

of turning the back upon them as rascals who have hopelessly disgraced and blackened themselves, a very low bow is made to them or to the power they bear. Instead of counting them out of respectable society, affiliation with them is deemed desirable and their position is regarded as one to be coveted. Wall street holds a thousand men who would be glad to do just what these men have done. We are having all the time corners in money, corners in stocks, corners in grain, corners in everything. The largest and worst gambling hell in the United States is Wall street, and the games played there—not one whit better than those which are played at Baden, or Monaco, or Saratoga—are more dangerous than all, because they are carried on under the protection of the law. We have no protection from them except in rousing the moral sense of the community against them, and in the social proscription of all engaged in them. They do not like to stand alone; but so long as their power is courted and their society sought by those who lay claim to decency, so long as their acuteness is admired and their success coveted, the whole community is at their mercy, whose tenderest quality is unmitigated cruelty.—*Scribner's Monthly*.

DANCING VIEWED HISTORICALLY.

The Romans performed only sacred dances at first, and regarded all others as degrading. Romulus is said to have invented the first war dance, and Numa instituted the order of the Salii, whose occupation it was to dance around the altars of the god Mars. A time came however, when the Romans departed from their primitive rigorously, running into the other extreme, they honored dancing as one of the most ennobling arts; they even treated favorite public dancers in a manner befitting great men or sovereigns only. The first converts to Christianity, being still imbued with their pagan customs, introduced dancing into their new form of worship. Large companies of men and women were in the habit of going out in the deserts to participate in religious ceremonies, which mainly consisted of wild fantastic dances. These having in time become rather too licentious, were prohibited by the ecclesiastical authorities, and dancing once more fell into disrepute. The exact date of its revival is not known, but it seemed to have come into favor at the time of the marriage of Isabel of Aragon to Galeazzo, the Duke of Milan. Catherine de Medici was the first to bring ballets and balls into fashion, and thenceforth their popularity increased and dancing became a refined pastime. In 1661, Louis XIV founded an academy for dancing, the members of which, thirteen in number, were selected from among the best dancers in the kingdom. Until the year 1772, ballet dancers never appeared on the stage without being masked. After leave had been given them once or twice to appear, on special occasions, without their masks, they were finally allowed to discard them entirely. In connection with this, it may not be amiss to state that women were for a long while excluded from the ballet, and the first who ventured upon the stage in the capacity of dancers were regarded with contempt. The ever delightful waltz, contrary to the general belief, is not of German origin. It was extremely popular in France toward the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and became known in Germany only after that period. Its popularity was soon established in all countries, despite of the prejudice and objections raised against it. The polka was brought from the forests in Hungary in 1840, and created quite a sensation. Everything was done in polka fashion; there were polka hats and polka dress goods, polka jewelry and polka trimmings. Shortly after the polka became popular here, or about the time, Mr. Polk was elected to the presidency of the United States, and, owing to this somewhat singular coincidence, many supposed that the new dance had been named after him, or in his honor. The schottische and mazourka next came in vogue, and from that time fancy dances multiplied rapidly, many of them going out of fashion before the end of a month.

VALLEJO, 7.—The Vallejo city hall has been accepted.

The value of wheat shipped this year from South Vallejo to European ports is \$1,450,790.

LOUISVILLE, 7.—No. 59,111 drew the second prize, \$3,700, in the library lottery.

EASTERN NOTES.

Superior woolen blankets, made in California, are now displayed in Broadway stores.

Granite and free stone crumble under the influence of intense heat, while iron curls and melts. Brick appears to be the nearest fire-proof of any building material yet discovered.

New York calls for reform in the street car business, and wants Mr. Bergh to inaugurate the English system, in not permitting more passengers to get aboard than there are seats for.

An ordinance has been passed by the town authorities of Stirling, Ill., prohibiting windows or doors of drinking saloons from being obscured by means of screens, paint or other devices to conceal what is going on within.

Sylvester Frambes, of Tippecanoe, Spencer county, Ind., was drawn into a sorghum crusher and had his arm crushed to the shoulder one day lately. His wife came to his assistance, and when she had released him by backing the horse she fainted away. With great nerve and endurance he carried her to the house on his uninjured arm, and restored her to consciousness, when she went for a surgeon, who disjoined the arm at the shoulder. He will probably recover.

A man by the name of Becker, who resides near Quarryville, in this county, owned a couple of horses that had the distemper. In cleaning out the mangers the other day, the virus came in contact with a flesh wound on his hand. In a short time his hand and arm became so terribly inflamed and swollen, they had to be amputated. Soon after the amputation he died. Persons owning horses cannot exercise too much prudence in this respect, as the matter from this distemper is rank poison to the human system.—*Rondout Freeman*, Nov. 18.

On the 21st of August, Mrs. Timothy Bradlee, of Trumbull county, Ohio, gave birth to eight children—three boys and five girls. They are all living and are healthy, but quite small. Mr. Bradlee was married six years ago to Eunice Mowry, who weighed 237 pounds on the day of her marriage. She has given birth to two sets of twins, and now eight children more, making twelve in six years. Mrs. Bradlee was a triplet, her mother and father each being twins, and her grandmother was the mother of five sets of twins.—*Cincinnati Lancet and Observer*.

The question of the chieftaincy of the Cherokee nation in the Indian territory has recently been settled by the election by the council to succeed their late chief Downing, of William P. Ross, nephew of John Ross, who was for a long time chief of the Cherokees, and who died in this city several years ago. On the death of John Ross, Louis Downing, assistant chief, assumed the chieftaincy. Subsequently an election was held by the council, and Wm. P. Ross was elected chief. In 1867 Louis Downing was elected chief instead of Wm. P. Ross. Downing was supported by the Southern Cherokees, who had taken part in the rebellion, and this turned the scale in his favor. In 1871 Downing again defeated Ross at the regular election. Judge Daniel, who was elected assistant chief at the same election, died several months ago, and the subsequent death of Downing left the nation without a principal or assistant chief, until the late election of Wm. P. Ross, who is spoken of as an educated gentleman, fully competent to discharge the duties devolved upon him.

Hon. Ezra Cornell, writing of the labor system among the students at Ithaca, says the University has paid students for their work about \$10,000 per annum for the last four years, and estimates that they have earned about as much more by employment obtained outside of the institution. Mr. Cornell believes that experience demonstrates "that students can apply themselves to physical labor three or four hours a day without detriment to their studies." "Our working students," he adds, "are prize-takers, and they are rarely found among 'rushers' or 'hazers.'" The difficulty is, however, to furnish suitable and profitable employment to all who wish it. "The farm and garden have afforded much work; our printing office has employment for some twenty or more students; we have students at carpenter work, stone-cutting, mason work, printing, &c.; but all this is not sufficient for all who apply for work. Our machine shop is more devoted to the labor of an educational character."



Are indorsed and prescribed by more leading Physicians than any other tonic or stimulant now in use. They are A SURE PREVENTIVE for Fever and Ague, Intermittents, Biliousness, and all disorders arising from miasmatic causes. They are highly recommended as an anti-dyspeptic, and in cases of indigestion are invaluable as an Appetizer and Recuperant, and in cases of General Debility they have never in a single instance failed in producing the most happy results. They are particularly BENEFICIAL TO FEMALES, strengthening the body, invigorating the mind and giving tone and elasticity to the whole system. The HOME BITTERS are compounded with the greatest care, and no Tonic Stimulant has ever been offered to the public SO PLEASANT TO THE TASTE, and at the same time combining so many remedial agents, indorsed by the medical fraternity as the best known to the Pharmacopoeia. It costs little to give them a fair trial, and

Every Family should have a Bottle.

We ask every one to read the following Certificates from many of the most eminent physicians in the country:

ST. LOUIS, July 1870.—JAMES A. JACKSON & CO.; Gentlemen—As you have communicated to the medical profession the recipe of the "Home Bitters," it cannot therefore be considered as a secret or patent medicine, no patent having been taken for it. We have examined the formula for making the "Home Bitters," and unhesitatingly say the combination is one of rare excellence, all the articles used in its composition are the best of the class to which they belong, being highly Tonic, Stimulant, Stomachic, Carminative and slightly Laxative. The mode of preparing them is strictly in accordance with the rules of pharmacy. Having used them, seen its effect in our private practice, we take pleasure in recommending them to all persons desirous of taking Bitters, as being the best Tonic and Stimulant now offered to the public.

ST. LOUIS, July 6, 1870.—JAS. A. JACKSON & Co.; Having examined the formula from which your celebrated "Home Bitters" are prepared, and having witnessed the method of combining the different ingredients, we can safely recommend them as the best tonic with which we are acquainted. From the great care with which they are compounded, and from the choice materials which enter into them, we have no doubt that they will prove, as they deserve to be, the most popular tonic and stimulant in use. Respectfully yours,

T. J. YASTINE, M. D. T. G. COMSTOCK, M. D.
We cheerfully concur with every word contained in the above testimonial.
JOHN CONNELMAN, M. D. JOHN HARTMAN, M. D.
CHAS. VARTINE, M. D. JOHN T. TEMPLE, M. D.
G. S. WALKER, M. D. E. C. FRANKLIN, M. D.
CINCINNATI, Oct. 10th, 1870.—Messrs. W. B. KENNEDY & Co., Agents "Home Bitters"; Gentlemen—Agreeable to your request, I have examined the formula of the "Home Stomach Bitters," and find the remedies it contains such as are in general use by the Medical profession. They are very scientifically and pleasantly combined, and as stimulating tonics will be found especially adapted as corroborants to the treatment of low or debilitated stages of the system, whether arising from impaired digestion, or from malarious diseases.

For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers,
Jas. A. Jackson & Co., Proprietors
Laboratory 105 & 107 N. 2d Street.
ST. LOUIS, MO

PERSONAL.—TICKNOR & CO., the celebrated Clothiers, announce the introduction of a plan of ordering clothing by letter, to which they call your special attention. They will, on application, send you their improved and accurate rules for Self Measurement. Illustrated circular and Price list, with a full line of samples from their immense stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., &c., thus enabling parties in any part of the country to order clothing direct from their house, with the certainty of receiving garments of the very latest style and most perfect fit attainable.

Goods ordered will be sent by express to be paid for on delivery, with the understanding that if not satisfactory, they can be returned at Ticknor's expense.

As is well known throughout the South and West, they have for 17 years EXCELLED in all departments of their business, which is a guarantee as to the character of the goods they will send out.

Your orders are solicited, and when in St. Louis, you are invited to call at the extensive establishment of Ticknor & Co., manufacturers and retailers of men and boys clothing and Furnishing Goods, 601 and 603 North Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo. Boys clothing a specialty. w37 2m

Z. C. M. I.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

DEPARTMENT,
UP STAIRS, EMPORIUM BUILDINGS.

A full first-class Stocks of

STAPLE DRY GOODS

NOTIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT LOW PRICES!!

Wholesale Buyers and Co-operative Dealers, please inspect.

Retail Dep't,

EMPORIUM BUILDINGS.

THE FINEST DISPLAY

Assortment of Goods

We cut in any lengths, at a small advance on wholesale.

This is the Department for Families.

GROCERY AND HARDWARE

DEPARTMENT,
Constitution Buildings.

urchasers can here find

An IMMENSE STOCK

And in each branch a Great Variety.

IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS and MACHINERY,

All on the premises.

Miners' Supplies a Specialty.

CLOTHING

DEPARTMENT,
HOME-MADE

AND IMPORTED!!

Manufactured from

HOME-MADE,
FRENCH,
GERMAN,
ENGLISH and
AMERICAN

FABRICS Fine Cassimeres, Cloths and Trimmings

On hand for Gentlemen ordering their own

First-class Fitters and Workmen t
all orders promptly.

DRUG DEP'T.

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRUGS.

Patent Medicines, Perfumery.

Liquors in great variety

English Ale and Porter, Averill Paint, White Lead, Oils, Colors, Glass, etc.

Prescriptions from Physicians will have special attention.

H. B. CLAWSON, Supt.