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## BY TELEGRAPH.

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### *Last Night's Dispatches.*

#### EASTERN.

CHICAGO, 4.—Latest—Flour quiet, 4 @ 4½, extra 5 @ 5½, fair to good 5½ @ 6, choice and Minn. 6½ @ 7. Wheat dull. August 103, September 106½. Seller year, 104½. Corn steady, cash 57½. Sept. 38, Oct., 39½ to 39¾. Oats quiet, cash, 33½, Sept., 26 to 26½. Seller, year, 23½ @ 26. Barley firm, 82 @ 85. High wines, 93. Rye 58. Pork and lard nominal, nothing doing, the market unchanged.

NEW YORK, 4.—Latest—Flour steady, quiet. Wheat inferior, neglected. 1.20, common 1.24 @ 8, fair in moderate demand 35 @ 41, choice 41 @ 50. Corn, steamer, 51 @ 4, sail, 5 @ 6. Oats, black, 37½ @ 41, mixed 11½ @ 2. Rice, held, 8 bid. Whisky 7. Pork 17.70, cash. Lard 8½. Aug., gold 15¾.

#### WESTERN.

PORTLAND, Or., 4.—The total loss by the late conflagration aggregates $1,150,675, and the insurance $231,050. The companies losing are the Imperial, of London, $60,000, Liverpool, London and Globe $41,250; The San Francisco Fireman's Fund and the San Francisco Union, San Francisco, $90,000; Phœnix, of Hartford, $20,000. A card from the property owners of the burnt district proposes to widen the streets ten feet on either side, so as to prevent the spread of fire in future by the increased distance from house to house, also to beautify and improve property. Hon. Ben. Holliday proposes to assist the people who are sufferers, and he asks Portland's wealthy citizens to aid him in his endeavors. He will give tools to workmen, help to furnish building material and, when needed, money. He calls upon the mayor to ask for aid from large cities east and west. When our wealth and our means of recuperation are considered our loss by Saturday's fire is greater than Chicago's.

SAN FRANCISCO, 4.—In the municipal court this afternoon the case of Lizzie Gannon, who some months ago attempted to kill Charles McDermott, was called. Her counsel presented a doctor's certificate, stating that Miss Gannon is sick, and that she cannot be moved. McDermott, whom she assaulted, is travelling in Europe with his bride. The case was placed at the foot of the calendar.

Morris H. Kane brought a charge of assault and battery against his husband, Whitey Kane was under cross-examination he admitted that he was living with a woman not his wife. The party against whom he entered the charge of assault and battery immediately entered a charge of adultery against Kane, and this p.m. he was fined $400 for adultery.

To-day is observed as a holiday in England, and hence there are no financial quotations. The Liverpool wheat market is given at 11s. 6d. to 11s. 9d. for average California, and 11s. 11d. to 12s. 3d. for club.

The Eureka Gold Mining Company have declared a dividend of one dollar per share, amounting to $20,000, payable on Thursday.

A monthly dividend of one per cent. will be paid to-morrow by the National Gold Bank and Trust Co.

A dividend of one dollar and a half per share has been declared by the Minnesota Mining Co. Several other Idaho companies expect to pay dividends shortly. The Golden Chariot and Mahogany are shipping bullion regularly.

### The Medical System.

ELLEARSVILLE, Mo., July 31, '73.

*To the Editor of the Democrat:*

A few months ago Mrs. Storey, of Chicago, fell sick, Dr. Johnson was called to cure her, drugged her for a fortnight, and then like millions of other poor sufferers, she died. Her husband, well convinced that drugs, not rheumatism, killed her, has so declared to the public, charging, however, the sad result more to the recklessness of the doctor than to the destructive nature of his remedies. Having myself lost father, mother, sisters and four children by the same medical science—"falsely so called"—and having fifteen years ago repudiated the same, and kept my family of ten members secure from death since, and desiring much that others may learn to do so likewise, I seek to publish the following propositions:

1. As the faculty of Chicago have avowed, Dr. Johnson is not to blame for following the usual course in his treatment of Mrs. Storey. If the medicine destroyed her, then like medicine has destroyed thousands similarly afflicted, and, if persisted in, will destroy thousands more.

2. It is, if possible, yet more certain that the usual and well established treatment did not cure her. Is it not just as true that it will not cure cases like it? And yet the faculty of Chicago, and it is presumable, elsewhere, indorse it. Then cases of rheumatism like Mrs. Storey's under allopathic rule, are to perish!

3. Is it not a fair presumption that if the usual treatment in rheumatism fails to cure, but ends in death, the same system will fail in other diseases? The faculty, nor their books, nowhere except rheumatic cardiitis from them list of curable diseases. If drugs cannot, if they give them, cure this, can they any more surely cure other diseases?

4. Hence, how can any sane person, in view of such stubborn facts, resist the testimony of the eminent men we quote below?

AMERICAN PHYSICIANS.

"Our remedies are unreliable."—Prof. Valentine Mott, M. D.

"Of all sciences, medicine is the most uncertain."—[Prof. Willard Parker, M. D.

"We are not acquainted with any agent that will cure consumption."—[Prof. Alonzo Green, M. D.

"Cod-liver oil has no curative power in consumption."—[Prof. Horace Green, M. D.

"The administering of our powerful remedies is the most fruitful source of deranged digestion."—[Prof. E. R. Peaslee, M. D.

"Of the essence of disease very little is known."—[Prof. S. H. Dickes, M. D.

"Mercury has made more cripples than all wars combined."—[Dr. Wm. Clintock.

EUROPEAN PHYSICIANS.

"The science of medicine is founded on conjectures, improved by murder."—[Sir Astley Cooper, M. D., London.

"Thousands are annually slaughtered in the quiet sick-room."—[Dr. Hufeland, Berlin.

"Every dose of medicine is a fatal experiment."—[Dr. Bostock, London.

"The medical practice of the present day is neither philosophy nor common sense."—[Prof. Graves, Edinburgh.

"So gross is our ignorance of the pathological changes of disease, that it would be better to do nothing."—[Magendie, France.

To all this I simply add:

5. That diseases are the natural results of violated law, mostly by unhealthy food, and in over quantities. To dislodge this our bodies act the best they can. This action we call disease, as sneezing, coughing, vomiting, purging, etc. Fight it with a drug too often worse than the original cause, and you double the task of expelling the foe, and greatly enhance the danger of death. Sick people need all the elements of health even more than the well. Hence, that which will sicken a well person, can never make well a sick one. One disease can never cure another, as Allopath implies. Hence our attack should be, not on the men who are erroneously taught to give drugs, but on the false system which so teaches.—W. P., of Dr. Trall's School.—*Messac's Democrat.*

### British Republicanism.

British republicanism has not yet assumed a very aggressive character. It contents itself with condemning monarchy, in a general sort of way, as an expensive and antiquated system of government, and protesting against the burdens which it imposes on the people. Mr. Bradlaugh, the leader of the democratic movement in England, is organizing a series of mass meetings to protest against the increase of the Duke of Edinburgh's annual allowance. He thinks that that worthy scion of royalty has been handsomely provided for already by the stipend of $75,000 a year, and that the fact of his being about to marry a rich wife is no reason why he should get an advance of wages. The addition of $50,000 annually, Mr. Bradlaugh regards as a downright swindle upon the British public.

The republican chief is right, to a certain extent; but all the agitation he can get up about the matter will not amount to much. The great majority of the Englishmen are happy at having their Princes and are quite willing to pay for them. It is true that Queen Victoria is a rich woman, probably the richest woman in the world, and she ought to be able to settle her children comfortably in life without making any inroads upon the national purse; but if she wishes to hoard her money for that "rainy day" which sovereigns, even more than humble people, have to dread, her living subjects will not compel her to spend it.

Mr. Bradlaugh may as well bottle up his anger. The Duke of Edinburgh will not only get his $125,000 per annum, but will get more when he requires it. The English people may become republicans in the course of time, but at present are monarchists and are satisfied to endure the burden of their institutions.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

### Gentle Words to Horses.

The ridiculously loud tone of voice in which orders are generally given to horses when the driver desires them to start or stop, has often been a subject of surprise to me. If horses were next thing to deaf, there would be an excuse for the shoutings and yellings so generally indulged, in but they are not, and therefore need not be spoken to so loudly and harshly. The ear of a horse is very sensitive, and save in exceptional cases it is possible to control his motions by a command, given in a moderate tone of voice, just as readily, and indeed, I think more readily, than where this rough, rude manner is used.

A horse is a teachable animal, and is always affected by kind treatment. The fact of the matter is, that if kind words and gentle treatment throughout were given these noble animals, instead of oaths, curses and blows, we should find their docility greatly increased. Just imagine if you will, a gee! or whoa! uttered in a tone sufficiently loud to be heard at half a mile's distance, and this command given to an animal within five or ten feet of the party giving it. Wherein consists the necessity for it? Why not resort to more rational, and certainly more pleasing means? Why not speak in a moderate tone? This is all that is required. The horse, if not deaf, can hear it, and will as readily obey as if given in thundering tones.

One of the best managed teams I have ever seen was controlled by the driver without the indulgence of any of this unmusical yelling. The driver rarely ever spoke above his ordinary tone of voice, and yet his horses laid into their work with as much willingness, and apparently greater earnestness than if they had been driven to it by fearful shouting and blows. Let me appeal to the common sense of your readers in this particular direction. The horse is an intelligent animal. None of the brute creation can more readily appreciate kind words and kind treatment. Such facts should be considered always by those who have the care of these animals.—*Exchange.*

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* describes a new engine invented by a young German chemist, which is to be propelled by a combination of oxygen and hydrogen in presence of flame, producing extraordinary expansion at a trifling cost. The originator of this engine, like many persons who have untried inventions in progress is extremely reticent as to the motive power, but confidently will drive a ship across the Atlantic in three days or even in less time. He also has new applications for propulsion which he thinks are as great an improvement over ordinary methods as his new motive power is over steam. The only difficulty apprehended in the way of complete success, is finding means to control the excessive expansion to be produced, which amounts to very much the same thing as explosion, if, indeed, there is any difference worth mentioning. If he can only manage this he will be all right, and may then perhaps proceed to construct a still more powerful engine to be moved by the expansion of nitro-glycerine in the presence of fire or by means of powerful concussion. But it is to be feared that the inventor will find it as difficult to effectually control the expansion of his gases as he would to accurately govern the expansion of nitro-glycerine, which, although it could undoubtedly be made to carry engines, might not never be needed for use.


MINING STOCKS.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

San Francisco, Aug. 4.

Alpha, 20; 20½; Belcher, 20; 20½, b 30
Best & Belcher, 61; 62, b 30; 60½, 60
Con Imperial, 1; 1¼
Eureka Cons, 12½; 13¾
Flocha, 6
Gould & Curry, 14; 14¾
Hale & Norcross, 25; 25¾
Justice, 2
Kentuck, 1; 1¼
Mexican, 1; 1¼
Overman, 12½
Potosi, 10½
Rock Island, 1; 1¼
Savage, 42; 42½; 42; 42¼
Silver Peak, 2
Sierra Nevada, 2½; 3
Union, 2½; 3
Utah, 2½; 3
Yellow Jacket, 2½; 3

Virginia Stock.

Alpha, 2½
Belcher, 20; 20½
Best & Belcher, 61; 62, b 30
Bullion, 2½
Chollar, 61; 62, b 30
Crown Point, 2½
Gould & Curry, 14; 14¾
Hale & Norcross, 25; 25¾
Imperial, 1; 1¼