The Beautiful Gate.

Lord, open the door, for I falter;
I faint in this stifled air.
In dust and straitness I lose my breath;
This life of self is a living death:
Let me into thy pastures broad and fair,
To the sun and the wind from thy mountains free;
Lord, open the door to me!

There is a holier life, and truer
Than ever my heart has found;
There is a nobler work than is wrought—within
These walls so charred by the fires of sin,
Where I toil like a captive blind and bound:—
An open door—to a freer task
In Thy nearer smile I ask.

Yet the world is Thy field, Thy garden;
On earth art Thou still at home;
When thou bendest hither Thy hallowing eye,
My narrow work-room seems vast and high,
Its dingy ceiling—a rainbow dome;
Stand ever thus by my narrow door,
And toil will be toil—no more.

Through the rosy portals of morning,
Now the times of sunshine flow
Over the earth and the glistening sea,
The praise Thou inspirest rolls back to Thee,
Its tones through the infinite arches go;
Yet crippled and dumb behold me wait,
Dear Lord! at the beautiful gate.

Farm, Garden and Household.

To Prevent Bread from Drying.—Keep a wet cloth around the loaf that is being cut from, and wet every time after a meal. This will keep the bread in a fresh state.

Corned Beef.—In cooking corned beef, at this season of the year so delicious, it should be put into boiling water when put on to cook, and when it is done it should remain in the pot until cold. This is the whole secret of having corned beef juicy and full-flavored, instead of the contrary.

To Keep Butter in the Summer.—A simple mode of keeping butter in warm weather, where ice is not handy, is to invert a common flower-pot over the butter, with some water in the dish in which it is laid. The orifice at the bottom may be corked or not. The porousness of the earthenware will keep the butter cool.

Farm Accounts.—How many farmers are able to tell the cost or even the product of any of their crops? Farming is now more or less successful, as it is conducted on ordinary business principles. If a choice of crops were not permitted, or the manner of conducting a farm were immutably fixed, then it would not matter whether accounts were kept or not. But when it makes all the difference between a gain or a loss, whether this crop or that shall be raised, it is necessary to act understandingly as to the cost of producing either of them, and their relative yields when sold or consumed. Then, in feeding the produce of a farm, how little is known of the relative merits of breeds of cattle to repay the cost of food and labor, or whether this or that species of stock is best suited to the circumstances of the farm, or disposition of the farmer himself. For instance, a man of impatient or irregular disposition cannot possibly feed sheep to advantage. The perfect regularity with which all their needs must be attended to, is impossible with some men; still we see or hear that this or that man has no luck with sheep, and yet he persists in keeping, or at least trying to keep them at a certain loss. But he cannot tell how much he loses, or what their feed has cost, or what was the weight of any particular fleece. Until a farmer keeps a regular account-book, and notes all those things which are necessary as a basis on which to calculate costs and income, he is continually at the mercy of accidents, and cannot expect to realize the true value of his labor.

Shipping Fruit.—Inexperienced fruit-growers are often surprised at the small returns they receive from firms to which they consign goods. In many cases, doubtless, the middle-men run up such a bill of commissions and charges, as to effectually eat up any profit; but it is often the fault of the grower in forwarding unsorted and badly picked fruit. Numerous letters have recently been forwarded to farmers in the peach-growing districts, advising them to be more particular in picking and shipping fruit. A consignment of one hundred boxs of peaches was recently sold in New York for a dollar a box, on which the charges amounted to ninety-one cents, thus leaving the grower only nine cents a box, which by no means paid him for his trouble, or the interest on his investment. One half of these peaches are said to have been good ones, which if packed by themselves, would have readily brought $3 a box. One fourth of the lot was soft and crushed, and the remainder were hard and unripe. As the freight on a box of peaches or vegetables is the same whether the contents be good or bad, it is important that only good fruit should be sent, if any profit is expected from the transaction. It is the quality, not quantity, of fruit which brings good prices, and growers should bear this in mind when sending off their goods. What is true of peaches holds good of other fruits and vegetables. A poor article badly picked will hardly bring enough to pay for its forwarding and selling.

Making Hay.—In regard to ripe grass and hay made of grass that has already gone to seed, the *Massachusetts Plowman* says some argue that cattle love this dry fodder, and that there is more nourishment in the hay than if the grass were cut in its green, succulent state. If so, why do not the instincts of cattle lead them to eat it when roving in the pastures and acting their option as to what they will eat. All must have observed that when any locality in a pasture has gone to seed, the cattle avoid it, and nothing but starvation will induce them to eat such grass. The instincts of cattle are a pretty sure guide—certainly as likely to be correct as the abstract reasonings of the minority of men. The true principle in haying, we think, is to secure the hay at a time when we can harvest the largest amount that shall be like grass in its perfect state; this we can do when grass has attained its growth, and before the starch, sugar and gluten of the plant have gone to the formation of seed, or been converted into woody fibre. The starch and other nutritious compounds are on the increase so long as the plant grows: but with blossoming growth ceases, and is the time, with the least labor, to secure the greatest amount of forage in its best condition.

Fresh Grass for Horses.—It is not strange that an animal that runs wild upon the prairies, and grazes the year round in his natural state, should pine when confined to a diet of hay and grain. The stabled horse will do well for a time, if not worked too hard, upon dry food. But he can not endure the privation of green, succulent food continually. The horses upon our city railroads average only three and a half years of service. They either die in the harness, or are prematurely broken down, and sold off to men who slaughter them for their hides and carcasses. This early failure is not more owing to hard service than to the privation of their natural food. The great eagerness with which a stabled horse crops grass, especially in the spring, indicates clearly enough the food he should have. It is not always convenient to turn out a horse for a month or two in summer, when he is most needed for service on the farm or in the family carriage. He should always have his daily feed of green grass for two or three months in the year, and if he can not go to pasture, the grass should be brought to the stable.—*Hearth and Home.*

A Trick Horse.

A correspondent who interviewed the proprietor of a trick horse, says:

"There," said Mr. Harrison, pointing to him with pride. "I raised him myself from the time he was foaled; he's rising nine, now, and just as good an animal as he ever was. He cost me $300 at first, but I wouldn't take $3,000 for him; no, nor three times that. 'Come here, Charley.'" The horse came up to him, and stood looking at me with his head over his master's shoulder.

"Is he a trick horse?"

"Yes; but I don't often use him for that. He can walk on his hind legs, and dance, and drink out of a bottle; but that's always empty. I usually do only the 'Arab and his dying steed.'"

"How did you train him?"

"By kindness—that's the only way—to be sure. Of course you can make any animal obey by leathering him enough; but then some time when you ain't looking out he'll play you an ugly trick—baulk when you're jumping to let you tumble on the ground, or rear and fall backwards on you. They're cunning about that sort of thing. I've seen a splendidly educated horse come into the ring and just stand still, not do a single trick, and seem to enjoy seeing his master hooted at."

"Do you never punish him?"

"Certainly; but I always do it so that he understands what I'm whipping him for. When he's done wrong, he knows just as well as I do, and knows he must take the consequences. But I havn't lifted the whip against him for more than two years."

"What is the method of educating animals?"

"Well, with different animals there's different ways. With horses and dogs you show 'em first what you want done, and show 'em often enough for them to understand it. Then I lift them around and put them through the motions. After several times they find out what you want done and do it themselves. Then I reward them on the spot. It's all easy; you've only to keep your temper and be kind. Very often it is necessary in the beginning to flog an animal soundly, but that's to let him know who is master. Some horses learn very quickly, but that kind forget just as soon. I like best a slow horse, because he'll remember longer."

"Have they good memories?"

"You can teach a horse for a year, and then if you turn him out to grass for a few months he'll forget all he's learned except the simplest things and two or three words of command. These they will never forget. I think their minds are not big enough to hold much.

Agricultural and Industrial Exhibitions.

The following Exhibitions and Fairs have been anounced:

American Institute Fair, opens Sept. 7, at New York.

Cincinnati Industrial Exhibition, commences Sept. 6. H. McCallum, Secretary.

Georgia State Agricultural Society, commences at Macon, Oct. 23 Dav. W. Lewis, Secretary.

National Swine Exposition, commences at Chicago Sept. 19. Chas. Snead, Joliet, Ill., Secretary.

American Pomological Society, at Richmond, Va., Sept. 6. H. K. Ellyson, Secretary.

Mississippi State Agricultural Society's Fair, at Jackson on Oct. 23. J. L. Power, Secretary.

Illinois State Agricultural, at Du Quoin on Sept. 25. A. M. Garland, Secretary, Springfield.

St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical, Oct. 10. S. O. Kalb, Secretary.

State Fairs are announced as follows:

Central Kentucky, at Danville, Aug. 15.

New England, at Lowell, Sept. 5.

Kansas Agricultural, at Topeka, Sept. 11.

Iowa, at Cedar Rapids, Sept. 11.

Central Pennsylvania, at Altoona, Sept. 12.

Northern Ohio, Cleveland, Sept. 12.

California, Sacramento, Sept. 18.

Colorado, Denver, Sept. 19.

Central Ohio, Mechanicsburg, Sept. 19.

New Jersey, Waverly Station, Sept. 19.

Central Iowa, Des Moines, Sept, 19.

Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Sept. 25.

Indianapolis Agricultural and Mechanical, Indianapolis, Sept. 25.

Minnesota, St. Paul, Sept. 26.

Nebraska Brownville, Sept. 26.

New York, Albany, Oct. 2.

Central Michigan, Lansing, Oct. 3.

Arkansas, Little Rock, Oct. 3.

Alabama, Montgomery, Oct. 16.

Cotton States, Augusta, Ga., Oct. 31

Louisiana, New Orleans, Nov. 18

Take a Big Trunk.

My advice to all your readers, says a correspondent, is, if they go to a watering-place, to go with a big trunk. The proprietors and hall-boys are more condescending to the owner of one than to the owner of a black bag. The head waiter and the servants at the table know that the owner of a large traveling companion proposes to stay some time, while the owners of small bags are mere birds of passage, and are treated accordingly. We have a very great influx of small bags every Saturday afternoon. One of these satchels are no more noted than an umbrella or a walking-stick in a man's hand, and yet, when rightly viewed, it is, to my thinking, an object of no ordinary interest. The owner of it is one in ten thousand. It signifies that he has no incumbering alliance, no wife, no mother, no sister, no grandmother. He is the perfect type of independence, and can snap his fingers in the face of every porter and baggage man in the country. While other passengers are looking after their baggage, he walks into the cars and selects the best seat. When he arrives at his journey's end, by steamer, he is the first man to jump ashore. No man with a little canvas bag in his hand has his last shirt on his back. Neither is it possible his beard will suffer from slovenly overgrowth. When he retires to rest the presumption is that it will be in the midst of comfortable and cosy night-gear. A gentleman with a canvas bag may be said to contemplate a couple of shirts absence from home. When our sex can learn to travel with a satchel, what a comfort they will have, but you may as well look out for the millenium.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad performed the remarkable feat of changing from a broad to a narrow gauge throughout its entire length—340 miles—in seven hours, on a Sunday morning. Two thousand five hundred men were employed in the work.

Pray Simply.—God loves to have us pray with earnest simplicity. Better in God's sight are the broken and heartfelt utterances of a child than the high flown utterances of those who think themselves wonderful in prayer.

Summary of News.

Marrying a deceased wife's sister is legalized in South Australia.

A rich tin mine has been discovered in Sydney, New South Wales.

A serious riot has occurred in Porto Rico, two negroes being killed.

Prince Arthur is to be created Duke of Connaught, in compliment to Ireland.

Mr John Slidell, well known from his connection with the famous Trent affair, is dead.

Utah has about 80,000, Mormons, and about one-half of them are of foreign birth.

The French Assembly has postponed the consideration of the tax on raw materials.

Three of the crew of the Storm Bird have been killed by natives of the New Hebrides.

Election in Iowa is on the second Tuesday in October, which this year will be the 10th

An expedition to observe the eclipse at Cape York in December is being formed at Melbourne.

Fifty or more prisoners are on trial in the Island of Martinique for complicity in the late insurrection.

The President has appointed Dorrance Atwater of Connecticut to be Consul at Tahita, Society Islands.

One case of cholera has been reported in England; the disease has also appeared in the South of France.

The Assistant Treasurer will purchase $5,000,000 of bonds and sell $7,000,000 of gold during the month.

Andrew and Crawford Barnes, brothers, of Manton, R. I., were drowned off Bullock's Point, by the capsizing of their boat.

There are in New Haven 374 manufacturing establishments in which is invested a capital amounting to nearly $10,000,000.

According to the census returns the number of dwellings in New York City is 64,029, and the number of families 175,500.

Mexican advices represent that the prospects of the election of Juarez are the best, but Congress may declare Diaz President.

The new Spanish Ministry has resolved to put down the insurrection in Cuba, regardless of all sacrifices of life and means.

The Asiatic cholera has appeared in England and France. It is steadily marching westward. Are we prepared for it here?

There are but 41,000 Methodists, of all sorts, and only about 4,500 Independents, with a like number of Baptists, in all Ireland.

The local fishing laws are suspended at Prince Edward's Island, pending the ratification of the Washington Treaty by the Legislature.

During July the number of applications at the Patent Office were 1,812, and in response 1,121 patents and trade-marks were issued.

An unknown man was found in a field near New Haven, Conn., with his throat cut and his mouth filled with rags. He had been murdered.

Jay Cooke has offered a quarter section of land on the North Pacific railroad to the family of each soldier who fell in the late riot in New York.

Three New York young men, attempted to cross from the Canadian to the American side in a small boat, and were carried over Niagara Falls.

Marriages between cousins are allowable in Kentucky, and the result is said to be clearly visible in the idiot and lunatic asylums of the State.

There are now five ministers of the Methodist Church in Utah. The church at Salt Lake City, organized May 24, 1870, has a membership of 51.

By the upsetting of a boat at Renovo, Clinton County, Penn., Miss Lillie Uhric, and Mrs. W. Rex of Philadelphia, were drowned. Their bodies were recovered.

The "New York State" and the "Pleasant Valley" Grape Growers' Associations will hold a joint fair in Hammondsport, Steuben, N. Y., opening on the 26th of September.

All Americans visiting Europe should take passports, especially the naturalized citizens of the United States, as the latter cannot get them there without papers proving their identity.

Thomas Brown, aged twenty-seven years, committed suicide at Lockport, N. Y., by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. Cause, despondency from the loss of his wife by death.

The New Jersey Republican State Committee has called a State Convention to nominate a Republican candidate for Governor, to be held at Taylor Hall, Trenton, on Thursday, Sept. 7, at noon.

About four miles from Cincinnati resides a hermit dog. He lives in a cave in the ground. He refuses to be domesticated, yet is not wild, and appears friendly to all those who call on him.

Paris does not possess one steam fire engine, nor any engine better than those in use fifty years ago. There is not a single engine on the river, and none of the engines employed are drawn by horses.

An American schooner, the Samuel Gilbert, of Gloucester, has been seized at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River by a Canadian cruiser for violation of the fishing law. She was loaded with fresh fish.

It is rumored that the Duke of Sutherland, Mr. John Pender, and Mr. Fowler, the eminent engineer, are about to purchase the Suez Canal for £6,000,000. The undertaking cost the French company £22,000,000.

A little girl of five summers was severely stung by a hornet, and, running into the house, she told her mother that she had been bitten by something that looked like "a yellow carriage with the top turned back."

Phœbe Cary, the younger of the well-known Cary sisters, died at Newport. She was 46 years old. Alice Cary died last Febuary, and it is believed that her sister, who had been her companion for forty years, never recovered from the shock.

Raining Fish.—It seems recently to have rained fish in Scotland. A Scotch paper says that an unusually large number of herrings were lately observed swimming near the shore in Granton harbor. Their presence was attributed to a heavy sea driven shoreward by a strong easterly wind. Next, however, great quantities were found washed on the beach and the harbor bulwark, where they attracted flocks of sea birds and crows. Finally, hundreds of these small herrings were found lying on the roads near the coast. One gentleman found several in his garden. The phenomenon is attributed to a waterspout which occurred just previously, and is supposed to have lifted the fish from the sea high into the air, whence they were conveyed to the land by the easterly wind which prevailed at the time.

The New York Disaster.—Scenes and Incidents.

SCENES AT THE MORGUE.

Around the dead-house, the great excitement reached its culmination. Scarcely had the first ambulance wagon with its sad freight of mutilated humanity, reached the hospital gates when the quickly increasing crowd made a rush for the Morgue, pushing and crowding for a front place to view the horrifying spectacle. But there were those there who were drawn thither by the dread necessity of looking for those dear missing ones for whom they had searched eagerly elsewhere before daring to think of the Morgue. That was a possibility they would not allow themselves to contemplate.

One poor fellow appealingly informed the Warden that they were a party of seven on the boat, all his own family; that his wife was dying at home, one child dead at home, and he was searching for the others. In a moment Mr. Brennan took his arm and led him around to inspect the terrible array, now amounting to thirty corpses. "My God," exclaimed the poor fellow, "there's my little Tilly," pointing to a child about eighteen months old. For a while Mr. Brennan stood holding his hand, and after "ticketing" the poor little thing silently drew him away to look for his other lost ones. Another poor fellow was almost maddened as he searched among the bodies for his sister, whose husband had only been dead three months. She had been seated in the ladies' cabin, with her only child, a boy five years old, on her lap. They were both blown into the river by the explosion, and the child, on being rescued, ran home to his uncle, and exclaimed, "Mother's killed!" It was too true; the child escaped unharmed; the mother, in whose lap he was sitting, was wounded mortally.

There on the slabs of the Morgue, with lights around them, and the jets of pure water sprinkling their mangled and scalded bodies, lay thirteen corpses. There was no room for more. Nearest the entrance was a highly respectable young woman, 22 or 23 years of age, with clear cut, handsome features, dressed in black, who had been drowned. But for the pallor on her face, she might have been thought asleep. A woman lay next to her. This poor woman was so near her confinement that, when her body was brought in, her child was half born. Lying half way between and half upon these two women was a little child about eighteen months old, fearfully scalded, and with her body distended with sea-water. In the dead-house adjoining and in the court-yard were rows and rows of rough pine coffins; some containing those drowned or killed on the spot, others those who had died in the hospitals and who, when stripped of their clothes, presented a sickening spectacle. In this court-yard a man appeared with a small bundle in his arms, and said, "Here's another poor little baby." A man sprang forward, crying, "Let me look at it;" he groaned as though his heart would burst, and turning to the hospital man, said: "May I take her away? when did she die?" "About five minutes ago," replied the man; "I'm very sorry, but you can't take her away to-night." The poor fellow turned away, saying, "Perhaps I'd better not. It might kill her mother in her present state." The mother, too, was terribly scalded.

A WHOLE FAMILY SHATTERED.

George Elsaesser, his wife and four children, three boys aged respectively 16 years, 12 years, 9 years, and a little girl aged 5 years, occupy apartments in a tenement-house at 74 First avenue. They all started for Staten Island Sunday, and were unfortunate in catching the fatal boat. But one out of this whole family escaped uninjured; that is the second eldest boy. The eldest boy was killed and is now at the Morgue, the youngest boy is lost, and as no tidings have been received is no doubt drowned; the little girl, whom the neighbors all speak of in the highest terms, is placed beside her brother, while the father and mother are both in the hospital scalded in a frightful manner.

THE BOY WHO SAVED HIS MOTHER.

Close by lay another coffin containing the body of a little girl, one of the Elsasser family. The lid was removed in order that her grandfather and her little brother might identify her before removing her. The head of the corpse was so terribly scalded that the least touch would have caused the whole scalp to drop off. On Sunday the whole family, consisting of the mother and five children started for Staten Island. In the explosion four of the children were killed outright and the mother was blown into the water. The only child left alive, a little boy twelve years old, had the remarkable courage and presence of mind to seize a plank and run it into the water where his mother was struggling. She caught hold of it, the boy drew her in, and she was saved. The old grandfather could not suppress his grief, and the tears ran in streams down on the cover of the rude little coffin. Then he would clasp his little grandson to his breast, crying, "Oh, my dear boy, my good little boy, he saved his mother's life. What would have become of me if he and his mother had gone too."

OPINION OF AN ENGINEER.

We give below the opinion of an old engineer of thirty years' experience. He has thoroughly examined the exploded boiler. He finds the iron to be in very good condition, free from scale, and capable of sustaining double the amount of pressure stated by the engineer at the time of the explosion. He would ask, "Was the engineer hurt? Were any of the firemen killed or wounded?" The engineer says he was in the boiler room a few minutes before the explosion, tried the water, and found three cocks. He also says he asked the fireman how the water was. He replied, "All right." Our informant contends that no living being could have been in the fire-room at the time of the explosion without being torn to shreds with the enormous pressure required to rend a boiler as this one is torn. His candid opinion is that there was but little water in the boiler, and that when the pump was put on, the natural consequence was a tremendous pressure of gas generated far beyond the strength of the metal. If he had the three cocks of water, and had more steam than was necessary, where was his safety valve to carry off the excess? Report says the valve did not work. If so, he was doubly culpable in not removing the difficulty.

A Mixed Case.—A curious case is reported from a Michigan town. A stranger, who drank a glass of liquor in a saloon, offered a $100 note in payment. The seller, unable to break it, went to a neighbor's for change. The latter took the bill, gave him $10 and said the $90 would just settle the account he had against him. The liquor-seller protested, the creditor was immovable. Finally, the former went out and tried to borrow the $90 in order to pay the customer his change and the latter, meantime, worried by the delay and suspicious as to its cause sent an officer to arrest him for embezzlement.

The Public Debt.

The following is a recapitulation of the Debt statement for July:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at six per cent	$1,603 444,350.00
Bonds at five per cent	275,307,300.00
Principal	$1,833,751.650.00
Interest	29,379,707.13
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates of indebtedness at four per cent	$678,000.00
Navy Pension Fund at three per cent	14,000,000.00
Certificates at three per cent	30,300,000.00
Principal	$44,978,000.00
Interest	232,852.20
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,910.142.26
Interest	312,426.32
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$356,095.471.95
National currency	39,081 641 91
Coin Certificates	19,468,700.00
Principal	$414,645,813.16
Unclaimed interest	11,262.13
Total debt, principal	$2,345,285 605.42
Interest	29,954.280.78
Total	$2,375,239,886.20
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$83,742,709.55
Currency	8,168,318.67
Total	$91,911,028.22
Debt Less Cash in the Treasury.	
Aug. 1, 1871	$2.283.328,857.89
July 1, 1871	2,292,030,834.99
Decrease of Debt.	
During the past month	$z.701,976 90
Since March 1, 1871	37,379,938.94
From March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1871	204.754 413.09

The statement of bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.

Principal outstanding	$64,618,832.00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323.094.00
Interest paid by the United States	12.692,475.00
In't repaid by transportation of mails	3,963.365.00
Balance of in't paid by United States	9,623,618.00

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Fair to prime	$12.00	a	14 50
Milch Cows	50.00	a	65.00
Hogs—Live	.07	a	.08½
Dressed	.09	a	.10½
Sheep	.05	a	.07½
Cotton—Middling	.20	a	.21
Flour—Extra Western	5.10	a	5.50
State Extra	5.20	a	5.60
Wheat—Amber Western	1.34	a	1.40
" " State	1.40	a	1.43
White Genesee Extra	1.62	a	1.75
No. 2 Spring	1.40	a	1.50
Rye—Western	1.00	a	1.20
Barley State	.80	a	.85
Corn—Mixed Western	.65	a	.70
Seed—Clover	.09	a	.09½
Oats—Western	.60	a	.70
Pork—Mess	13.50	a	15.00
Lard	9	a	.10½
Petroleum—Crude	17¾	Re'ned	25¾
Butter—State	.30	a	.32
Ohio W. R.	.25	a	.26
" Fancy	.34	a	.36
Western Ordinary	.12	a	.15
Pennsylvania firs	.32	a	.38
Cheese—State Factory	.15	a	.16
" Skimmed	.07	a	.10
Ohio	.10	a	.15
Eggs—State	.15	a	.18
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice	$7.00	a	7.75
Prime	6.00	a	6.60
Fair Grades	4.50	a	5.75
Stock Cattle—Common	4.00	a	7.25
Interior	3.50	a	4.00
Hogs—Live	4.50	a	5.00
Sheep—Live—Good to Choice	4.00	a	5.00
Flour—White Winter Extra	6.50	a	7.25
Spring Extra	5.75	a	6.75
Buckwheat	4.75	a	5.75
Grains—Corn—No. 2	.4	a	45
Barley—No. 2, new	.54	a	67
Oats—No. 2	.21	a	.33
Rye No. 2	.55	a	.57
Wheat—Spring, No. 2,	1.01	a	1.05
Lard	.10	a	.11
Pork—Mess	13.25	a	14.50
BUFFALO.			
Beef Cattle	5.75	a	7.50
Sheep	3.50	a	6.80
Hogs—Live	6.50	a	8.00
Flour	5.90	a	7.25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.15	a	1.25
Corn	.55	a	.58
Oats	.43	a	.50
Rye	.70	a	.75
Barley	.75	a	.83
Lard	.10	a	.10½
ALBANY.			
Wheat	1.35	a	1.55
Rye—State	1.12	a	1.16
Corn—Mixed	.65	a	.70
Barley—State	.90	a	1.05
Oats—State	.60	a	.65
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. Extra	5.75	a	6.00
Wheat—Western Red	1.30	a	1.35
White	1.80	a	1.85
Corn—Yellow	.65	a	.70
Mixed	.58	a	.60
Petroleum—Crude	17¾	Refined	.25½
Beef Cattle	.07	a	.09½
BOSTON.			
Flour—Superfine	$5.50	a	6.10
Extra	6.75	a	7.75
Corn	.78	a	.80
Oats	.65	a	.70
Clear Pork	15.00	a	20.00
Lard	.11	a	.11½
Butter—Common	.25	a	.28
Choice Lots	.35	a	.42
Cheese	.13	a	.16
Eggs—Western	.15	a	.16
Eastern	.18	a	.19½
Grass Seed—Clover	.10	a	.10
Timothy	5.50	a	6.00
Red Top	6.00	a	6.25
Hay—Choice	28.00	a	29.00
Common	20.00	a	22.00
BALTIMORE.			
Cotton—Low Middlings	.18	a	.19
Flour—Extra	5.50	a	6 75
Wheat—Amber	1.55	a	1.60
Corn	.73	a	.75
Oats	.44	a	.60

A Chinese Military Examination.—I remember seeing in Canton a military examination. A deep trench was dug in a circle, and two targets were placed at equal distances from the centre. The competitor mounted a very slow pony, who trotted around the trench; the rider then approached the target, and, when close, put the arrow against it, pulled the bow, and of course each time placed the arrow successfully in the target. Three times did he perform this wondrous feat, and then, kneeling at the Governor's feet, was dubbed an officer. It was so ridiculous I could hardly believe it to be true. A number of English schoolboys transported to the spot would have died of laughter.

At this season of the year, cramps and pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentery, diarrhœa, &c., are quite common, and should be checked at once. Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is the best article that can be used in all such cases, and should be kept in every family.

A friend of ours was traveling while afflicted with a very bad cough. He annoyed his fellow travelers greatly till one of them remarked in a tone of displeasure, "Sir, that is a very bad cough you have?" "True sir," replied our friend, "but you will excuse me—it is the best I have got."

Carrier Pigeons.—Carrier pigeons, like a navy, are not to be created suddenly. They have to be trained in a very particular manner, accustomed by degrees to fly back to their homes from a distance, and so on, till at last they find their way safely over a space of one hundred and two hundred miles.

The purest and sweetest Cod-Liver Oil in the world is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea-shore, from fresh, selected livers, by *Caswell, Hazard & Co.*, of New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

The tobacco crop according to the figures furnished by the Louisville *Democrat*, amounted last year to 272,800,000 pounds, valued at $32,206,325. Of this crop the Southern States produced all but 61,300,000 pounds, which were grown in New England Middle and Western States.

Venezuela is quiet, except the State of Barcelona, where there has been hard fighting near Espirito. Guzman has returned to Caracas, and is looking about for re-enforcements.

The Count de Paris, expresses the opinion that the Count de Chambord will be the future King of France.

England has 1,000,000 paupers to 22,700,000 of population.

Penetrating to the source of disease in the secretions and the circulation, regulating every organ, and bracing every nerve and fibre of the body, Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are effecting the most astonishing cures of indigestion, biliousness, nervous weakness, rheumatism, scrofulous disorders, and chronic constipation, that the world has ever witnessed.

Received.—"I am not used to begging," said a little girl to a lady of whom she had asked alms, "cause only two weeks ago my father was a merchant!" "Why," child, how could he be reduced to poverty so soon?" "My father took a bad two dollar bill at his pea-nut stand, and it ruined him, sobbed the child."

Great harm and discomfort is caused by the use of purgatives which gripe and rack the system. Parson's Purgative Pills are free from all impure matter, and are mild and health-giving in their operation.

VEGETINE

Is composed of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it.

Medical Mistakes.

It took the faculty about a thousand years to discover that the best way to cure disease was not to render the patient too weak to contend with it. Within the last twenty years, however, the whole system of medical practice has been changed for the better. In diseases or complaints caused by excessive heat, for instance, the doctors no longer recommend the reduction of the invalid's strength by prostrating medicines. The vast success which has attended the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy for debility, has given even the most prejudiced members of the old school an insight into the only true and rational theory of cure. Cantharides, calomel, and overpowering doses of opium, are now among the obsolete nostrums of another age. The lancet, once as much the legitimate weapon of the physician as the sword is of the soldier, is seldom drawn from its case. The principle of life is no longer drained from the veins by the quart, and water-gruel for the strength-less invalid has ceased to be considered an appropriate diet. Vigor is the motto of the rational members of the profession, and they understand, at last, the value of a sterling vegetable tonic. So, also, with the people at large; and without consulting medical men at all, they have adopted the bitters as a household remedy, thereby economising both cash and health.

Note the fact, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is sold in bottles only, never in bulk, and that the abortions springing up in various parts of the country, and sometimes offered as substitutes for the great national specific, are all utterly worthless.

Bent, Goodnow & Co., Boston, Mass. Publish "The Patent Star," sell Patents and give profitable agencies to canvassers.

Reduced. Anonym, Nos. 1 to 50, should be bought, kept, and often read by every person young and old. Outrages of Mercantile Agencies and other kindred institutions. Mailed on receipt of 25 cents or 5 copies for $1. J. McCosker, 323 Degraw street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

Of a for Higher Class than any other proprietary medicine of the day stands

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient.

And for this reason: it is an exact counterpart of one of the most valuable natural medicines in the world. We refer to the great Seltzer Spring of Germany, to which thousands of the dyspetic, the bilious, the rheumatic, and the victims of venal diseases resort annually, and return to their homes convalescent or cured. The Aperient is one of the first and by far the most successful of all the efforts made to reproduce, in a portable form, the popular mineral waters of Europe. See that you purchase only the genuine article.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

NATURE'S REMEDY.

VEGETINE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

A valuable Indian compound, for restoring the health, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, such as

Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Canker, Salt, Rheum, Pimples and Humors on the Face, Ulcers, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Pains in the Side, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Costiveness, Piles, Headache, Dizziness, Nervousness, Faintness at the Stomach, Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Female Weakness, and General Debility.

This preparation is scientifically and chemically combined, and so strongly concentrated from roots, herbs and barks, that its good effects are realized immediately after commencing to take it. There is no disease of the human system for which the VEGETINE cannot be used with PERFECT SAFETY, as it does not contain any metallic compound. For eradicating the system of all impurities of the blood, it has no equal. It has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease. Its wonderful effects upon these complaints are surprising to all. Many have been cured by the VEGETINE that have tried many other remedies. It can well be called

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS,

BOSTON, MASS

Price $1.25. Sold by all Druggists

ASIATIC CHOLERA in China.

ALMOST EVERY CASE CURED WITH

PAIN KILLER.

Read the following letter from Rev. R. Telford, Missionary in China, now visiting his home in Pennsylvania:

Washington, Pa., June 25, 1866.

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son, Providence, R. I. Dear Sirs: During a residence of some ten years as a Missionary in Siam and China, I found your Vegetable Pain Killer a most valuable remedy for that fearful scourge—the Cholera.

In administering the medicine I found it most effectual to give a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in a gill of hot water sweetened with sugar; then after about fifteen minutes, begin to give a tablespoonful of the same mixture every minute until relief was obtained. Apply hot applications to the extremities. Bathe the stomach with Pain Killer clear, and rub the limbs briskly. Of those who had the cholera and took the medicine faithfully in the way stated above, eight out of ten recovered.

Truly yours, R. TELFORD.

If an attack with Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or Cramp Colic, don't delay the use of the Pain Killer. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. Price, 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1 per bottle.

Manhattan, Kansas, April 17, 1866.

Gentlemen: * * * I want to say a little more about the Pain Killer. I consider it a very valuable medicine, and always keep it on hand. I have traveled a good deal since I have been in Kansas, and never without taking it with me. In my practice I used it freely for the Asiatic Cholera, in 1849, and with better success than any other medicine; I also used it here for cholera, in 1855, with the same good result. Truly yours,

A. HUNTING, M. D.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

PERRY DAVIS & SON,

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VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE — FREE FROM ALCOHOL — PURELY — DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA — EUREKA

VINEGAR BITTERS

J. Walker, Proprietor. R. H. McDonald & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart