

Autumnal Diseases.

These are chiefly diarrhoea, dysentery, and various grades of fevers from slight "creeps" to congestive chills, for fever is the reaction of coldness, but when there is not power enough in the system to react from the cold stage, death is certain, as in congestive chill, in which the blood becomes so cold, so thick and so impure that it ceases to circulate, becomes stagnant, and the machinery of life stops forever. Hundreds of thousands die every autumn, of the three forms of disease mentioned, but not one need die, they are avoidable diseases, their causes being known and all that is required is to bring a very moderate amount of intelligence to bear in avoiding those causes. A baby will avoid putting its finger in the candle a second time, it remains only to grown-up stupids to expose themselves to the causes of disease year after year, and thus recklessly imperil health and even life itself.

The cause of autumnal diseases is an emanation from the surface of the earth in those localities where are found in combination heat, moisture and vegetable matter, such as leaves, wood, etc., for the heat of eighty degrees combined with moisture induces decay, and from this decaying substance something arises, which, if breathed or otherwise taken into the system, induces the disease mentioned sooner or later. What this emanation is, has hitherto been merely a conjecture, because it was impalpable, so thin like air, that the atmosphere which contained it when subjected to chemical analysis yielded nothing but the constituents of pure air.

But within a year or two it has been ascertained that if a quantity of air of a miasmatic locality is bottled up and is conveyed to a sleeping apartment, the person who breathes it will, in a short time, have more or less decided symptoms of fever and ague; and on examining his saliva or the inside of his mouth, a living, moving thing is clearly visible with microscopic aid.

Observation and experiment have shown incontrovertibly that there are two ways of escaping the ill effects of having these living things introduced in the system.

Persons must avoid living in localities where the land is rich, flat and moist, or they must drain those lands; but it is possible to live in those places, and have reasonably good health simply by keeping in the house of mornings, with a brisk blazing fire until breakfast is eaten, and take supper at sundown, because it has been found that these emanations are more poisonous at sunrise and sunset, and that if the stomach is excited to action by the process of digestion the emanation is rendered innocuous, perhaps from the fact, in part, that the juices of the stomach at the time of digestion are of a character to destroy the life of these living things; but the fact remains the same whether this supposition is true or not.

A practical use may be made of this subject in the light of these facts in reference to breathing night air. Very many advocate the raising of windows in a sleeping apartment summer and winter; the theory seems to be a good one, but experience will not corroborate it. Persons living on water courses where the bottom lands, as they are called, are rich, luxuriant, and damp, will save health and life itself by keeping all outside doors and windows opening into chambers closed from sundown to sunrise during the three autumnal months, in fever and ague, or intermittent localities.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

From the Toledo Blade, Oct. 2.

AMOROUS but UNSUCCESSFUL.

On Sunday evening last, a young man, whom for the sake of convenience we will call John, went to visit the girl whom he would call his own. The fair one resides near the canal. During the evening the young man of the name of John, was unable to conceal the wish of his heart, and in tender accents declared that the young lady should consent to be his. He met with a flat refusal. The ardent John still pressed her further, declaring that if she would not accept him he would then and there drown himself in the briny waters of the canal. As his threat did not effect the desired purpose, he proceeded to carry it out. He plunged fearlessly in the mucky flood and waded until the chilly waters reached over his shoulders. It will be remembered that the evening on which this occurred was one of the warmest. Retreating finally before carrying out his purpose, John cried out, shivering with the cold:

"W-w-will you marry me now?"

"No!"

In he plunged again, this time until the water reached his neck, and again he halted before the last plunge.

"W-w-will you marry me now?"

"No!"

Again he went in, this time going fairly under water, so that only top of his head could be seen above the surface. But he emerged and staggered out of the canal, and shivering worse than ever, stampeded out:

"W-w-will you marry me?"

"No!"

"Well, I d-don't care a d-dam whether you marry me or not. You won't get me into that canal again!"

Nor did he again essay his fortunes in the uncertain deep. Shivering and chattering with his teeth, he quickly departed and returned to his home, a sadder, and let us hope, a wiser man.

AN ACCOMMODATING YOUNG MAN.—A little incident, says the Hartford *Concurrent*, occurred yesterday morning in one of the cars of the Hartford and New Haven railroad, which gave a gratifying proof of the deference paid by young men to the wishes of the ladies, and their readiness to supply a want as soon as it becomes known. The car in question was nearly filled, as cars are apt to be in this day of travel. Its floor, near the door was covered with tobacco juice, as also, car floors are likely to be in this day when the use of the vile weed so much prevails. At one of the way stations a well dressed lady entered the car, and looked with unconcealed disgust at the pools of yellow, slimy juice on the floor, then raised her dress slightly, and picked her way across. The only vacant sitting in the car was a seat, occupied in part, by a young man, who at once made room for the lady by his side. As soon as she was seated, with a look of relief, mingled with one of solicitude, the lady asked her seatmate: "Do you chew tobacco?" "No, ma'am, but I can get you a chew, if you like," was the reply. The look of disgust again crept over the lady's face, while those sitting by smiled audibly.

From the New York Herald.
"The Season" at the Fashionable Churches—A Sustanic Satire, in which there is Truth if not Poetry.

We have given in the *Herald* the opening of the fall season among the milliners and theaters, and now a similar opening in the fashionable churches claims our attention. The fall programme of these churches will serve as an interesting supplement to our amusement columns. The pastors have been in training all summer at the watering places for the great contest between them and Satan this winter. But while our worthy parsons have been away from their flocks, the arch enemy has been at work in terrible earnest, and preparing for the coming campaign. He has been stirring up the muscle of the metropolis, and preparing them, a la Morrisey, as candidates for Congress, the qualifications of which, he announces, are to be of a light or heavy-weight champion of the prize ring. His Infernal Majesty has been also caucausing with some of the theatrical managers with a view toward shortening the dresses of the ballet dancers, and thereby rendering Black Crook exhibitions more attractive than ever. Hence, it will require all the skill and energy of our clergymen to combat the cloven-hoofed champion this winter. There used to be, eighteen hundred years ago, a dozen poor fishermen in Galilee, who went forth as apostles to the whole world, and their Divine Master said to them:

"Take nothing for your journey, neither bread nor money, neither have two coats apiece."

The pastors of our fashionable churches sadly neglect this command at the present day. Fine lawn and broadcloth, a head done up in the latest style of the fashionable hairdresser, a handsome salary, fat horses, and an elegant establishment are a few of the distinguished characteristics of the nineteenth century. The churches are so many mirrors of fashion, and the latest styles of bonnets, cloaks and dresses adorn the pews. By the way, why not call these pews boxes and dress circles, as there are reserved seats in each, and the audience is mainly made up of people who go to church to see and be seen. We know not yet of any definite changes in their programme of the managers of the churches, but doubtless they have plenty of religious novelties on hand. The grand opening of the churches took place in this city and Brooklyn before crowded audiences. Even the steps of the pulpit were invaded by crinolines and chignon-worshippers, and the blooming faces of the preachers were received with delight by the various audiences. There will be, probably, many *debuts* made in the pulpit this season, and the ladies are already making extensive preparations in the way of bouquets and slippers for the expected aspirants for ministerial honors. We wonder very much what one of those earnest, devoted apostles of olden time would say if he were to visit a fashionable gospel establishment of the present day, ostensibly devoted to the worship of God. He asks the co-operation of all Democrats in aiding to extend its circulation, and hopes the interests of the party will not be further jeopardized by the apathy of men who might, with very little effort, double the circulation of their county organ.

Humors of Election:

At the Memphis election the other day some wag told the negroes who were inquiring where to deposit their ballots to put them in the letter box on the lamp-post which a large number of them did, and departed with great glee. One of the registrars in South Carolina writes as follows of his experience in making citizens of the negroes:

"Many of them, in fact nearly all of them had no idea what registering meant, and as a natural consequence, the most ludicrous scenes transpired. Quite a number brought along bags and baskets to put in, and in nearly every instance there was a great rush for fear we would not have registration 'enough to go around.' Some thought it was something to eat, others thought it was something to wear, and a number thought it was the distribution of confiscated land under a new name. They were told that they were to come before the board of registrars 'to receive their elective franchise,' hence all the mistakes above mentioned. All were sworn, and several, on being asked what was done when they were registered, said that 'de gemblin' did big whisker make me swear to deport (support) de laws of United Souf Carolina."

Many ludicrous scenes occurred in this city yesterday, similar to the above. Numbers of the negroes we learn, called for their 'forty acres and a mule' after they had put 'the thing in the box.' After a while these ignorant creatures will find out their radical manipulators, and will then be disgusted with the 'franchise.'

A PRETTY FOOT.—What is prettier than a pretty foot? What more captivating than a dear little foot covering a high instep, and coming down neatly over the toes, with a bewitching tassel dangling at the top of the close-locking. In nothing is aristocracy so marked as in the pedal extremity; the thin nostril, the long fingers, the narrow palm, are evidences of gentle blood, but far less so than the round ankle, the high instep and the hollow beneath, through which, as the high-bred Arab says, a stream of water should be able to flow while the possessor is standing. The flat, splay foot, on the contrary, as surely tells of want of pedigree as its misshapen excrescences, its corns and bunions drive away affection. The horse shows the purity of extraction by clean limbs, neat pastern and small hoof; and the same result is noticeable in more or less animals. Man falls in love as readily with a seductive foot as with an attractive face; he finds in it a thousand expressive movements; its quick step denotes anger, its elasticity of motion assures him of liveliness and good humor; its hasty tread denotes impatience, while the quiet but marked footfall guarantees him an affectionate disposition. The foot often deceives with an alluring smile; it is taught or trained by design or habit; openness is guarded or confined, but the foot speaks its own language, unrestrained and untutored; and the male sex owe a debt of gratitude to fashion for giving back honest feet to the future adorers of human existence.

TO SOFTEN HARD WATER.—Mix a spoonful of quick lime with half a pail of water and pour into a barrel of hard water. Stir well, and when settled the water will be clear and soft.

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