OPPORTUNITY.

BY MARY N. PRESCOTT She leaned out from the lattice
At the budding of the morn;
The sun was on the hill-tops,
The dew was on the thorn;
The willful, climbing roses,

Above her wore a crown. As he came riding down. He checked his horse's gallop,

And lingered by the way,
Smiling and gazing upon her,
Loath to go and loath to stay:
For he thought: "Since the sweet to-morrow Waits on my delays, Prithee why should I sorrow For a flower that blooms always.

"Where she blossoms I surely can find her, Or ever the season takes flight, Blushing and smiling behind her Lattice, morning and night.

Shall I squander life's early hour,
Ere the dew is dry on the May,
In reaching my hand for a flower
That may be plucked any day?"

So he passed. And the sunshine passed wit And the dew dried up on the thorn, and the roses dropped all their petals, That had crowned her the queen at morn;

But once when his heart was tried, And life of its glory seemed shorn He turned him again to her lattice, But she and the roses were gone!

—Harper's Magazine for September

# Four Calamities.

That misfortunes come not as single spies, but in battalions, we have illustration in the reports of terrible disasters in remote parts of the world. First are the details of the gun cotton explosion in England, by which twenty-five persons were killed and sixty wounded, of whom one-third will die. Then we have a steamboat explosion on the peaceful waters of Chautauqua Lake, when the boat was quietly resting, and four persons are killed and fourteen wounded. The boat was at a landing, precisely as the Westfield was, and the probability is that, as in the Staten Island Ferry case, the engineer was away from his en gine room, and steam was dangerously accumulating in his absence. From Pennsylvania comes another mining horror, to heap up still higher the fearful record of human life lost by carelessness and improvidence, and a reckless contempt alike for law and for the safety of individuals. The opening to this mine was known to be unsafe. There was no safety car—only a ladder. The fire-damp exploded and buried eighteen men in the ruined arches brought down by the concussion. Five victims have been taken out dead, and the rest have undoubtedly met the same fate. Again, as on so many other occasions, the pit mouth becomes the scene of agony and activity. Women and children gather with tears and lamentations, and sturdy men bend to the work of rescue or recovery with stern and silent energy What curses must be suppressed in the energetic natures of these men, who undertake this life of peril, and know that those who operate the work neglect suf-ficient precautions. Will never a mine owner face the horrors of fire-damp These mine calamities are as frequent as they are fearful. To a certain degree they are inevitable, but they are out of all proportion in Pennsylvania, and some stringent and obligatory legislation is required. But while these fatalities occur near home, we real of the utter depopulation of an entire island in the Malay Archipelago. The forces of nature, exercised in the irrepressible power of the volcano and the earthquake made one of the grandest and most awful exhibitions since the Noachian Deluge. A huge ocean wave, one hundred

and twenty feet high, poured with re-sistless force upon the island, and swept it clean of every living thing. The phe-nomenon is described as fearful in the extreme. New craters opened in the volcano, and vomited lava, red hot stones, mud, and ashes into the air and New hills were formed, and the whole face of nature was changed. More than four hundred persons perished. Nothing could withstand this overwhelming convulsion. The Philippine Islands, where a series of earthquakes occurred a few weeks ago, are not remote from the scene of this frightful calamity, and possibly the two events were nearly contemporaneous. Dreadful as are the misfortunes caused by such ageneies as those over which man holds some sort of control, they sink into insignificance when compared with the prodigious results of the action of nature when her well-ordered forces become eccentric and work their own wild and uncontrollable purpose. The flood, the electric storm, the earthquake shock, the volcanic overflow dwarf the more moderate effects of the forces which man par tially subdues, but which, taking advantage of his ignorance or carelessness or avarice, turn upon and rend him.

## An Alpine Adventure.

Two gentlemen from Bale and three from Glarus recently made an excursion into the valley of Lindt, for the purpose of ascending the Todi, or Piz Ruslin, (11,886 feet), one of the most conspicuous of the mountains in Eastern Switzerland. On the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock in the morning, the party left the Grun-horn Hut, built by the Swiss Alpine Club, where they had passed the night, the Foehn blowing very violently, and reached the Glacier of Bifferten, after a very fatiguing walk of three hours, the Foehn making the snow so soft that the feet sank deep into it at each step. reaching a very deep and wide crevasse, which stopped their further progress, two of the party went some way along it to see if it grew any narrower, but river, the water of which speedily extin- The murderers were armed with swords their weight caused a large mass of snow on which they were standing to give way, and they were both pitched headlong into the opening. Their compan-ions, who were sufficiently near to see the accident, were stupefied with horror and were some time before they became sufficiently collected to form any plan for delivering their unfortunate friends, if they were still alive, of which they en-tertained but slight hopes, owing to the depth to which they had fallen. On cautiously drawing near the edge of the precipice, however, and shouting down, they at length heard a feeble cry, which assured them that both at least were not killed, and being provided with stout cords, they joined several together, so as to make a rope eighty feet long, and threw it down, but it was found to be much too short. They then added another piece, sixty feet long, and on low-ering the rope once more were delighted to find that it reached the bottom and became tightened, assuring them that it had been caught hold by their friends. After more than an hour's labor they succeeded in drawing both gentlemen from their dreadful position, who stated that they owed their safety to the soft-ened snow which the wind had drifted into the crevasse, enabling them to break violence of their fall .- The Swiss

Carlosities of Sheep-Farming in Cali-fornia.

The great sheep-runs of California of Botany Bay for their respective moth-er countries. Old Shepherds of long ex-perience in either country will tell you of scores of men, with college and even university educations, whom themselves or their friends have banished "for their country's good," and who are now gathering their melancholy crops of wild oats at the same time they watch the flocks on the hills nibble theirs. Rufus A. Lockwood, one of the greatest and nost erratic geniuses ever seen in California, and whose biography has been written by Hon. Newton Booth, Republican candidate for Governor, once herd-within a few days. ed sheep in Australia, and that, too, after become known as one of the most brilliant lawyers of San Francisco Mr. Carr's overseer told me that, during a single year, he had employed a bishop on, an editor, a banker, a civil engineer priest, and a bookkeeper as shepherds Every summer day there are several hot hours when the restless sheep are compelled, for once, to be still, when the hepherd lolls at his ease beneath a tree, and you shall not unfrequently see him reading some magazine, or, like Alexander the Great, who always carried around piece of good literature with him, pe using poems of his own composition

clipped from the village paper.
The shepherds of California as a class are probably the most worthless, morally socially, the most unprincipled, reckless and collapsed company of vaga-bonds to be found in any civilized country, unless it be Australia. They are form, they are breathed into the lungs, the riffraff of the world; vagrant miners, who gamble away their month's wages as soon as they draw the same; runaway sailors from ships in San Francisco, who sell their blankets for a pillow-case full protracted coolness of the night, that of biscuits, and then get never a pinch | they are too near the surface of the earth of grub for two days; measly, old, groggy soldiers, who fall asleep under a live- the sun begins to ascend, these heavy herd" is not heard in California; it is the ground, and are freely taken into either "wool-grower," "ranchero," or the system by every breath and swallow; that most cumbrous and absurd "sheepraiser," and for the man who does the work, he is a "sheep-herder." And when a man gets so low down as to be a "sheep herder" in California, he would the most healthy portion of the day, bebetter go and dig a hole in the ground, insert his head therein, and ask some pitying friend to cover it up. He is lower than a Greaser, for this is the Greaser's natural business that he was orn to, and he is therefore respectable. shepherding here that the niggers have on all manual labor in the South

Elephant's Revenge and Gratitude. The elephant, with a sort of humorous ustice, is given to return injuries or inults in kind. In Madagascar, an elechant's cornac, happening to have a cooa-nut in his hand, thought fit, out of bravado, to break it on the animal's head. The elephant made no protest at related by the Bolivar Free Press: the time; but next day, passing a truitstand, he took a cocoa-nut in his trunk, neighborhood, remaining several weeks. A woman belonging to the party made

he could. Both revenge and gratitude imply intelligence: still more does the application of an unforeseen expedient. A train of artillery going to Seringapatam had hiding-place, as stipulated. He then to cross the shingly bed of a river. A added seventy-seven dollars more to the man who was sitting on a gun-carriage amount, but still the spell which was to fell; in another second the wheel would have passed over his body. An elephant walking by the side of the carriage saw the danger, and instantly, without any order from his keeper, lifted the wheel from the ground, leaving the man unin-

### Suspended from a Burning Balloon. At the close of the afternoon perform-

nade an ascent in a huge hot-air balunconscious of his danger, went on with his frightful performance on the trapeze. When the balloon was about 1,500 feet in the air, the flames were seen suddenly to burst from its side, and simultaneouswas that the material of the balloon was the sale of beef in the city. Hocking Valley bridge over the Scioto, while the burning balloon lit in the guished the flames .- Cincinnati Gazette.

India Rubber Inexhaustible. The belt of land around the globe, five hundred miles north and five hundred miles south of the equator, abounds in by eighty wide. There are in America

An Indiana man claims to have succeeded in playing a thorough confidence game upon the potato bugs. He planted a grain of corn in each potato hill, and as the corn came up first the bugs the corn came up first the bugs the butcher fraternity have been marked the butcher fraternity have been marked the butcher for destruction."

told three dollars. "Wen, succeeding the butcher with the butcher for a day or two. My boss has been the butcher fraternity have been marked and the butcher fraternity have been marked as the corn came up first the bugs told three dollars."

Open Windows at Night.

Very much has been written on this ubject, and written unwisely; the facts like those of Australia, (says a correspondent), seem to be a kind of mild form cool will get sick. To hoist a window sky-high when the mercury is at zero is

> The colder a sleeping apartment is, the more unhealthy does it become, because cold condenses the carbonic acid formed by the breathing of the sleeper. It set-tles near the floor and is rebreathed, and if in a very condensed form he will die before morning. Hence we must be governed by circumstances; the first thing is, you must be comfortably warm during sleep, otherwise you are not re-freshed, and inflammation of the lungs may be engendered, and life destroyed

An open door and an open fireplace are sufficient for ordinary purposes in cold weather. When outer windows are opened, it is well to have them down at the top two or three inches, and up at

bottom for the same space. In miasmatic localities -- and these are along watercourses, beside mill ponds, marshes, bayons, river bottoms, flat lands and the like—it is most important, from the first of August until severe frosts have been noticed, to sleep with all external doors and windows closed, because the cool air of sunset causes the condensation of the poisonous emanations which were caused by the heat of the noonday sun to rise far above the earth; this condensation makes the air heavy at sun-down, made heavy by the greater solidification of the emanations by cold; and resting on the surface of the earth in their more concentrated and malignant and swallowed into the stomach, corrupting and poisoning the blood with great rapidity. By daylight these con-densations are made so compact by the to be breathed into the system; but as ak, and let the coyotes pull away a condensations, miasms, begin to risamb. The good old Bible word "shep-again to the height of several feet above again to the beight of several feet above hence the hours of sunrise and sunset are the most unhealthful of all the hours of the most healthy portion of the day, because the miasm is so much rarefied that

it ascends rapidly to the upper regions. The general lessons are, first-avoid exposure to the outdoor air in miasmatic localities for the hours including sunrise and sunset. Second. Have a blazing fire Greasers and vagabond sailors together on the hearth of the family room at have brought the same contempt on those hours, to rarefy and send the miasm upwards. Third. Take breakfast before going out of doors in the morning, and take tea before sundown; then being out after night is not injurious .-Hall's Journal of Health.

> A Missouri Farmer Duped by Gipsies. An old gentleman in Polk county, Missouri, of considerable wealth, was some time since made the dupe of misplaced confidence in the following manner as

"A band of Gipsies appeared in the

no one approach, and watched him carefully all night. In the morning, after three thousand two hundred dollars in a calities, the sheds to be so scattered as to Better add one or both of them to your supple soving space. three thousand two hundred dollars in a caressing with his trunk, he dismissed hiding place known only to the Gipsy him to settle with the authorities as best and himself. When several days had When several days had passed, she again appeared unto him, stating that her incantations would not work, and assigned as a reason that he failed to deposit all his money in the result in laying bare the hidden wealth proved unsuccessful. He then agreed to let the Gipsy take the package of money into her keeping, in order to facilitate her conjurations. She kept it several days, then returned with the entire amount, and they counted it over together. The Gipsy then informed him he must, to complete the charm, secrete the package once more, for a period of ance of Grady's circus in Columbus on | ten days; that he must not, in the mean-Thursday, the 17th, Mr. Charles Fisher time, look at or go near it. This was assented to, and the package was once loon, or rather the balloon went up with Fisher dangling to a couple of ropes suspended below. Immediately blue smoke proceeded to go to the place of deposit, was seen to issue from a point on the side of the balloon, about one-third the but on opening it was amazed to discovway up from the mouth to the top. Ex- er that it contained nothing but scraps perienced eyes at once detected that the of old newspapers. He sought the Gipsy balloon was on fire, but the aeronaut, all woman at her usual haunt, but the entire party had folded their tents, like

the Arabs, and silently stolen away." A Massacre of Butchers in India. A Lahore paper reports a shocking ly a cry of horror went up from the outbreak of fanaticism at Umritsur, in great crowd below. Many turned away the Punjaub. "For some time the Hintheir eyes, and one woman fainted, all doos have been agitating against the expecting that Fisher would at once meet a horrible death. But whether it forbidding the slaughter of cattle and Their efnot very inflammable, or that the hot forts failed, chiefly through the firmness air near the flame was not favorable to of the Commissioner and the strength of combustion, certain it is that the bal- the English and Mussulman party in loon did not burn rapidly, and the aero- the Committee. Early one morning, naut landed in safety upon the top of a about one or two o'clock, a body of armslaughter-house, near the end of the ed Hindoos assembled and made a descent upon Umritsur slaughter-house and attacked the butchers sleeping outside. and broad-axes, and the butchers, being unarmed and asleep, were unable to save themselves. Four butchers were literally hacked to pieces, and two others were so fearfully cut up that one has since died and the other's life is despaired of. The night was a very dark one, and it will trees producing the gam of India rub-ber. They can be tapped, it is stated, Accounts vary as to the sect they belong for twenty successive seasons without in-jury; and the trees stand so close that one man can gather the sap of eighty in the murderers belong to the Nihung a day, each tree yielding, on an average, sect. But another account states that three tablespoonfuls daily. Forty-three thousand of these trees have been countary are a sort of fanatic Sikhs, a semi-sacered in a tract of country thirty miles long dotal class attached to the temples. They are the truculent-looking fellows who nd Europe more than one hundred and wear conical hats about a yard high, covfifty manufacturers of Indian rubber ar- ered with small weapons, and those steel ticles, employing some five hundred op-eratives each, consuming more than ten hurl with terrible precision and effect. million pounds of gum per year, and the business is considered to be still in its feared. The Nihungs again are associanfancy. But to whatever extent it may increase, there will still be plenty of mian. Their name, indeed, is a common rubber to supply the demand. expression in the Punjaub to represent these qualities. The affair, as may be FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

TO MAKE MATS FROM SHEEPSKINS.

fresh skin is more easily prepared

than one a little dry. A strong soap-suds is used to wash the wool, first letting the water cool so as to be slightly varm to the hand. In the mean time pick out all the dirt from the wool that will come out; then scrub it well on a washboard. A tablespoonful of kerosene added to three gallons of warm suds will greatly help the cleansing process. Wash in another suds, or until the wool looks white and clean. Then put the skin into cold water enough to cover it, and dissolve half a pound of salt and the same quantity of alum in three pints of boiling water; pour the mixture over the skin, and rinse it up and down in the water. Let it soak in the water twelve hours, then hang it over a fence or a line to drain. When well drained, stretch it on a board to dry, or nail it on the wall of the wood-house or barn, wool side toward the boards. When nearly dry, rub into the skin one ounce of nowdered alum and saltpetre, (if the skin is large, double the quantity;) rub this in for an hour or so. To do this readily the skin must be taken down and spread on a table or flat surface. Fold the skin sides together and hang the mat away. Rub it every day for three days, or till perfectly dry. Scrape off the skin with a stick or a blunt knife, till cleared of all impurities; then rub it with pumice stone, or, if more easily procured, rotten stone will do. Trim it to a good shape, and you have an excellent door-mat. Any intelligent house-wife can dye it green, blue, or scarlet, with the so-called Family Dyes," either in powder or liquid, and she will have as elegant a door-mat as she could desire. Lambs' skins can be similarly prepared and made into caps and mittens. Dyed a handsome brown or black, they equal imported skins. Still-born lambs, or those who die very young, furnish very soft skins, which if properly prepared would make as handsome sacks, muffs, and tippets as the far-famed Astrachan. Any farmer's daughter could easily prepare skins enough to furnish herself with a handsome suit.—Mechanic and Inventor.

KEEPING FOWLS ON A LARGE SCALE. -Many think that because a small numper of hens pay well, a large number will pay in the same proportion. I suppose they would, provided there is ample provision made to spread a large number over a space of suitable grounds; but all attempts that I have seen or read of, where the trial has been made to keep a great number of hens together, have proved failures. The only successful production of poultry on a large scale that I know of, is by the Mesers. Lelands of the Metropolitan Hotel of New York city. They have some thirty to forty or more scres devoted to poultry breeding, but they are scattered all over it, and kept in a state of nature, as it were, only well supplied with suitable food in abundance. In this way thou-

open woodland or large orchards or brush fields-should, however, prefer orchards, apple, pear, peach, or plum, is essential. Henneries or chicks should give each colony ample roving space, ply of reading; they are each worth infinitely and certainly not more than a hundred head to the acre (50 to an acre would be

better)—are best. In this way, with proper care and attention, I have no doubt that keeping poultry on a large scale can be made to pay, especially if ample arrangements are made for a good supply of spring chicks. In the winter the hens could be brought in and made to occupy suitable

quarters.—Cor. Country Gentleman. THOROUGH CULTURE.-A correspondent of the Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph writes: Thorough culture and high manuring are essential to profitable farming, and this is the right mode of farming. It ten acres of land can be made to produce twenty tons of hay, is it not better than to cultivate twenty acres for the same amount? It is less labor to get twenty tons of hay from ten than from twenty acres. Suppose you are growing twenty-five bushels of corn per acre. You can, by applying more man-ure, with thorough cultivation, get fifty bushels of corn. This might be increased to seventy-five or 100 bushels per acre. What is there to prevent? You can easily test this. Select a small piece of land in your corn field; plough it a few inches deeper than heretofore, manure the ground thoroughly, at the rate of twenty carts per acre, plant good seed, then keep out every weed, and the result will assound you. Gardeners understand this principle, and they plough nearly two feet deep and apply thirty carts per acre, besides using large quantities of commercial manures. For any garden crops the surface of the ground two inches deep should be one-fourth manure. In this way, by keeping the ground moist, lettuce can be grown that is tender, large and nice, and so of other crops. The fact is, we cultivate too much land. Says one, "I have so much land I must cultivate it all. What would you have me do with it?" Better give it away than half cultivate it. Let it grow up to wood or use it for pas-turage. Sell it. Perhaps that would be the best plan. Take the money and improve the rest of the farm. A farmer has 100 acres in his farm, and he keeps as much hay, raises as much produce as the farmer who has 200 scres. Which, therefore, is the better farm—the smaller or the larger? I think you will see at glance that the smaller farm is the best. I don't say but that the large farm can be made as productive as the smaller, acre for acre; but this is not often the case. One man from an acre of strawberries will get from \$500 to \$1,000, while another man will work over a large farm and get only this amount. Use brains, These, if rightly applied, will give large crops from a small amount of land.

INTEREST MONEY .- A good story told of a rather verdant agricultural la-borer, who, having by hook and by crook scraped together fifty dollars, took it to his employer, with a request to take care of it for him. A year after the laborer went to another friend, to know what A Carious Will.

One of the most curious wills ever made was by an Englishman at Montgaillard, in 1822, thus quoted in Once a Week: "It is my will that any one of my relations who shall presume to shed cors at my funeral shall be disinherited. He, on the other hand, who laughs the most heartily, shall be my sole heir. I order that neither the church nor my hearse shall be hung with black cloth, but that, on the day of my burial, the hearse and the church shall be decorated the flowers and green boughs. Instead of the tolling of bells, I will have drums, fiddles and fifes. All musicians of Montgaillard and its environs shall attend the funeral. Fifty of them shall open the procession with hunting tunes, waltzes, and minuets."

#### GITERARY NOTICES

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY FOR SEPTEMBER. A pleasant sketchy paper, entitled "Picture from Canada," illustrated, opens the Septem ber number of SCRIBNER'S. Next we have an interesting paper on "Mercator, the Path-Fin der of the Sess," with an excellent portrait der of the Seas," with an excellent portrait. The other illustrated articles are a graphic description of "Mountain Views and Adventures," by J. T. Headley: "Scenes from the Marble Faun," by W. L. Alden; and an entertaining paper by James Richardson on the recent experiments in London, by men of science, with Home, the so-called "medium." "Whose Wife was She?" is the title of a story of marvelous power and exciting interest, involving a curious psychological study, b: Saxe Holm: a curious psychological study, b. Saxe Holm a new name in literature that we hope to hea from again. Susan Archer Weiss also write from again. Susan Archer Weiss also write a bright story, "Peter Bloch, a Hartz Legend," and the installment of Wilfrid Cumbermede is unusually interesting. Then we have a very timely and valuable article by Mr. William F G. Shanks, in which are given the facts and figures of the present experiments in "Chinese Skilled Labor," at North Adams, Mass. and Belleville, N. J. Mr. W. O. Stoddard throws light on the mystery connected with throws light on the mystery connected with the River of Egypt; Mr. Alexander Hyde, an experienced teacher, gives his views concern-ing the "Co-education of the Sexes;" and Gilman P. Briggs tells about a tragic "Adventure in Japan." Mr. Stedman contributes "The Songster; a Midsummer Carol." Edward Songster; a Midsummer Carol." Edward King's verses, "A Woman's Execution, Paris, May, '71," graphically reproduce a tragic incident in the history of the Commune; Mr. Tuckerman, in "The Elms of Old Trinity," deprecates a recent act of vandalism in Newport, R. I.; and Rev. Mr. Wolcott has a hymnatical of The Cloud and Fire." "Topics of the Time." "The Old Cabinet,"
"Home and Society," "Culture and Progress
at Home and Abroad," are well filled and entertaining departments, and this very readable

number closes with some amusing outline "Scenes from Shakespeare." A LIVE HOME JOURNAL—NOTABLE CHANGE.

-Last October, Hearth and Home passed into the hands of Messrs. Orange Judd & Co., of 245 Broadway, New York, the well known publishers of the American Agriculturist—a ournal long without rival in sterling value and circulation. The marked improvements then expected to appear in *Hearth and Home* have been fully realized, and it is now one of the choicest illustrated journals anywhere is sued for the family circle—adapted to both the juvenile and adult people, and meeting the special wants of the housekeeper. Besides it supplies very metal chapters for the graden

food in abundance. In this way thousands are kept with success, or at lenst were when I heard from them

If I was going into the business on a large scale, I would select a piece of the moment of issue. From \$500 to \$800 worth of very fine engravings beautify seach weekly number. We notice now a still further mark of enterprise on the part of the publish. mark of enterprise on the part of the publish-ers; they have secured the exclusive editorial services of Edward Eggleston, so widely and and returned the cornac's compliment so vigorously on the head that he killed him on the spot.

If vindictive, the elephant is also grateful. At Pondicherry, a soldier who treated an elephant to a dram of arrack every time he received his pay, found himself the worse for liquor. When the guard were about to carry him off to prison, he took refuge under the elephant and fell asleep. His protector would let no one approach, and watched him care-full with the side of the party made the acquaintance of the old gentleman, and communicated to him the startling intelligence that a large amount of treasure would secure it. This he agreed to do. She then informed him that he must deposit all his money in a certain place. After prison, he took refuge under the elephant and fell asleep. His protector would let no one approach, and watched him care-full with the head that he killed him on the startling and communicated to him the startling intelligence that a large amount of treasure was concealed on his place, and that by obeying her instructions he could secure it. This he agreed to do. She then informed him that he must deposit all his money in a certain place. After the lapse of a few days the whereabouts of the treasure would be revealed to him. He accordingly deposited the sum of the saction of the party made the acquaintance of the old gentleman, and communicated to him the startling always be placed where they can have shade or sunshine at will; and if runnis, and especially as the chief superintend. Always be placed where they can bave shade or sunshine at will; and if runnis, and especially as the chief superintend. Always be placed where they can bave some time favorably known by his writings in Scribner's always be placed where they can bave sessential. Henneries or chicks should always be placed where they can bave sustain places and that by obeying her instructions he could secure it. This he agreed to do. She the information has all the better to save the labor of water-ing the birds. Small portable sheds to

> more than the small cost. THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL IS ALWAYS interesting, but the September number, just received, is particularly so. In proof read the following suggestive titles from the table of contents: Hon. John A. Bingham, M. C.; Under the Surface, or Universal Law; Miss Burdett Coutts, the lady philanthropist; E.H. Rulloff, the philological murderer; Life in a head only, a remarkable case of paralysis; Human Locomotion, or How we Stand, Walk, or Run; Have Children no Rights? A New So-cial Proposition; Hunting a Servant; Social Reform, where it sheuld begin; Rev. Samuel J. May, D. D.; The Powder and the Bullet; Geological History of Man; Love's Victory— a poem; More of the Marvellous. Most of the articles named are illustrated, some elaborately. We confess ourselves highly pleased with this number, and commend it to public favor generally. Price 30 cents. \$3 a year. Address S. R. Wells, Publisher, 389 Broad-

> THE LITTLE CORPORAL for September pre THE LITTLE CORPORAL for September presents an excellent variety of Stories, Poetry, Natural History, Pictures, etc. As the time for making arrangements for reading matter for the next year is near at hand, the publisher offiers to send the remaining numbers of this year free to all whose names and money are sent in before October first. Terms, \$1.50 a year. Address John E. Miller, Chleago, Ill.

New York Markets.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market was fairly active for all grades of flour, and those from spring wheat were firmer, being quite scarce, good extra State being in demand at \$5.50. Trade brands more active. Bye flour and corn meal in better demand and firm. We quote: Western and State superfine, \$4.55 a \$3.70; do. shipping extras, \$5.30 a \$60; do. bakers' and family brands, including 81. Louis, \$5.75 a \$6.25; Southern shipping extras, \$6.75 a \$6.25; do. trade and family extras, \$6.75 a \$6.25; ada. Corn meal, \$5.00 a \$5.20 for Western, and \$4 a \$6.15 for Southern and Brandywine.

COTON—The market was firm and active; sales

COTTON—The market was firm and active; sales at 185c. for middling uplands, and 174c. for low middling. For future delivery prices were higher: 174c. for August, 174c. for September, 174c. for October, 176c. for the later months.

tober, 17 %c. for the latter months.

Phovisioss—Pork was fairly active, and closed a shade firmer; sales at \$13.25 for mess, on the spot, and \$13.20 a \$13.30 for September delivery, \$11.50 for rotine mess, and \$16.90 a \$11.50 for extra prime. Beef irm at \$7 a \$14 for prime and extra mess, and \$18 a \$20 for prime mess, with rather more demand. Beef irms \$20 a \$23. Bacon steady; sales at 7 %c. for Western short clear, and \$3c. for city Stretford out. Cut meats selling moderately at \$3 a \$6. for city salted shoulders, 74 a 8c. for pickled bellies, and 12 % a 12c. for light pickled hams. Lard more active on the spot; sales at \$4 a \$9.6. for Western, including pure new at \$9.6. to arrive, and \$0 a \$16. for extra city. Clasess firmer at 7 a 11c., the latter choice factory. Butter fairly active; selections and pails, 25 a \$20. State dairies, is a 27c., Western, 12 a 30c., including fair yellow for shipment at 15 a 15c.

Grain—Wheat was 1 a 20. lower; sales at \$1.77 a

fair yellow for slipment at 15 a 16c.

GRAIN—Wheat was I a 2c. lower; sales at \$1.27 a \$1.32 for soft to choice No. 2 spring, \$1.40 a \$1.42 for prime red and amber winter, \$1.445 for old amber winter, and \$1.50 a \$1.35 for prime to choice white. Hye, barley, and barley malt hardly quotable. Oats active and firm; sales at \$0c. for Western a little unsound, 43 a 47c. for black and mixed Western, and 49 a 52c. for prime to choice white. Corn declined \$2 a 5c., leading to a fair business, opening at 67c., and closing at 66 kc.; yellow nominal at 68 a 70c.

GROCKHES—Coffee more active for Rio at Ma Isige.
GROCKHES—Coffee more active for Rio at Ma Isige.
gold, duty paid. Java coffee, 19 a 23c., gold, duty
paid. Rice in fair demand at 64 a 74c. for foreign,
and 85 a 95c. for domestic. Molasses dull. Cuba
muscovado 33 a 40c. Sugars dull for raw at 95 a
94c. for fair to good refining. Refined sugars quiet; hards 125 a 13c.

SUNDRIES—Petroleum was firmer for refined at
245 a 245c. for this month; crude 135 a 144c. in
bulk. Rosin steady at \$2.35 for strained. Spirite
turpentine was dull but firm; small sales at 575c.
Tallow was quiet at 95 a 95c. Whiskey was firmer
at 55 a 555c. Freights were firm, but dull to Great
Britain; to Liverpool, wheat by sail, 3d., and corn
by steam, 85cd.; three vessels to the Continent with
wheat at 7d.

Lave Stock Mauxer—Prime steers were compar.

wheat at 7d.

LIVE STOCK MAURET—Prime steers were comparatively searce, and were nearly sustained in price but common and medium stock was extremely duid at a decline of a 4 c P B. Excepting a few of the best steers, which were sold at 12 a 12 c. P B., the top price was 11 dc., and the range for native Western steers was 10 a 11 dc.

The market for sheep and lambs was fair at 44 a c. P B. for poor to prime sheep, and at 6k a 8c. P I b. for poor to prime sheep, and at 6k a 8c. P I b. for poor to prime sheep, and at 6k a 8c. P I so. And poor State and Fennsylvania at 6k a 8c. P Scand poor State and Fennsylvania at 6k a 8c. P Scand poor State and Fennsylvania at 6k a 8c. P Scand poor State and Fennsylvania at 6k a 8c. P Scand poor State and Fennsylvania at 6k a 8c. P Scand poor State and Fennsylvania at 6k a 8c. P Scand poor State and Fennsylvania at 6k a 8c. P Scand poor State and Fennsylvania at 6k a 8c. P Scand poor State and Fennsylvania at 6k a fec. P

When any antidote or remedy for any particular class of diseases obtains a wide-spreading notoriety, it is but rea sonable to suppose that it must merit the popularity it receives. It is within our province to mention that DR. J. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BIT-TERS, so long and favorably known as the safest and most reliable remedial agent for the cure of Liver, Kidney, Bladder, and Glandular Diseases, Mental and Physical Debility, and all complaints emanating from a corrupt state of the blood, &c., are in great demand o satisfied are we of the intrinsic worth of this medicine, that we do not hesitate to notice it in our columns. It is well to mention that this medicine is comcounded of roots, herbs, and flowers o California, and has no flery material or

alcohol used in its preparation.

We can add no better eulogium than the fact that we use it constantly in our family, and each member thereof par takes of it, when necessary, according o directions.

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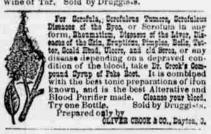
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