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Where the summer breezes mingle
Perfumes with the laden air,
And the honey-suckle blossoms
Spread their fragrance everywhere,
Just within the broad veranda,
In a shady cool retreat,
Lay our hero, sleek, reclining,
Enraptured, or come with him,
Hark! a step upon the carpet.
"Coming here? By Jove, it's Lu!
Happy thought! I'll fetch a slumder,
Just to see what she will do."
And his eyelids then descended
O'er his laughing hazel eyes,
And with blissful expectation
There he waited for the prize.

Nearer, nearer came the footsteps,
Lightly as a fairy's tread,
While within his wicket ambush
Richard waited for the end.
Softly they approached the sofa—
Surely he is they seek—
And, surprised and loved, he felt a
Thrill upon his cheek!

Treasured with fond imagination,
Up he sprang with eager then,
And with love's own burning passion
Clasped—his faithful partner, Ben!
Chased him with delicious triumph,
Pressed him fondly to his bosom,
Then, with madness gazed upon him
Well, 'twould it rest!

Hoffenstein's Reminiscence.
"Mr. Hoffenstein," said Herman, as he folded up a pair of pants and placed them on a pile, "if you don't hat any objections, I would like to get from the store away from evening and go mit de soldiers to the Spanish Fort."

"Vell, Herman, I dinks you had better keep away from the soldiers," replied Hoffenstein, "nu stay mit the store, because you know, you don't can put any dependence mit them soldiers. I will tell you why. Von day vile I was in Vicksburg, during de var, a cook eye soldier came in my store mit a bugle in his hand, and he looks around. I asks him vat he wants, and he buys a couple of undershirts den he dells me to keep his bundle and de bugle behind de counter until he comes back. Aftler de cook-eyed soldier went de store out, some more soldiers come in and walk all around vile dey look at de goods. "Shendlemen," I says, "do you want anything?" "Ve are shunt looking to see vat you hall" said von of dem, and aftler a vile anudder says, "Bill, shunt look dere at de bugle, de vure ding de captain doll us to get. You know ve don't haf any bugle in de company for three months. How much you asks for dot bugle?" I dell dem dot I cant sell de bugle because it belongs to a man vat shunt went out. "I vill gif you fifty dollars for it," says the soldier; pulling his money out. I dell him I don't can sell it, because it wasn't mine. "I vill gif you a hundred dollars," he said. Den he offer me von hundred and twenty-five dollars. My gr-r-r-acious, Herman, I vands to sell dot bugle so bad dat I vistles. De soldiers dell me vile dey vos leaving the store dot if I buy de bugle from de man vat owes it dey vill gif me \$125 for it. I dell dem I vill do it. I see a chance you know, Herman, to make some money by de operation. Ven de cook-eyed soldier comes in he says, "Git me my bundle and bugle?" I says, "My fren, don't you vant to sell your bugle." He dell me no, and I says, My little poy Leopold, vat plays in de store, sees de bugle and he goes all around crying as hard as he can, because he don't cant git it. Six dimes I dakes him in de yard and vips him and he comes right back and cries for de bugle. It shows, you know, how much 'drouble a man vill haf mit a family. I vill gif you den dollars for it shunt to please little Leopold." De soldier vont take it, and at last I offers him fifty dollars and he says: "I vill dake luffy, because I can't vante any more dime; I haf to go to de camp." Aftler he goes away I goes to de door and vatches for de soldiers vat vanted de bugle. I see dem pass along de street, and I says, "My frens I haf got de bugle," and dey say, "Vell dam it vy don't you blow it?" "My gr-r-acious, Herman, vat you dinks? All dem soldiers belong to de same crowd, und made de trick to swindle me. Levv Cohn, across de street, he finds it out, und Jeffrey dey he gets boys to blow horns in front of my store, so as to make me dind how I was swindled. Herman, I dinks you had better stay mit de store."

The Cincinnati Price Current, of a recent date, has the following on the subject:
"The amount of foreign wheat which Great Britain will require during the present crop year, is estimated by Sir J. B. Lawes, who has for many years written on the wheat yield and whose figures are regarded as very trustworthy, at 14,000,000 quarters, which is equivalent to 112,000,000 bushels.
The bulletin des Halles, while estimating the wheat crop of France as above the average in bulk, says the specific weight is below the average and the yield in bread is estimated at 73,913,200 kilos, against an average of 76,296,200 kilos, or a shortage of 2,383,000 kilos, which is equivalent to 6,188,012 pounds. The London correspondent of the Financial Chronicle says that it is estimated in England that France will have to import 8,000,000 quarters of wheat during the current season. This is equivalent to 64,000,000 bushels. This is 1,000,000 quarters less for Great Britain and 5,000,000 quarters more for France than Beerholm's Corn Trade List puts it, but as France imported 5,700,000 quarters last year, and the later accounts indicate that more will be required this year, it seems probable that the higher estimate is justified. If we take the Beerholm estimate for Great Britain of 15,000,000 quarters, and the higher estimate for France of 8,000,000 quarters, these two combined will require 184,000,000 bushels of foreign wheat during the current season. This will cut down the estimated surplus of the world's production to barely enough to replenish stocks, which, at the beginning of harvest, had been drawn down to a minimum at nearly all centers of supply."
This is the optimist view, and it is probably the best one to take; but there is another side also. This side regards the surplus as much too large for any needed replenishing of granaries. In fine, the only way in which the price of wheat can be with certainty kept up, is to have it held in strong hands, and if the next world crop should be large, there would be a sound of weeping from the leading grain centres of the world, and a disastrous break in prices.

Should Property be Assessed at its Full Value.
The San Francisco Journal of Commerce very appropriately says: One of the great abuses of taxation in these days, is the inequality of assessment. One citizen is assessed for the whole, or nearly the whole, of the cash value of his property; another for one-half or one-third of it; others, under various pretenses, contrive to be almost utterly exempt from taxation. The result is that the percentage of the tax levy has to be raised, and many of those who appear to be favored are not as much favored as they deem themselves to be; while others pay on more than a cash valuation. This is a matter which should occupy the serious attention of the Board of Freeholders. Not only is it unjust to those who are assessed unequally, but it brings many and serious disorders in its train.
The injustice of the inequality of taxation has been recognized by all great writers on the matter. Adam Smith lays down as maxims that the tax which each individual is bound to pay, ought to be certain and not arbitrary. Where it is otherwise, every person subject to the tax, is put more or less in the power of the tax gatherers, who can either aggravate the tax upon any obnoxious contributor, or extort, by the terror of such aggravation, some present or perquisite to himself. The uncertainty of taxation encourages the insolence, and favors the corruption of an order of men, who are naturally unpopular, even where they are neither insolent nor corrupt.
Now in San Francisco popular rumor has it that this is something like the state of affairs that prevails. It is pretty certain that property is not assessed equally. This opens the door to complaints, and to innumerable other evils following in its train.
Where property is assessed at its full cash value, there can be little

The assessment roll would be double what it is now, and that a much smaller tax could be levied. Were the cash valuation to double the assessment roll, it is plain that the percentage of assessment could be reduced one-half and be productive of the same revenue. To they who are assessed fairly now, it would make no difference; they who have to pay more than they ought, would be relieved; while those who should pay and do not, would be obliged to contribute their proper quota to the support of the city government. It is true that each man is supposed to be his own assessor; but the office with its deputies is useless if they cannot help to make every one give in a just and fair valuation of his property.

The Happy Past.
A seedy-looking fellow dropped into the city editor's room, and failing to borrow a half dollar, he begged to narrate his experience. "I used to be an officer of state, I did. I was sheriff and member of the legislature and constable and clerk of the courts and judge and a candidate time and again, and had a high old frolic, I did."

"I don't believe it," said the city editor.

"Because I have a letter here which says you are a thief and a liar, and a scoundrel and a villain, and a trader and a perjurer, and a defaulter and a plotter, and a low-down brawler and a lover of all that is vile and wicked and dishonest and abhorrent to decent people, and—"

"Aha, stranger, go on and read that all over again and read it loud. It sounds like old times. It brings back the days when I run for office. It reads like an editorial in an opposition paper, and brings again to my memory that blessed period when I felt like I was somebody and life was worth living. Oh, glorious hours of my past, will ye ever come back to me?" and the tears rolled down his cheeks as the city editor pronounced again the magic words and then gave him a quarter to sober up on.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Womans as Poultry Raisers.
(Lafayette Ind., Journal)

The custom practiced in France of allowing the wife so many francs a month or year as pin money, to use as she pleases, is one that should be generally adopted, especially in the United States. On the farm the care and profits of some, if not all the poultry; could be very properly transferred to the woman of the household. The care of poultry is a business naturally adapted to woman, and it requires patience and attention, and, at the same time, kindness and gentleness, traits too often lacking in the sterner sex. There is no event in connection with poultry raising, during the whole year, which has not its interest for those who care for the innocent creatures of the farm yard. Whether it be feeding grateful bipeds, gathering eggs, hatching the chickens, or reducing the flocks in the fall to suit winter quarters—all have their charm, and excite the interest and sympathy of their faithful attendants. There is much complaint among physiologists that American ladies lose health and beauty earlier than they ought for want of sufficient out-of-door air and exercise, and this occupation has, among its other benefits, that of sending them daily abroad into the pure, outer air, and inciting a love for rural, natural beauty not found among those whom no such beauty tempts from the fireside.

The Foreign Trade of New York.
The foreign trade of New York forms about two-thirds of that of the United States, so that the figures of that port are a very fair index of the whole country. The New York Commercial Bulletin, in a late issue, gives some very interesting details: "During September, the exports of merchandise hence were, with the exception of last August, the largest of any month since September, 1831. Exclusive of specie, they amount to \$32,354,047—a decrease of \$1,194,662 compared with the same time last year, which is a very much smaller deficit than we have lately been ac-

customed to. For the same period the imports of merchandise alone were valued at \$40,680,325, or \$3,955,816 more than in September last year. This is an excess of merchandise imports over exports for the month of \$8,326,278, which is at the rate of nearly \$1,000,000 yearly. With specie included, our exports amounted to \$41,198,768; thus reducing this unliquidated balance to \$7,743,058. Compared with last year, the warehouse movement is not satisfactory, the entries being larger and the withdrawals smaller than then. Nevertheless, stocks in bonds were sensibly reduced during the month; the withdrawals therefrom having exceeded the entries by \$2,496,240; which does not indicate a very sluggish movement of goods. The month's specie movement shows great changes in respect to imports; the total last year being \$10,274,030 and this year only \$518,441. The exports this September were \$1,001,661, and last September \$973,462.

Freights and Charters.
The San Francisco Commercial Herald says: The month opened with a fair demand for grain chartered the opening rates to Europe being 40@42s 6d, for wood and iron respectively. Details of engagements for the week and also for the month of October will be found in this issue of the Commercial Herald. The month of November opens with a disengaged fleet of 50,000 tons register, which does not vary much from that, at a corresponding date last year. The fleet to arrive within five or six months aggregated 245,000 tons register; same time in 1881, 296,000 tons; in 1880, 191,000. The grain fleet in October approximated 43 vessels, with a large number of ships now on the berth. Sailors are very scarce, and many ships now loaded and in the stream are compelled to wait days and sometimes months before being able to secure a crew.

How to Store Potatoes.
(New Hampshire Farmer)

To store potatoes properly we have to guard against heating, for all though the potatoes will not absolutely ferment by heat, as so much vegetable matter will, a heap becomes warm enough to excite any germ-fungus there may be in the tuber, and this exhalation may be sufficient to cause decay, which can be communicated to roots in which no symptom of rot exists. Moisture is favorable to heating and hence it is best to have the potato thoroughly dry before storing, if any considerable quantity is to be put away in bulk. Thus, if they are spread on a barn floor or other cool place out of the sun, before putting into a root-cellar, they will be safe against rotting. When potatoes are perfectly healthy there is not much necessity for this care in drying. Hundreds of bushels are often taken at once to the cellar, without any damage whatever resulting; and it is only in view of the possibility of rot that we think it advisable to take the extra precaution in drying. It is well to note that a cool shed is best to absorb more heat than when they come out of the ground, and this is what we try to avoid.

A schoolmaster in Nice has formed among his pupils a society for the protection of vegetation, the members of which destroy injurious larvae protect harmless birds. Their interest in the work is kept up by the election of laureates and the award of prizes. In four months of 1881 the children destroyed 4555 belts of moth eggs, representing no fewer than 1,368,500 larvae, 583 grasshoppers, 629 butterflies, 58,911 slugs and snails, 1274 grubs and 35,721 insects of various kinds.

A new process of preserving meat has been attempted with success in London. Instead of steeping the deed meat in an antiseptic, the preservative chemical, boracic acid, is introduced into the live animal, and by the action of the heart is sent through the blood vessels into every part of the body. The sheep was first stunned and showed no sensibility throughout the operation. The cost of the process is small, and it is said that meat thus prepared will keep without ice for five or six weeks in summer, and two or three months in cold weather.

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