' his ox-team

typhoid fever, in Islington, England, which we find in the British Medical Journal of November 26, 1870, is ex-

Journal of November 26, 1870, is extremely interesting and valuable in illustration of this subject.

It seems that in July and August, 1870, there was a severe outbreak of typhoid fever in the parish of Islington, which it was impossible to account for on any theory of local miasm, bad drainage, or poor water supply, as none of these causes existed there. Besides this most of the cases of fever were in the houses.

"Our friend has done with all the of the cases of fever were in the houses of the wealthy, which were free from the commonly reputed causes of this dis-

and thirty persons died.

Many causes for the sickness were named, all of which were easily shown to be groundless, until, at last, some one suggested a connection between the disse and the distribution of milk from a particular dairy. As the investigation progressed, the evidence became entirely convincing that this was the true explanation of the disease. Out of 140 families supplied with milk from this dairy, 70 suffered from typhoid fever. The disease picked out the customers of this dairy in separate streets and squares, leaving other houses immediately adjoin-ing. It attacked females and children, djoining. It attacked remaies and the largest consumers of the milk out of the largest consumers of the milk out of all proportion to male adults, and in sev-eral instances the only persons who had the fever in several families were those

who used this particular milk. The fact seemed to be established that the milk from this dairy was the cause of the fever, and the next step was to ascertain how the milk became contaminated. tain how the milk became contaminated.

An investigation showed that the water supply at this dairy was from an old underground tank. This water tank was built of wood, and was much decayed, and in part had fallen away. The probability seemed to be that the mixture of water from this tank with the milk was the cause of the fever. The owner of the dairy suggested that as the milk cans were washed with this water, possibly enough might remain in them

The case is quite interesting, as affording a possible clue to the discovery of the causes of this mysterious and fatal place, ain't it? Much obleged to ye,

A few months since in this city, there were several cases of typhoid fever, the origin of which was mysterious, and the suggestion was made that it was con-nected with the supply of milk. In bing on one side or the other, and so, to sible cause for the disease in this city without a resort to the doctrine of personal contagion, which the best authorities do not ascribe to typhoid fever.

The Teaching of Animals.

Long years before the American Rarey's name was heard as a horse tamer, a secret existed as a family heirloom, among a sept of the O'Sullivan's, in the south of Ireland. This family was known as "The Whispers," and they possessed the power of rendering as quiet as a lamb the most stubborn and unmanageable horse that ever existed. Whether they did anything more to the horse than breathe into his nostrils, we know not; but by doing this and by kind soothing, and other ways known to themselves, they effected their pur-pose and retained their fame. Putting the question of drugs, or stimulants, or other fascinating means saide, and coming to the point of pure and adulterated domestication and teaching, perhaps there was no one person in modern times who achieved so much success in animal teaching as S. Bisset.

This man was an humble shoemaker He was born in Scotland, in 1721, but he afterwards removed to London, where he married a woman who brought him some property; then turning a broker, he accumulated money until the year 1759, when his attention was turned to the training and teaching of animals, birds and fishes. He was led to this new study on reading an account of a remarkable horse show at a fair at St. Germains. Bisset bought a horse and dog, and succeeded beyond his expectations in teaching them to perform various feats. He next purchased two monkeys, which he taught to dance and tumble on a rope, and one would hold a candle in one paw, and turn a barrel organ with the other, while his companion danced. He next taught three cats to do many wonderful things—to sit before music books, and to squall notes pitched in different keys. He advertised a "Cat's Opera" in the Haymarket, and successfully carried out his programme, the cats accurately fulfilling all their parts. He pocketed some thousands by these performances. He next taught a leveret and then several species of birds to spell the name of any person in company, and to distinguish the hour of the day or night. Six turkey cocks were next ren dered amenable to a country dance, and after six months' teaching, he trained a turtle to fetch and carry like a dog, and having chalked the floor and blackened its claws, he made it trace out the name of any given person in the company.-

Mr. Greeley writes from Iows that he has found the man he has long been looking for—he who grows nearly or quite one hundred bushels of shelled Indian corn per acre on a large area year after year. His name is Wallace Clark, and he has grown corn for the last five years successively on the same hundred acres on which Mr. Greeley found not less than nine thousand bushels fully ripe, whereof enough had been gathered to determine the average yield.

Only a week before Deacon Jones was tuck sick, I met him drivin' his ox-team along there, and the sand was pretty nigh up to the hubs of the wheels. The

"Our friend has done with all the

discomforts of earth," he said, solemnly. "A small spot of ground will soon cover

ease.

Within less than a semicircle of a quarter of a mile radius, 168 cases of typhoid fever occurred within ten weeks, and thirty persons died.

A small spot of great and this poor senseless clay."

"Did you say clay, sir?" cried the old man, eagerly. "Tain't nigh so good to cover sand with as medder loam. Sez I to Mr. Brewer, last town-meetin' day. If you'd cart on a few dozen loads and there's acres of it on the river bank,' sez I, 'you'd make as pretty a piece of road as there is in Har'ford County.' But we are slow folks in East Town,

It was, perhaps, fortunate for the clergyman at that moment that the smell of new-made hay from a neighboring field suggested a fresh train of thought.

"Look," said he, with a graceful wave of the hand, "what an emblem of the brevity of human life! 'As the grass of the field so man flourisheth, and tomorrow he is cut down."

"I don't calculate to cut mine till next week," said his companion. "You mustn't cut grass too 'arly; and then again, you mustn't cut it too late." " My friend," shricked the clergyman,

ing the narrow house appointed for all the living."

They were entering the graveyard, but the old man stretched his neck from the carriage window in the opposit-

"Do you mean Squire Hubbard's over yonder? Tis rather narrer. They build all them new-fangled houses that way, now-a-days. To my mind, they ain't nigh so handsome nor so handy as the old-fashioned square ones with a broad entry runnin clear through to the back parson, for your entertaining remarks.

Matrimonial Snubbing. Some people marry with a foregone

that case the family from which the milk came had the fever, and some persons ful to take the initiative and be the exehought the spread of the disease was cutioner. They live in the perpetual ex- them far better than the industry of endue to contagion. The case we have related from England may suggest a possacunning equal to that which enables a have nearly lost the entire trade of marksman to split a bullet on a pen-knife. Sometimes it is the wife who is by the active and energetic people of knife. Sometimes it is the wife who is snubbed out of all chance of the most Belgium, whose marbles, though not as elementary self-assertion. Sometimes it is the husband, for the good of whose soul the wife undertakes the task of his personal humiliation. Like the venom of certain reptiles, continuous snubbing has a curiously benumbing effect on the moral system, and after a time produces a paralysis of the self-respecting facul-ties both odd and painful to witness. People unused to snubbing, who go where the art is practiced, are amazed at the quietness with which the patient receives impertinences which thrill them with indignation to hear. They expect some kind of protest, if only of the modest kind, when the wife, looking across the table, says, in a clear voice, audible to the whole company: "John, you have told that story so often you seem to imagine it true—you know it never hap-pened;" or when the husband cuts his wife short in her narration by setting her to rights, altering her dates, rear ranging her facts, paring off her details, and so on, giving you to understand, by the manner of his snub, that she is a fool, and he is the possessor of superior wisdom, which makes you long to kick him on the spot. But the husband ac-cepts the rebuke with the patience of a pachyderm tickled by a straw, and the wife subsides into her assigned position of insignificance and inaccuracy, and both display a sweetness under disci-pline, saintly if you will, but surely, to the deep insight, tragic on the one hand, and slavish on the other.

How a Joke Ended.

Some two weeks ago a party of Carrol township boys started home about midnight, going up the pike on horseback. At the Valley Inn school-house they halted, to have a moment's talk before separating. Whilst there a man rode somewhat hastily down the pike. The boys determined to find out who he was and where he had been. So they called out in sport, "Stop thief! Halt!" The rider, instead of stopping, spurred on his horse, and, arriving at Hamilton's store, started up the Brownsville road. One of the boys followed, crying out, "Halt! Stop!" The stranger, finding himself in danger of being overtaken, wheeled his horse into a fence corner, dismounted, and took to the woods. Somewhat dismayed at the serious turn the joke was taking, the unknown was told to come back. No attention was paid to this, however, and the mysterious stranger fled through the woods out of sight. The horse was taken back to the pike, and put in a stable at Valley Inn. Now comes the queer part of the Now comes the queer part of the story. The next morning a man came down the pike with word that a horse had been stolen the night before. He was told about the strange horse, and on going to the stable found the lost ani-mal. So the intended joke turned out to be the pursuit of an actual horse-thief. No wonder the rascal was scared when the young men called out, "Stop thief!"

—Monongahela Republican.

Taking Things Without Asking.

When I was a boy, I was playing out in the street one winter's day, catching rides on sleighs, and it was great fun. Boys would rather eatch rides any day than go out regularly and properly to take a drive. As I was catching on to one sleigh and another, sometimes hav-ing a nice time, and ofttimes getting a cut from a big black whip, I at last fas-tened like a barnacle to the side of a

countryman's cutter.

An old gentleman sat alone on the eat, and he looked at me rather benignantly, as I thought, and neither said any thing to me nor swung his old whip over me; so I ventured to climb upon the side of his cutter. Another benignant look from the countryman, but not a word. Emboldened by his supposed goodness, I ventured to tumble into the cutter and take a seat under his warm buffalo robe beside him, and he then spoke. The colloquy was as follows
"Young man, do you like to ride?"

"Do you own a cutter, young man

" No. sir." "It's a pretty nice cutter, isn't it?"
"Yes, sir, it is, and a nice horse draw-

ing it!"
"Did I ask you to get in?"

" No. sir.

"Well, then, why did you get in?"
"We'l, sir, I—I thought you looked good and kind, and that you would have no objection."

"And so, young man, because you thought I was good and kind, you took advantage of that kindness, and took a favor without asking for it?"

"Yes, sir."
"Is the ride worth having?" "Yes, sir."

"Well, now, young man, I want to tell you two things. You should never take a mean advantage of the kindness of others; and what is worth having, is worth at least asking for. Now as you tumbled into this sleigh without asking me, I shall tumble you out into that snow-drift without asking you."

And out I went, like a shot off shovel, and he didn't make much fuss about it either. I picked myself up in a slightly bewildered state, but I never ceilings of buildings, has a highly sand forgot that lesson.

Marble Quarrying in Italy.

Nearly one-third of the entire mining and quarrying production of Italy is derived from its renowned marble quarries, of which those at Carrara, Massa, and Seravezza are most celebrated. The two latter have only been worked since about thirty years, while Carrara furnished its snowy rocks to the Roman artists in the days of Casar and his successors. Of the six million francs now paid each year for Italian marble nearly one-half is drawn from the United States. We have therefore an interest in the economical management of the quarries, and should see that our money does not go towards sustaining old fashioned indolence. Such is, however, the case. A cubic meter of ordinary Carrara marble, cubic meter of ordinary Carrara marble, whose value at the quarry is about 100 pigments. Granite, slate, freestone and other shades may be imitated, and withlira (a lire nearly nineteen cents) costs more than double that sum when delivered on board ship-no more than a mile or two from where it was cut. The extra amount is absorbed by antediluvian tolls and means of transportation. A railroad is much desired, and would greatly reduce expenses, but there is too little native enterprise to warrant a speedy realization of this wish. Although 685 separate quarries have been perfect, are only second to those of Italy,

in Europe.

Men's Rights. Burleigh tells this story in the Boston ournal. Coming up in the cars quite an amusing incident occurred. The palace cars need custom. The common cars are few and crowded, and those who would be comfortable are compelled to pay extra and have a seat in the palace saloon. Several gentlemen stood. A lady took a whole seat to herself, and piled up her baggage on the spot where weary gentlemen would be glad to repose. lady left her seat for a moment and went to the rear. A gentleman at once went for it—piled the bags on the seat the lady occupied and sat down. All watched the operation. Soon the lady came on with a quick step. She came to halt and said, "Sir, you have my seat." "I think not; your luggage is on your seat." "I have had the seat all the way from Albany." "Yes ma'am, and I have stood all the way from Albany, and intend to ride the rest of the way to Rut-land." Not an inch did the woman budge; she held her ground full ten minutes. The intruder was quietly reading-the only one in the car that was not absorbed in the affair. The silence was painful. At last the woman gave way. In a huff she seized her bundles, made for the palace car, and paid for all the room she occupied. Her exit was attended with a short, sharp cheer, and the audience recovered.

Landed Property. A curious illustration or two of the value which may attach to landed property, apart from its worth for agricul tural, mineral, or business purposes, ap-pear in our late English files. There is an estate called Downham, in the great sporting county of Norfolk, famous for partridge and pheasant shooting. This was sold last year by the Duchess of Cleveland, and after a very smart competition was knocked down for \$405,000 to a gentleman named Mackenzie, of colossal fortune. The land is so poor that it scarcely, for agricultural pur-poses, realizes \$5,000 a year, but no sooner had Mr. Mackenzie purchased it than a gentleman offered to lease the shooting at \$10,000 a year, and a few months ago the Earl of Dudley offered Mr. Mackenzie \$500,000 for the property. More re-cently Lord Dunmore has received \$600,-000 for a barren Scotch island, a sort of Ultima Thule. Probably fifty years of the cabin door, so that his friends hence the same sort of thing will be ing on here, and then happy will be the fortunate owners of islands.

A newly-invented fly-paper in Titus-ville, Pa., is covered with nitro-glycerine, glue and molasses. The flies, attracted by the molasses, alight, and are stuck fast by the glue. Should any get away, they proceed to rub their legs together in costasy, when the friction of their The Nevada gold and silver production averages \$479 annually for every man, woman, and child in the Territory. plode, blowing them to atoms.

THE I DEAL FARMER .- The New York Econing Post describes the ideal farmer in the following terms:

First of all, he should be a healthy, honest, scrupulous man—a man whom his neighbors will trust, and in whom all with whom he deals will place implicit confidence. Such a character, coupled with robust and hearty good health, would be the best half of a young farmer's stock in trade. Then, again, he should be thoroughly versed in the destall. tails of farming as an art. When and how to plow, to sow, to hoe, harvest, to garner, and to sell; how to keep his land improving in richness and in tilth; how buy, how to breed, how to grow and how to sell his live stock; how to drain land, build fences, lay out in fields, arrange and construct farm buildings, make roads, and manage all kinds of farm machinery; how to manage the dairy, from the setting of the milk to the marketing of the produce. All this and much more should be learned—not parrot-fashion, but so that the knowledge will become intimate as an instinct and be always ready in any emergency. Underlying all this should be a knowledge of the science of agriculture-the "reason why" of all this work, so far, at least, as the present state of agricultural knowledge makes possible; vegetable physiology, that is the construction of plants and the manner in which they form their growth and perpetuate their species; vegetable chemistry, or the composition of the same parts of various parts of plants, and the different stages of growth; vegetable nutrition, or the source from which the plant obtains its food, and the manner in which the food is assimilated; the chemistry and mechanics of the soil; the manner in which it is influenced by growing and by de-caying vegetation, by the action of frost, of water, of air, and of the various chem-

LOOK TO YOUR WHITEWASHING, Good whitewashing, well applied to ceilings of buildings, has a highly sanitary influence, as well as being in the highest degree preservative in its effects. To be durable, whitewash should be prepared in the following manner Take the very best stone lime, and slake it in a close tub, covered with a cloth to preserve the steam. Salt, as much as can oe dissolved in the water used for slaking and reducing the lime, should be applied, and the whole mass carefully strained and thickened with a small quantity of sand, the purer and finer the better. A few pounds of wheat flour mixed as a paste may be added and will give greater durability to the mass, especially when applied to the exterior surface of buildings. With pure lime, properly slaked and mixed with twice its weight of fine sand and sifted wood ashes, in equal proportions, almost any be made by the addition of color may out any detriment to the durability of w the wash. This covering is very often applied, and with good effect, to the underpinning, stone fences, roofs, and the walls of barns and out-buildings. Probably the pure whitewash is more healthy than the colored, as its alkalescent properties are superior, and when in cellars, kitchens and sleeping apartments, pro-

ical agents; why wet land should be

drained, and why dry land irrigated or

frequently stirred.

duces salutary results. No person who regards the health of his family should neglect to apply a coat of it every spring. County places, especially farm out-houses, fences, etc., are greatly improved in appearance by an annual coat of good whitewash, and will add to their permanency much more add to their permanency much more than many would imagine. It is cheap and easily applied, so that neither expense nor labor can be pleaded against

it. — Germantown Telegraph. SUNDRY HINTS FOR FRUIT GROWERS. To prevent the dropping off of grapes

make a circular incision in the wood. cutting away a ring of bark about the breadth of the twelfth of an inch. The wood acquires greater size about the incision, and the operation accelerates the maturity of the wood, and that of the ruit likewise. The incision should not e made too deep, nor further than the bark, or it will spoil both the wood and

the fruit. To protect grapes from wasps-plant wasps will so far prefer the yew tree berries as wholly to neglect the grapes. To preserve plants from frost-before the plant has been exposed to the sun, or thawed, after a night's frost, sprinkle it well with spring water, in which sal ammoniac or common salt has been dissolved.

To destroy moss on trees-remove it with a hard scrubbing brush in February and March, and wash the tree with cow dung, urine, and soap suds.

To prevent the blight or mildew from njuring orchards-rub tar well into the irk of the apple tree, about four or six inches wide, round each tree, and about one foot from the ground. This effectually prevents blight, and abundant crops are the consequence.

CELERY .- A correspondent writes We could never account for the fact that so few farmers and villigers undertake to raise this excellent esculent. It is easily raised, easily kept though the winter, affords an excellent relish for meats and flavoring soups, and is very wholesome. The seed should be sown now in rows on rich soil. Keep clear of weeds, and when the plants get four leaves shear them off to induce stocky growth; and as they grow up again, they may have a second shearing, which gives them a better supply of roots, and enables them to stand transplanting bet-ter. In June or July transplant to a rich bed in rows three feet ap irt, plant six or eight inches apart in the rows. The earth is to be pressed firm, about

the roots with the foot. In Washington, Pennsylvania, esided a patriarchal darkey, known a Old Uncle Ben," and great was the grief among the darkies when he died. All of them, old and young, turned out to the funeral. Before the procession was formed, and before closing the lid of the coffin, it was carried out in front could file past and take a last look at Uncle Ben's reverent features. The master of ceremonies became impatient at their slowness, and, strutting along the street in front of the house, called out, in auctioneer-like tones: "If any mo' of you ladies and gemmen want to take a look at Uncle Ben, now's yer last chance; jes' walk right up, quick, for we's jes' gwine to screw him up !"

Red Wing, Minn., is the champion fever-and-ague town in the West. Two hundred cases in two weeks.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

A gentleman who has traversed extensively every Southern State east of the Mississippi, informathe New Orleans Picayane that this is one of the worst years for cotton he has ever known. In years for cotton he has ever known. In some places it is so stunted that one must get down on his knees to pick it. The crop along the Alabama river—and he has seen the country on both sides—he pronounces miserably poor; and his general conclusion is that even had there been no floods, no worms, nor devastating storms this season, the cotton would still fall very far below the average yield. He estimates the coming crop at about two and a quarter million bales.

A man, wife, and seven children walk ed twenty-five miles to visit a circus, in Kansas

LITERARY NOTICES.

OLIVER OPTIC'S MAGAZINE for October OLIVER OPTIO'S MAGAZINE for October is especially rich in its continued stories by Oliver Optic, Elijah Keilogg, and Sophie May; it has another chapter of the capital sketch "Vacation in Pétrolia;" also, one of Genevieve's popular "Proverb Poems," a poem by Mary N. Prescott, "Pigeon Hole Papers" on various topics, Hend Work, Letter Bag, an original "Nutting Song," and stories, items, instruction, and entertainment in great variety. This number is admirable in all respects, and seems to us, like every other number, better than all that have preceded it. Published monthly by Loe & Shepard, 149 Washington St., Boston at \$2.50 a year.

ARTHUR'S LADY'S HOME MAGAZINE for October, presents its usual attractive fea-tures, in the way of fashion plates, etc., all of which are fully described. Its stories and other literary contents are by favorite authors, and comprise a very interesting table of contents. \$2 a year. T. S. Arthur & Sons, Philadelphia.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR-The pet of the juveniles—is bright and sparkling, both with letter press and engravings. \$1.75 a with letter press and engravings. \$1. year. T. S. Arthur & Sons, Philadelphia.

New York Markets.

New York Markets.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market was again very active, and prices showed a further advance at the close of 15 a 25c. 4° bbl., with some excitement. The common and medium brands were very scarce, and shippers have been compelled to set miliers at work upon orders. Rye flour was more active, but in corn meal there was less doing. We quote: Superfase and Western, 8c.25 a 8c.65; extra Sata; cc., \$7 a \$7.25; Western Spring wheat extras \$6.65 oc. \$7 a \$7.25; Western Spring wheat extras \$6.65 oc. \$7 a \$7.25; Western Spring wheat extras \$6.65 oc. \$7 a \$7.25; Western Spring wheat extras \$7.60 a \$7.16; do. double extras, \$7.50 a \$9.50; Southern baker's and double extras, \$7.50 a \$9.50; Southern baker's and family brands, \$5.75 a \$10; Southern baker's and family brands, \$7.57 a \$10; Southern shipping extras \$7.40 a \$7.57. Rye flour, \$4.60 a \$5.40. Corn meal, Western, &c., \$2.75 a \$1.10; Hrandywine, &c., \$4.10 a \$4.20.

Provisions — Pork but moderately active and somewhat irregular; sales at \$13.50 a \$64.675 for mess, and \$10.70 a \$1; for prime mess. Beef in good demand for new, and firm; new mess, \$22 a \$2.2 and mess, and \$10.70 a \$1; for prime mess. Beef in good demand for new, and affan; new mess, \$14 a \$17; prime mess, \$20 a \$22; and India mess, \$22 a \$2.3 a \$2.2 and 15.2 a

a 75 for yellow in store and alloat.

COTTON—Was firm, with rather more doing. Middling uplands, 19½c. and low do. 19½c. For future delivery there was less doing, but a very firm market; sales at 19½c. for Color and Acvember, 193-15c, for Docember, 19½c. for January, 19½c. for April, of February; 19½c. for March, and 20½c. for April, of the basis of low middling.

GROCERES—The whole market has been quiet, except for coffee, which has been in good demand and very firm; Rio 15 a 18c., and Java 21 a 25c., sold, duty paid. Rice sold at 5½ a 8c. for demestic, and 7 a 7½c. for foreign. Molasses very quiet. Sugars very dull 19½ a 9½c. for fair to good refining; refined lower; soft white, 12 a 12½c.; hard 12½ a 13c.

Suxpaules—Rosh fru; strained in good demand

sail, for corn and wheat, and 10% a 11c, by steam.

Live Stock Market—Beeves were extremely dull at 9a 11c. P in for commonest to best native steers, and 6 a 8c, for poorest to best Texas and Cherokee cattle. Fleshy steers of fair quality were considered well sold at 10½ c. P in, to dress 57 lbs. to the gross cwt.

Sheep and lumbs had a slow sale at 4½ a 6½ c. P in for poor to extra sheep, and 6 a 8c, P in for common to prime lambs. The bulk of the sheep going at 5½ a 5½ c, and of the lambs at 7 a 7½ c.

The market for hogs was more settled and steady at 6½ a 7½ c. P in for dressed, and 4½ a 5½ c, alive.

To avert evil is one of the grandest triumphs of human skill. This triumph is achieved by Dr. WALKER'S VEGETA-BLE VINEGAR BITTERS. They build up, fortify and renovate the feeble system, thus enabling it to defy the elemental causes of disease. Hence their efficacy as a protective medicine, in districts where the air and water are impure. near the grapes some yew trees, and the The weakest and most susceptible organization is rendered proof against all malarious disorders by taking one or two doses daily as a preventive.

> Many valuable horses die from the effects of colic. The best thing to do in a case of this, is to pour a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment into a long necked junk bottle, add half a pint of molasses and water, then pour the whole down the horse's throat. In ten minutes the horse will begin to eat.

> Parson's Purgative Pills will greatly relieve, if not entirely cure, dyspepsia, when everything else fails. They have been tried in some desperate cases, and have given more relief than any other

> After using one box of J. Monroe Taylor's Cream Yeast Baking Powder you will say with us, "the half has never been told.

RAILROAD BONDS .- Whether you wish to buy or sell, write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall St., New York.

OMARA LEGAL LOTTERY.-In aid of Public Library at Omaha, Nebraska. At a meeting of citizens of Omahs, held Sept. 19, it was voted to make the Drawing on Oct. 31 positively. There are \$100,000 in Cash Prizes. Tickets \$2 each, or three for \$5. A vote of thanks was tendered Messrs. J. Lyford & Co., Rusiness Managers, at Omaha, Nebraska

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently our of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remody, is anxious to make known to his fello removy, is anxious to make known to be sensor sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sum Cure FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, REONCHITIS, &C. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, 164 South Second St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A LL Merchants, Cierks, and Young Men should have "Book Keeping made Easy." Enclosed ets to H. GOULDING BRYANT, Buffalo, N. Y. WANTED.—Parties who have a very small cap-ital, or can give security, and are desirous of making money in a light, honorable, pleasant busi-less at home, or to travel. Address M. M. TIL-TON, Pittsburgh, Pa

S OMETHING NEW—THE LITTLE FAVOR-ite. A music-box, playing two tunes, will be sent to any address, during the next 30 days, for 65 cents. Every box warranted. Our object is to intro-duce them throughout the United States. Address G. W. JEWELL & CO., Madison, Indiana.

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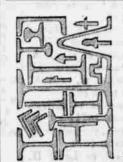
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gions of the Kidnery, and a hundred other painful symp-toms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which remore them of unequalled efficiecy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, as arting new life and vigor to the whole system. FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Sait

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parties oursing through the san in rimples, and tions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the voins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow. Pin. Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, urking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the carth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the heatily elements of the body that worms exist but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermillages, no anthelimities will tree the system from worms like those Bitters. I. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents. Son Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Stevet, New York.

Public Notice. The Managers of the Real Estate Distribution of Memphis for 1871, have definitely settled upon

Tuesday, October the 31st for the drawing of the many valuable prizes, ranging from \$60 to \$\$6,000. The fortunate holder of the ticket to win the chief prize,

THE NEW MEMPHIS THEATRE, ied at \$50,000 and renting for \$5,0.0 per annum

On an Investment of 85.

will realize a competency for life

On an Investment of \$5.

13 Agents are instructed to deposit the money received for tlekets in any solvent bank in their locality until after the drawing.

None but t eket holders can have any voice in selecting commissioners to superintend the drawing.

All tickets unsold at the time of drawing will be surrendered and their corresponding mounters not allowed any representation in the distribution, thus guaranteeing that none but tleket holders can draw any of the prizes.

The lical Estate will be conveyed to the winners in fee simple, free from all encimbrances and charges.

Total amount of property to be drawn for os the list of October, 1871, is \$50,000. Tickets \$5 each.

Parties desirous of investing a less amount can form clubs of five, paying one dellar each. For circulars, tickets, or any information, address by let ter or apply in person to PASSMORE & RUFFIX.

Agents and Mansgers. 44 Adaes-st. Memphis, Tenn.; 131 Fulton-st., New York City; 804 Race-st., Philiadelphia, Pa., orp. C. Campbell, Twesdie Hall Mude Store, Albany, N. Y.; Herschel Fennon, at his Music Store, Larned building, Syracuse, N. Y.; Fred. W. Carl, Insurance and iteal Estate Agent, cor. Main and Lafayette-sts., Buffalo, N. Y.; Fred. W. Carl, Insurance and iteal Estate Agent, cor. Main and Lafayette-sts., Buffalo, N. Y.; Fred. W. Carl, Insurance and iteal Estate Agent, wanted.

[F. We wish it distinctly understood that the drawing will take place regardless of the number of tickets sold, on the list of October, and thut the sale of tickets will positively close in foreign effices on the 25th of October.

Passmore & Rufflin,

Agents and Managers.

Passmore & Ruffin,

Passmore & Ruffin,
Agents and Managers.

We the undersigned, citizens of Memphis, take pleasure in stating that we are personally acquainted with Messrs PassMore & RUFFIN, the managers of the Memphis Real Estate Distribution which is to take place on the ziat of October, 1871, and * ith pleasure recommend them as gentlemen of probity and capacity, in * hose representations our people can place implicit confidence.

John Johnsen, Mayor of Memphis; W. M. Ranbolff, City Attorney; Frill W. Souristroon, City Tax Collector; L. B. Richards, City Register, Leon Thoushalle, Secretary Chamber of Commerce of Memphis; E. A. Cole, Clerk and Master in Chancery; W. M. McLean, State and County Tax Collector; P. D. Boyle, Clerk recond Circuit Court; A. Woodward, County Trustee; J. J. Muhrity, President Memphis Bank.

I am acquainted with the reputation of the above named go tiemen, Messrs, PassMore & Ruffly, and consider them above reprosed.—J. C. Bleck, Ley, Chaleman County Court. The above special endorsements added to that of our business men and citizens generally, with the preas, is respectfully submitted to our patrons.

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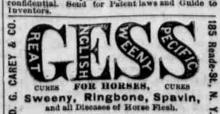
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