Intelligence Items.

John Sherman is worth two millions.

Workingmen, don't fool your issues.

Does our standing army ever sit down?

A Southerner has invented a flea trap.

A grain of iron may be divided into 4,000,000 parts.

Russia has 21,000,000 horses and Turkey but 1,000,000.

Greece contains 6552 Protestants to 6013 Roman Catholics.

Gold may be hammered so that it is only 1,500,000th of an inch thick.

Baron Rokitansky, the surgeon of Vienna who died recently, dissected 30,000 corpses.

During the recent bull fighting season at Madrid 90 bulls and 143 horses were killed.

Indiana's school fund is now $8,007,095—the largest held by any State in the Union.

A son of one of the late Siamese twins is a student at Chapel Hill Institute, N. C.

George Lassard, one of Napoleon's happy old veterans, 91, recently led a well preserved bride of 50 to the altar at Montreal.

"As scarce as hen's teeth" will perhaps lose its significance as a figure of speech. Professor Marsh has found a lot of fossil fowls which have teeth.

In the Royal Library at Paris, is a Chinese chart made 600 B. C., on which 1460 stars are correctly located. There is also a map of China made 1000 B. C.

Adah Isaacs Menken was buried at Mount Parnassi, and on her plain marble tombstone are the words: "Thou knowest"—words which suggest a vast deal.

The richest club of New York, if not in the United States, is the Union League, which is said to have a surplus of $200,000 invested in Government bonds.

The penny clay pipe that Billoir, the Paris murderer, who cut his mistress to pieces, smoked just before he ascended the scaffold is offered for sale. Price, $10.

The territory which Turkey loses by the treaty of Berlin is roughly estimated at 71,500 square miles, or about 13,000 square miles more than the whole area of England and Wales.

It has been discovered by Minnesota farmers that two acres of sunflowers will supply a family with fuel through a long winter. The wood of the stocks and the oil of the seed make roaring and cheerful fires.

A monument is to be erected at Muskegon, Mich., to the late Jonathan Walker, the man who had his hand branded for assisting the slaves to escape. He died in April last aged seventy-nine, in great poverty.

The failure of the Cincinnati grocery house of R. M. Bishop & Co., of which the present Governor of Ohio is the head, is said to have been caused by a want of confidence, inspired by the recent visit of Mr. Hayes to that State.

The richest bachelor in the country is said to be Peter Goelet, of New York, his property being estimated at $10,000,000. He is now seventy-eight years of age, and is perhaps still a possible "catch" for some aspiring husband seeker.

Statistics from Dr. S. M. Bemis, of Louisville, Ky., show that of 2,778 descendants of first cousins, 793 were defective; 77 deaf and mute; 63 blind; 231 *idiotic;* 24 insane; 33 epileptic; 189 scrofulous; 53 deformed; and 627 died early.

A young woman at Troy, Vt., lost forty pounds of weight, the use of her limbs and her life almost, by the excessive use of cloves. A skillful doctor and the adoption of a less spicy diet have restored her to a measurable degree of health.

Virginia has established the whipping post, and in future stripes are to be inflicted upon persons convicted for the first time of petty larceny, except when, in the discretion of the Court, the condition of a female prisoner may make whipping inadvisable.

Goldwin Smith's theory that American manufacturers are only good at coarse work, has just sustained another severe shock. Mr. Humphrey, of last year's British Rifle Team, has been shooting this year with an American rifle, and won the Cambridge cup (£50) therewith.

Mrs. Jonas Hay, who lost her scalp by her hair being caught in machinery, at Jamestown, N. Y., has had the covering of her cranium restored through the contributions of skin from her friends. Thirteen hundred and seventy-eight pieces of flesh have been engrafted on her head.

A legal bushel of oats in Maine, New Hampshire and New Jersey must weigh 30 lbs.; in Canada, 34 lbs.; in Oregon, 36 lbs.; in Missouri, 33 lbs.; in Iowa, Massachusetts, New York and most of the other States, 32 lbs. The weight should be uniform throughout the United States and Canada.

No one can read the newspapers nowadays without becoming impressed with the fact that Dr. Mary Walker's trousers successfully fill the position in journalism formerly occupied by Horace Greeley's old white hat.—*Norr. Herald.* Do you mean that she pulls 'em on over her head?—*Phil. Bull.*

An inventor in Brussels has devised an electric bridle with which the driver, by pressing a little knob on the reins, can cause an electric current to act on the corners of the horse's mouth in such a way as to make the most intractable animal docile in a few minutes. The surprise of the horse at the novel sensation is evidently so great as to leave him no power to attend to anything else.

The two rooms occupied by Voltaire in his chateau at Ferney have been kept lovingly and reverently as he left them. His little sleeping apartment with its truckle bed and its walls hung round with portraits—among them Milton and Newton—is exactly the same as when he died there a century ago. Unchipped too, by Cook's tourists' knives is still the black sarco plagus in which his heart in interned.

Under the Tweed administration of one year (1868), Judge McCunn's court in New York city issued 26,226 naturalization papers in twenty-three days, and another court over 10,000 in fourteen days of the same month, making more than 36,000 voters. The papers were fraudulent for the most part. The holders of 4000 are known and are called upon by the United States Attorney to surrender them to avoid prosecution.

Is Australian Vegetation a Preventive of Malarial Disease?

This question has been much discussed among scientific men during the past few years; the results are such as to demand the attention of all who reside in malarious country, and can hardly fail to convince all that there it possesses a wonderful power to counteract ague and all malarial disease.

Attention was first called to the subject by a French exploring expedition which visited Australia many years ago. The surgeons connected with this expedition observed an entire absence of ague and fever in that part of the world, and were thus led to inquire as to any local causes which could account for the absence of these diseases in places where the elements of malaria abounded, namely: a warm climate, and an abundance of decaying vegetation, and swampy lands. The most prominent fact which arrested their attention was the abundant growth of a species of tree which filled the atmosphere with a powerful aroma (the Eucalyptus or Gum Tree). They made many experiments on the leaves, gum, wood and bark, and discovered some of its wonderful curative properties. They also collected seed from the tree, and planted them in the French Botanical Garden. It would occupy too much space to detail all the steps by which they arrived at the conclusion that Australian vegetation possesses powerful anti-septic and anti-malarial qualities. Suffice it to say that their experiments resulted in the planting of millions of Australian trees in the malarial districts of Southern France and Algiers, the astonishing results of which are given in this brief sketch.

Dr. de Pietra Soutra, a delegate from the Climatological Society of Algiers, communicates to the Sorbonne (a medical institute in Paris) the result of an investigation made in Algiers, to ascertain the importance of the Eucalyptus tree in relation to public health.

It appears that reports were received from fifty different localities, where the aggregate of trees planted is nearly a million, and from their reports the following conclusions have been drawn:

"That it is incontestibly proved that wherever it has been cultivated, intermittent or malarial fever and ague has considerably decreased both in intensity and frequency, and marshy and uncultivated lands have been rendered healthy and quite transformed. Similar results have been obtained in Corsica, where it is computed there are 600,000 trees of the Eucalyptus Globulus in full growth."

M. Trother reports to the French authorities as follows: "About twenty miles from Alga at Pondouk," he says, "I owned a property near the river Hamyze; the emanations from which produced intermittent fever among the farmers and their servants every year. In the spring of 1867 I planted upon this farm 13,000 plants of the Eucalyptus Globulus. In the July of that year, the season in which the fever usually appear, the farmers were completely free from it, though the trees had scarcely attained a height of more than eight or ten feet. Since that time the settled population has been entirely free from fevers."

"On the banks of the Var is situated a garrison house; the malaria made it necessary to change the guard each year; two years ago M. Villard, the engineer in charge, planted a number of Eucalyptus trees in the vicinity of the buildings, and since that time this post has been the most healthy in the country."

The following is the latest evidence obtained: Formerly it was impossible for the workmen of the great Iron mines of Motka El Hadid in French Algiers, to remain there during the summer; those who attempted to do so died, and in order to work the mines the company was compelled to take the laborers to the mines from a distance by railroad every morning and carry them back at night. The company planted more than 100,000 Eucalyptus trees, and now the laborers are able to live all the year through at the scene of their labor. The entire works, and the railway leading to them are bordered with thick belts of these trees, and each of the miners has his cottage and garden surrounded by them.

The following is condensed from a paper read before the Royal Society of Melbourne, Australia, by the President, entitled, "Is Australian Vegetation Fever-Destroying:"

"In the Eucalyptus tribe we have a vegetation absolutely Australian, as it exists in no other part of the world except where it has been planted from Australian seed. If, therefore we possess in a very high degree an immunity from fever maladies, can it be traced in any way to this order of vegetation? For this purpose I propose to refer to the chemical properties of the Eucalypti as a whole, and specially to those which are known to possess curative and anti-malarious qualities. The chemical contents of a Eucalyptus tree are neither poisonous nor virulent; they include a Tannate Gum Resin, a Volatile Acid and a Volatile Oil, possessed by no other plant in existence.

It is in these three bodies we have the key to the question before us. Part of these constituents is retained in the tree till set free by the art of man, and part is given off to the air by the forces of the plant in union with atmospheric agencies. Let us therefore inquire what is its probable sanitary effect.

"There are upwards of 150 varieties of the Eucalyptus tribe of vegetation; some of them have their medicinal qualities in the leaves, some in the bark (which is very bitter), and others in the juices which exude from the tree in the form of gum. All the species are more or less medicinal in the leaves, wood, or gum. Some species are eminently so, and contain such extraordinary curative properties as would hardly be credited, were they not well attested by so many eminent scientific men. Four-fifths of the area of Southern Australia is covered by Eucalyptus trees, which are constantly giving off this volatile oil and acid. These exhalations may properly be called the fragrant breath of the tree, and are in such minute particles that they are in admirable condition to be received into the system. These, like other volatile oils, have the power of changing oxygen into ozone, and there is no doubt that this change is constantly going on in Australia, giving a large supply of this life-giving principle to the atmosphere. The truth of this can be illustrated by spreading a small quantity of the Eucalyptus oil in a sick chamber, or by adding it to a small quantity of stagnant water, and the pleasure of breathing an improved air will immediately be manifest. From all this we may gather that there is an active agency existing in our vegetation over that of other countries, and that, from all known evidence, it is of an invigorating and healthy character.

All this testimony confirms the experience of Australia—no fever or ague existing there in those districts where the Eucalyptus grows, though there are all the elements of malarial disease around, but in those parts of Australia where they do not grow, the full effect of malaria is felt, and fever and ague prevails. Nothing the writer can say could add to this amount of evidence, that the Eucalyptus is a Fever-destroying Tree!

Exciting Run on a Bank.

Mr. Joseph Smithers is a retired banker, worth, it is said, two millions of dollars. About twenty-five or thirty years ago, with the small remnant of a shattered fortune, when there existed an immense excitement about the rapid advance of property in the more populous great north-western city of C——, he pulled up stakes, left the scene of his many disasters, emigrated there, and opened a small broker's shop, loaning money at usurious rates, and selling real estate on commission. He also made investments in ground as he could spare the money, and made several sub-divisions of lots in the suburbs of the place, which paid him very handsomely. To illustrate, there is one instance in point where he purchased an acre of ground for $1,000, which he subdivided into lots fifty and one hundred feet front each. He advertised them, offering rare inducements to poor men who wished to secure homes by paying part cash and obtaining credit for the remaining sum. And such was the rapid increase in the value of property there at that time, combined with the advantage he gained by dividing the ground into lots, that in one year's time, the acre for which he paid $1,000 yielded him $16,000, and in less than five years instead of a poor man, as he would have continued to remain had he not changed the scene of his operations and embarked in this enterprise, he was now one of the richest men in the city of C——. In the ever memorable year that there was such an immense run on most of the banks all over the country, the heaviest run in that city was on the banking house of G. & Co., but Smithers possessed such unlimited confidence in their ability that he came to their aid at this critical time, and supplied them with money with unstinted liberality. Poor persons frightened out of their wits, were frantically rushing on the bank, many of them with checks for not more than $10 or $20, which sum, though small was their all and they could not afford to lose it.

The bank had nobly and unflinchingly withstood the run during the entire preceeding day, and the following morning an immense crowd had assembled in front of the bank blocking up the entire sidewalk; and when the doors were thrown open the rushing and jamming was terrible to behold. Men with pale faces were there, some of them hatless, others coatless, and poor women with their haggard countenances, fearful of losing their small pittances, all they possessed upon earth. One old colored woman edged her way through the crowd, saying: "Ise only got $11, but bress your life, honey, I wants dat shoo, and I isn't gwine to leabe dis har bank till I done got dat' sartin." A poor old Dutchman, jammed and frightened to death nearly, exclaimed: "Mine Gott in Himmel, vos a countre dos is! I loosed me all mine moonish, Oh, mine Gott, mine golt vas all gone! Vas I vill doen? Und mine poor frow und mine childrens." "Ouch, be jabers!" said an Irishman, "will ye be afther dryin' up there now, Dutchy? Shure and there's other paple got moony in this bank besides yersilf." "How you vas know I vas Tutch, you ole Irish potatoes pags?" returned the German, pretty mad. "Shure and I'm afther smillen the sourkrout," rejoined the Irishman.

The crowd swayed to and fro, pushing and tramping. "Ouch, my toes!" says one. "Put your toes in your pocket," replies another. The siege almost equaled that of Sebastopol. G., the banker, who was cool, calm, and self-possessed, on the preceding day, now almost began to lose confidence himself, and manifested considerable fear, as was plainly visible as to the result, should the run still continue.

Such was the serious complexion of affairs when, in the midst of all the excitement, Smithers, the well-known banker, appeared upon the scene. He was recognized by many who were present immediately. With his gold spectacles on and gold cane in hand, he elbowed his way through the crowd.

"Make a little room, if you please, gentlemen," he said: "you shall all soon be satisfied, if you will have a little patience." And looking behind him, he was further heard to exclaim: "Hurry up, my men!"

And there, following in his steps, were four men bearing two large baskets, which were stacked to the very tops with bank-bills of the denominations, as were plainly discernible to all, of five, tens and twenties. The money was deposited behind the counter, and, as the men piled it up in full view of the astonished and enraptured beholders. Smithers, in a loud tone of voice that could distinctly be heard all over the room, exclaimed:

"If you want any more, Mr. G., just send me word."

The effect was electrical. People began to feel assured, and, as confidence was gradually re-established, first one, then another could be seen pressing his or their way through the crowd, nearly as anxious to get out and take their departure as they had been a few minutes previous to gain an entrance. In an hour's time the crowd had entirely dispersed, and by noon the excitement had completely subsided. Others who came subsequently, upon learning the facts, would tear up their checks and go away laughing.

The credit of G. & Co. was saved and established by the noble aid and friendship of Smithers, the banker, who was once ruined himself by the same process. G. & Co.'s banking house to-day is the safest in the country, but they have never forgotten that critical hour, nor the friend in need who then proved to them to be a friend indeed.—*S. S. Waggoner, in N. Y. Weekly.*

Life is the living. The marble palace is not always the bower of love. Every kind word is a flower which will beautify our final home. Every good deed is an evergreen, which will mark our resting place.

The Russians estimate their total war expenditure at nine hundred and eighty million roubles.

Environed With Danger.

The dweller or temporary sojourner in a malarious region of country is environed with danger. Besides inhaling at every breath an atmosphere saturated with an infectious poison, he also drinks water which is in most instances likewise impregnated with the fever and ague breeding *miasmata.* If a bilious subject, deficient in stamina, or irregular in habit of body or digestion, his peril is much increased, as these abnormal conditions are extremely favorable to the contraction of malarial disease. But this danger may be safely encountered with the assistance of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which completely nullifies the atmospheric virus, and neutralizes the constituents of miasma-tainted water. This benign antidote to disease eradicates and prevents fevers of an intermittent and bilious remittent type, besides effecting a thorough and permanent reform of those enfeebled or irregular conditions of the system which invite not only malaria, but other diseases equally to be dreaded.

The Reading Grant for Sale.

In this paper will be found a map of the famous Reading Grant, which desirable tract of land is now being sold in sub-divisions of 40 acres or more. An able and well known writer in the *Rural Press* gives the following, among other facts concerning the tract:

"The largest body of fine farming land in Shasta County, is along the river from near Cottonwood to a point near Reading, embracing originally, 20,000 acres, and known as the Reading grant. The different kinds of soil found in the county are well shown here. A portion of the grant is moist enough for summer vegetables or winter potatoes, the greater portion is the finest of wheat land, producing a crop every season; some of it is a red upland similar to the fruit lands of Placer county, and unsurpassed for orchards and vineyards. The entire bottom land of the grant is dotted over with white oaks of the largest size; there is little undergrowth, and the surface is gently undulating. This ranch was a Spanish grant confirmed to Major Pearson B. Reading in 1854. The Major was one of the pioneers of northern California and lived an eventful life. Coming to California in debt, he made his pile, went East and paid off everything with interest. He then returned to the grant, laid out a town near the mouth of Clear creek, built a steamer and navigated it to that point, began to invite settlers and develop the country. But he went to heavy expenses, and dying suddenly the property was involved, and passed into the hands of J. B. Haggin, known by his large estates in Kern, Sacramento and elsewhere. Whilst under his control the grant was mainly pastured and rented, and, having interests elsewhere little if any effort was made by Mr. Haggin to settle up the country. In the summer of 1877, a successful farmer in Solano county, Mr. Edward Frisbie, brother of General Frisbie, of Vallejo, gave the grant a careful examination and seeing that the crops were first-rate, notwithstanding the great drouth, observing too, the central location, the fine local market to the mines, and, in short, the great agricultural value of these lands, concluded to purchase and divide them up for actual settlers.

Several have already purchased, and so far all who have seen the lands are well pleased. The crops this year, as observed during a trip made early in June, are fully equal to the best in Alameda county or near Salinas. When we remember that there is always rain enough to insure a crop in Shasta county, we cannot wonder that so many are looking northward. Being away from any broad belt of settled lands, this fine tract, which possesses less drawbacks than nine-tenths of the farming lands of California, has seemingly had its merits overlooked. The purchases made upon the tract have hitherto been mainly by persons living in the mountains above.

Wood and water are plentiful and easy to get. Oak timber is in the majority. Good well water, unfailing in quantity, is reached in from 10 to 35 feet, according to location. The drainage is such that very little damage is ever done by the heaviest floods. All the surplus water drains off in a few days. Good roads for hauling extend all over the Reading Grant. The situation of the Grant is such that its future population can easily combine and furnish additional facilities for transportation by narrow gauge railroad and river navigation, if occasion should require.

For raising wheat, oats, barley, corn, beans, melons, beets, peanuts, sweet potatoes, flax, hops, all kinds of fruit, various vegetables, and in many places alfalfa, no irrigation is required. However, the opportunity for irrigating almost the entire tract of the Reading Grant is most exceedingly favorable from the Sacramento river, or from Clear creek and other sources.

Deer abound in nearly all parts of the country. There are some grizzly, cinnamon and black bears in the mountains and hills. Small game is plentiful and less hunted than in most parts of California.

East of Millville, after ascending the Sierras some 500 feet, we enter upon the fruit belt and pass on for miles over a timbered and rich country, well adapted to the growth of grain, fruits and vegetables. In many places water for irrigation can be had at a slight cost, but the finest fruit can be raised without it. At Ogburn's ranch our correspondent was shown last year's Tulpehocken apples perfectly sound on the 20 of June. This variety in Alameda county will decay in January. Just at this season (early June) the cherries are beginning, and the large English gooseberries which do not mildew here. In fact, all the small fruits flourish remarkably and have a richer flavor than in the valley.

We advise parties interested to call on Mr. Frisbie, or send for his illustrated circular.

New Era Coffee.

The introduction of this new candidate, for popular favor is undoubtedly destined to effect an almost entire revolution in the coffee trade. It has been thoroughly tested by the medical profession of our city as well as by a large class of our best citizens and the verdict is universally in its favor. It is pleasant to the taste, being free from the bitter taste peculiar to imported coffee. It is very much cheaper, and what is its most important recommendation it is absolutely free from any ingredient that will be injurious to the health. Every physician who has tested it, pronounces it the most wholesome and nutritious beverage yet introduce to the public. We heard the opinion expressed but a few days since by one of our leading grocers that it would in a short time, to a great extent, supercede for family use the imported article. It is claimed, and we believe justly, that it possesses all of the good qualities of the best Java or Mocha, while it has none of their detrimental qualities. We advise our readers to give it a trial.

A Credit to the State.

Among the exhibits at the Mechanics Fair just closed, at San Francisco, we would mention that of Waterhouse & Lester. They occupied quite a large space neatly arranged with everything in the hardware line used in the manufacture of carriages. Their display of woods was probably the best ever seen on the Pacific Coast, including wheels of their own manufacture as well as hubs made from California locust. We have not space to go into the details, but no carriage manufacturer could fail to examine their display with pleasure.

Hats for Everybody.

C. Herrmann, the Hatter of San Francisco, has issued an illustrated catalogue of his Fall styles of hats. The pamphlet is very beautifully gotten up and contains fifty-six illustrations of his various styles of Fall Hats. Send your address and he will cheerfully send you a copy by mail free; you will find his goods the best and his prices the most reasonable; his stores are at 336 Kearny St., between Bush and Pine, and 910 Market St. above Stockton.

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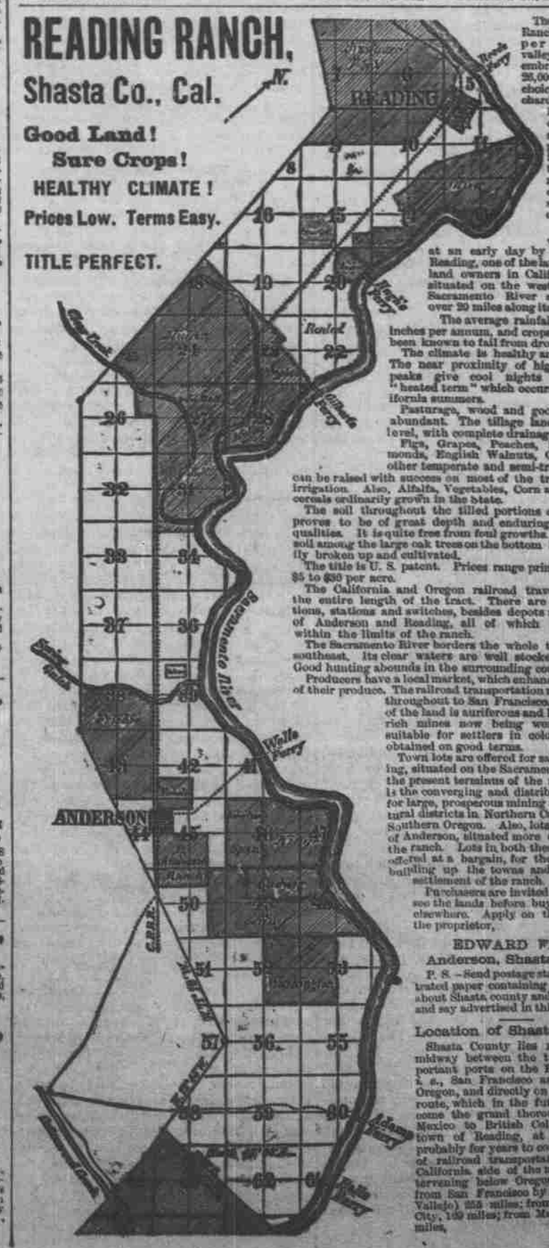

The Reading Ranch, in the Upper Sacramento valley, originally embracing over 20,000 acres of choice grain, orchard and pasture land, is now offered for sale at low prices and on favorable terms of payment, in subdivisions to suit purchasers.

The ranch was selected at an early day by Major P. B. Reading, one of the largest pioneer land owners in California. It is situated on the west side of the Sacramento River and extends over 20 miles along its bank.

The average rainfall is about 30 inches per annum, and crops have never been known to fail from drouth.

The climate is healthy and desirable. The near proximity of high mountain peaks give cool nights during the "heated term" which occurs in our California summers.

Pasturage, wood and good water are abundant. The tillage land is mostly level, with complete drainage.

Figs, Grapes, Peaches, Prunes, Almonds, English Walnuts, Oranges and other temperate and semi-tropical fruits can be raised with success on most of the tract without irrigation. Also, Alfalfa, Vegetables, Corn and all other cereals ordinarily grown in the State.

The soil throughout the tilled portions of the ranch proves to be of great depth and enduring in its good qualities. It is quite free from foul growths. The virgin soil among the large oak trees on the bottom land is easily broken up and cultivated.

The title is U. S. patent. Prices range principally from $5 to $30 per acre.

The California and Oregon railroad traverses nearly the entire length of the tract. There are several sections, stations and switches, besides depots at the towns of Anderson and Reading, all of which are located within the limits of the ranch.

The Sacramento River borders the whole tract on the southeast. Its clear waters are well stocked with fish. Good hunting abounds in the surrounding country.

Producers have a local market, which enhances the value of their produce. The railroad transportation route is level throughout to San Francisco. A portion of the land is auriferous and located near rich mines now being worked. Land suitable for settlers in colonies can be obtained on good terms.

Town lots are offered for sale in Reading, situated on the Sacramento river, at the present terminus of the railroad. It is the converging and distributing point for large, prosperous mining and agricultural districts in Northern California and Southern Oregon. Also, lots in the town of Anderson, situated more centrally on the ranch. Lots in both these towns are offered at a bargain, for the purpose of building up the towns and facilitating settlement of the ranch.

Purchasers are invited to come and see the lands before buying here or elsewhere. Apply on the ranch, to the proprietor,

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Location of Shasta County. Shasta County lies not far from midway between the two most important ports on the Pacific shore, i. e., San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, and directly on the overland route, which in the future will become the grand thoroughfare from Mexico to British Columbia. The town of Reading, at present, and probably for years to come, the head of railroad transportation on the California side of the mountains intervening below Oregon, is distant from San Francisco by railroad (via Vallejo) 255 miles; from Sacramento City, 119 miles; from Marysville, 117 miles.