

# The Evening Register.

ALLENTOWN, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1871.

NO. 36.

ROBERT IRDELL, JR.  
Print and Fancy Job Printer,  
No. 608 HAMILTON STREET,  
ALLENTOWN, PA.

VOL. XXV.

AT ALLENTOWN,  
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20th.



THE GREAT  
Stone & Murray Circus.

GRAND FIRE ATTRACTION  
Congress of Talented Artists.

SEVENTH DAY OF THE PERIOD.  
ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

Unprecedented Success of the Age.

Prior to the Circus performance, and about 10 o'clock, P.M.

Prof. J. W. HAYDEN,  
The renowned French Acrobat, will make a

Grand Free Balloon Ascension,

On the 15th inst. at 10 o'clock, P.M. who desires can

take the same amount of the

Balloons on the 15th

JOURNEY BEYOND THE CLOUDS.

NEW PAGES AND NOVEL ATTRACTIONS.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.  
Children, 25 Cents.

A SECOND STUNNING FREE ATTRACTION:

Mlle JEANNETTE ELSBIE

On which she walks from the ground to the top of

the tent, and across the most exciting feelings in the

will exhibit in ALLENTOWN on

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20th.

Also, in Bethlehem, Tuesday, September 19th.

at Kutztown, Thursday, September 21st.

Proposed

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Be it Reminded by the Senate and House of Representatives

of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Session

held at Harrisburg, on the 21st day of August, 1871, that the following amendment

of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people of this Commonwealth at the general election

to be held on the 15th day of September, 1872, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Article and the 12th section of the Sixth Article of the

Constitution, shall be amended so that the following shall

be the 12th section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors

of the Commonwealth, and shall hold office for such term of

service as shall be provided by law."

WILLIAM A. WALLACE,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN W. DEARY,  
Approved the 22nd day of August, A.D. 1871.

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## CORN SONG.

By JOHN G. WHITTING.

Heigh ho the farmer's wailing boy;

Heigh ho the golden corn;

No richer gift has Autumn brought

From out her lavish horn.

Let other lands, exulting, glean

The apple from the pine,

The orange from the green,

The cluster from the vine.

We better love the hearty gift

That comes from the true grain.

To cheer us when the storm shall drift

Our harvest fields with snow.

Through valleys of grass and flowers

Our slouching herds are made,

White on the hills, the sun and slowness

Of changed April days.

We dropped the seed 'er hill and plow

Beneath the sun of May,

And frightened from our sprouting grain

The robber crows away.

All through the long bright days of June

It leaves green and fair,

And waves in his midst summer sun

His soft and yellow hair.

And now, with Autumn's moonlit eyes,

His harvest time is come;

We pluck away his frosty leaves,

And heer his treasures home.

Then, richer than the faded gifts

Of golden sheaves of grain,

Fair hands the broken grains shall sift,

And knead his meal of gold.

Let rapid rivers all at once

Around the costly wind;

Give us the bowl of pump and milk

By household tasks of kind.

Then shame on all the round and vain

Whose folly laughs to scorn

The blessings of our hearty grain!

Let earth withhold her good root;

Let milk withhold her roo!

Let meek withhold her fruit,

And what feeds to the fly.

But let the good old crop adorn

The hills our fathers trod.

So be it, for, for golden corn,

Send up our thanks to God!

JOAQUIN MILLER.

The Story of the Strange Career

of the New California Poet.

By the author of the "Poetic Plumes—Excerpts from

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"Ting of this border warfare, Miller, after

a while, changed his mode of life. For a time

he rode a pony express and from a gold-

mining camp in the interior through an Indian

country where no other man could

would go, making his way to the coast

and bringing a number of songs about this

period, for the miners, like to this day,

may be heard in the camps of the Pacific

Refraining the "express business," Miller next

hoisted his single as "attorney-at-law," and

was elected a judge by the people, which

office he held for some two or three years. It

was an honorable, both as a judge and as a

citizen. It is hardly possible he could have

edited a paper, as reports has, for his education

had been quite meagre, extending only to a

few months' schooling in a log hut. When

he returned, however, he had literary no "book

education."

Miller went to Europe over a year ago. He

roomed for some months through various parts

of the continent, through England and Scot-

land. At the commencement of the Franco-

Prussian war he taken prisoner, and was

detained in a prison, where he was confined

about three weeks. His manuscripts and

money were taken from him, but subsequently

all his property, with the exception of some

fragments of a poem, mislaid by the officials,

was returned, and he was liberated. He then

proceeded by some circuitous route to London,

where he attended the first meeting of his

present year, just after the publication of his

poems.

"I was introduced to Miller for the first

time at his own lodgings. He was already

well known to me, but I had never seen him

before. He had been in London for some

time, and he had often told me, since that

time when he came to London first, a few

months previously, he had not in the wide city

one single friend, and he came without intro-

ductions, and he had no literary reputation

at all, and he had no money. He was

indeed about him so many persons distin-

guished in so many professions and pursuits,

I knew not. I have never asked him how

he came to London. Some natural sympathy

may have led him to the Rossettis, Swinburns,

and their school, but it is probable that to any

other he had not attracted him.

"Of his lodgings and manner of living, the

following is written:

"His lodgings consisted of two small

rooms, in a small house on Hemmingford

Road, Hammersburg—a neighborhood sufficiently

poor, depressing, and unprosperous, away

from wealthy and successful men. A work-

shopper of rank and respectability once

asked him, 'How in the world he was led to live

in such a part of London?' and his reply was

characteristic more ways than one:

## A Few Words About Cholera.

With the possible advent among us of that

fatal maul, the cholera, a brief account of its

history, as showing its origin, its means of

transmission, its mode of extension, its

prevalent conditions which are favorable to its

development, and above all, the simple

remedies that may be applied, at least to check its

progress, if not to cure or eradicate it, will, we

think, be of peculiar interest at the present

time. A more intimate knowledge of its

characteristics will dispel all its terrors, and thus

prove a great safeguard against its ravages; for

it is not a contagious disease; but rather

is a disease of the system, and its

prevalence is dependent upon the

sanitary and hygienic conditions of the

community.

Much doubt then existed in the minds of the

leading physicians of the day as to whether the

development of this pestilence arose from

contagion, or whether it was an atmospheric

disease, and therefore an unavoidable scourge.

But as scientific research has since led to the

conviction that the disease is of the former

character, and may thus be considered a preven-

table disease, it has tended to reassure many

and thus to save life. The true source of the

term contagious is "communicable," implying

that a person attacked with the cholera may

transmit it under certain conditions to others,

and in this way the disease may be carried on

consistently. But when a distinct neighborhood

is infected, experience has shown that the

epidemic itself becomes tainted. The explanation

of this is that the excreta are charged

with the germs of the disease, which, as we

shall see, are very numerous, and when they

are not adopted to carry off the sources of its

diffusion, it is inevitable that the epidemic

will be propagated.

For an explanation of those conditions which

are favorable to the development of an

epidemic, we have only to turn to the little

tract to which we allude, and we shall find

the following conditions: First, a

population of the town and cities

of the East Indies. Crowded with a

narrow compass, hemmed in by high walls, all

sanitary laws neglected in the unventilated

and disorganized condition of society then

existing, the masses were decimated by

constantly recurring fevers and cholera. Prof.

Parke says: "Whoever considers care-

fully the record of the cholera epidemics, and

seeks to interpret them by our present

knowledge of the causes of the disease, will,

I believe, be convinced that one great

reason why those epidemic diseases were so

frequently fatal, was the want of a supply of

clean water, and the want of a supply of

clean water, and the want of a supply of

clean water, and the want of a supply of

## SLEEP-WALKERS' FREAKS.

Some Curious Instances of Somnambulism.

A correspondent of the Columbus, O. Dispatch

narrates the following curious case of

somnambulism:

About ten years ago several young men

boarded together and kept a bookkeepers' hall.

One of their number was a young artist of

extraordinary genius. One day he had on his

coat the outlines and first touches of a large

picture of a dead friend (his mother, I believe),

and occupied his whole time and attention.

One morning, as he was in the act of this

work, he was suddenly seized by a violent

spasm, and fell from his seat. He was found

by his fellow-boarders, and was taken to his

bed. He remained there for some time, and

when he recovered he was found to be

perfectly sane, but he was unable to

remember any thing of the matter.

Here his friends got around him and noticed

that his eyes were open, though he neither

saw them nor any other objects in the room. But

the most remarkable part of the story was

that he had even been talking, and had

done so in a most interesting manner. Not

only that, but he was also able to

perform all sorts of feats of strength, and