

PERSONAL

REV. HORATIO STEPHENS has gone East. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is well again.

COLONEL FORNEY is at Congress Hall, Cape May.

NILSSON is getting stout. Cary says it is porter.

DOM PEDRO is a Brazil nut that the toadies cannot crack.

FREEMONT, III., has a minister who delivers sermons in rhyme.

PRESIDENT ELIOT, of Harvard, is yachting off the coast of Maine.

THE EMPEROR and EMPRESS of Brazil have arrived in Gastin, Austria.

FRED DOUGLASS, while at Newport was the guest of Geo. T. Downing.

A Chicago fruit dealer announces Fifteenth-Amendment berries for sale.

BYNANT is worth \$500,000, and is said to be the richest as well as the oldest poet.

EX-SPEAKER BLAINE has returned to his home at Augusta much improved in health.

OVER three millions of visitors have reviewed the curiosities of the Centennial display.

At the funeral in Boston of William Seaver, a disbeliever in any religion, Bryant's "Thanatopsis" was read.

HIRAM C. REVELS, the colored ex-Senator from Mississippi, is now president of Alcorn University in that State.

DON CARLOS is tall, handsome, swarthy of complexion, with dark hair, dark moustache, and a very small imperial.

EX-TAXASSENOR has returned to Indianapolis, and entered upon his duties as Vice-President of the First National Bank.

A DWARF in Ningpo, China, is so small that his brother carries him in a basket, and opens the cover for those who pay to see.

SEVEN thousand five hundred citizens of Lowell district asked Butler in a letter to run for Congress. He will probably comply.

MISS TEMPERANCE ANDERSON, of Baden, Penn., is showing her head of hair, natural growth, six feet eight inches long, at the Centennial.

O'LEARY, the pedestrian, commenced in New York on Sunday morning his fifth attempt to walk 300 miles in 144 consecutive hours.

WILLIAM FOSTER died of cramp in Stamford, Conn., from the effects of being soaked with water by firemen who were dousing each other.

A LETTER from Speaker Korr confirms the report as to his unfavorable condition. He writes that he is compelled to spend most of his time in bed.

DOM PEDRO is reported to have left behind him orders for American manufacturers, mostly machinery, to the amount of over two million of dollars.

EMMA PIERCE, a Montreal actress, bravely rescued a child from under the feet of runaway horses, and was rewarded with two pompadour curls.

"THESE are only volunteers—not regular soldiers," said Gen. Sherman to Prince Oscar in Philadelphia, when three of the militia men fell off their horses.

REV. W. H. HILKEY, of the African M. E. Zion Church, was elected a Bishop by the General Conference at its recent session in Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr. JOSEPH BRADDOCK has well remarked, "Joking is risky business; just for the sake of a second-class joke many a man has lost a first-class friend."

At Rock Island, Illinois, a negro preacher, who had formerly been a slave, delivered the last Fourth of July oration, and his old master was present to hear him.

THE Professor of Medicine at King's College, London, recommended a total change of diet without the aid of medicine, as an efficacious method of treating nervous diseases.

THE creditors of Edwin Booth have released him from all his debts to them, amounting to one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars. This is a high compliment to Mr. Booth as a gentleman and an actor.

HENRY WATERBORN, the brilliant and blind editor of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal, has been nominated by the Democrats for Congress. Mr. Bristol is talked of as the Republican nominee in the same district.

"ON one occasion," says Dr. Charles Hodge, "I went into the room of my old classmate, Bishop Johns, of Virginia, and picking up one of his vestments, threw it over my shoulders, and asked, 'John, is there any grace in these cloths?'" "Not now, Charlie," retorted the Bishop.

At the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, April 6 and 7, 1862, Mr. Cyrus Rush, of Vicksburg, who was standing near a spot where a shell exploded; the consequence was he lost his hearing in one ear. For fourteen years he was totally deaf in that ear, when about two weeks ago his hearing was entirely restored.

Mrs. SWISHELM invites folks to go to Seno, where she is traveling, and see feeble, gray-haired women loaded with panniers enough for a donkey, bending and tottering under their burdens, or pulling loads which tax their strength to the utmost, while nice young men walk beside them, smoking and chatting with them consequentially.

HAYWOOD GRANT, a crime-stained villain who was hanged for arson at Rome, Ga., recently, confessed to having committed four murders, one of them being the killing of Gen. Hindman at Helena, Ark., in the summer of 1862. Gen. Hindman was fired upon through an open window by an unknown assassin, and the murder had remained a mystery up to this time.

WHEN Don Carlos was in Richmond, Va., the other day, he called upon Governor Kemper, admitted the Houdan state of Washington, and said, in French, when shown a pike used in the John Brown raid, "Oh, yes; I know all about that. Was he not the man who wanted to liberate the slaves of the South and was afterwards hung by—by—I cannot remember who was your Governor then?" "Gov. Wise," somebody remarked.

SOME one lately asked Mr. William Cullen Bryant where his "Thanatopsis" was written, as it was a tradition that he wrote it when a student in Williams College. Mr. Bryant answered that, entering Williams in the sophomore class in 1811, he left it in May, 1812, intending to go to Yale, but, as his father's means did not permit of that, he returned to his home in Cummington, his native place, and there, one afternoon, after wandering through the woods of that region, he rested beneath a group of majestic forest trees, and wrote the poem of "Thanatopsis"—being then in his eighteenth year.

Sponge and Sponging.

As is well known, sponge is known as a marine production, and (the finer kinds) has long been an adjunct to the toilet, the bath, the nursery, and in surgical operations. There are more than two hundred and fifty species. Until within a few years it has for a long time been questioned whether to class it among the animal or vegetable kingdom. Naturalists now agree that it belongs to the animal kingdom.

The finer sponges are always of a pale color—very soft and light, having very small holes. They are found in great abundance in the Mediterranean and adjacent seas, Turkey, Alepo, and the Grecian Archipelago. Sponge adheres to the rocks at the bottom of the sea and the coast where the water is comparatively shallow, and all these finer sponges are procured by diving. My object at this time, however, is to fulfill a promise of giving you readers an account of sponge fishing on the coast of Florida.

The fishing grounds cover a wide extent of surface along the coast among the "keys" and adjacent islands. The principal grounds are Rock Island, a scope of land forty miles long by seven miles broad, and sixty miles north of Cedar Keys; Sixty-eight miles long by five miles wide; Cedar Keys; Piney Point, south of Rock Island; seven miles, ten miles from Cedar Keys, extending fifty-five miles; the mouth of the Withlacoochee river, Bay Point to Annex Creek; eight miles south to St. Martin's reef; sixteen miles north to Anclote Keys—a distance along the coast and islands of nearly three hundred miles. Sponge fishing on this coast is of much greater magnitude and importance than in any other part of Florida.

The number of vessels engaged is between seventy-five and a hundred, with an average crew of from five to fifteen men to each and an average of three "dineys" to each vessel. Diney is the small boat "tooth" to gather the sponge and is usually managed by two men. There are about six hundred men daily engaged in gathering when the weather is fair. Quiet weather and calm sea is always taken advantage of. These "dineys," when likely to be called into service, are towed inland in the stern of the larger vessel.

Each sponger is provided with a "sponge-hook," made of iron, with three prongs, a socket fitting on a pole one and a half inches thick and four or eight to thirty-five feet long; also a "water-glass," a bucket with a pane of glass fitted in the bottom. This adds to the power of vision by excluding the light from behind, enabling the stranger to penetrate with the eye at least ten or fifteen feet deeper than the water. The "skuller" propels the boat along very slowly, in the meantime the sponger sits hanging over the side of the diney with his head at the bucket held by the hand and his eye penetrating the depths below, taking in all that passes within his line of vision. As soon as he sees his legitimate prey he raises his sponge-hook with his right hand, in which he is assisted by the skuller, still keeping his eye at the glass, grasping the sponge, then puts aside the glass and takes it in. Frequently his sight is darkened and view obstructed by the intervention of the monsters of the deep. A huge shark, a saw-fish, or perhaps an enormous devil fish; very often large schools of beautiful fish, "Spanish mackerels," "sea-broods," "garden eels," "pompanos," pass beneath him in such numbers as to seriously interfere with his occupation. Again his sight is regaled with lovely coral formation, deep fissures and grotesque, gem like depths. When a large school gathers, the sponger is taken to the vessel where they are placed rove down, eyes up until they are dead. This part of sponge fishing is the most disagreeable, and causes the vessel to be almost unbearable. The sponge exhausted with his line of vision, "As soon as he sees his legitimate prey he raises his sponge-hook with his right hand, in which he is assisted by the skuller, still keeping his eye at the glass, grasping the sponge, then puts aside the glass and takes it in."

Each sponger is provided with a "sponge-hook," made of iron, with three prongs, a socket fitting on a pole one and a half inches thick and four or eight to thirty-five feet long; also a "water-glass," a bucket with a pane of glass fitted in the bottom. This adds to the power of vision by excluding the light from behind, enabling the stranger to penetrate with the eye at least ten or fifteen feet deeper than the water. The "skuller" propels the boat along very slowly, in the meantime the sponger sits hanging over the side of the diney with his head at the bucket held by the hand and his eye penetrating the depths below, taking in all that passes within his line of vision. As soon as he sees his legitimate prey he raises his sponge-hook with his right hand, in which he is assisted by the skuller, still keeping his eye at the glass, grasping the sponge, then puts aside the glass and takes it in. Frequently his sight is darkened and view obstructed by the intervention of the monsters of the deep. A huge shark, a saw-fish, or perhaps an enormous devil fish; very often large schools of beautiful fish, "Spanish mackerels," "sea-broods," "garden eels," "pompanos," pass beneath him in such numbers as to seriously interfere with his occupation. Again his sight is regaled with lovely coral formation, deep fissures and grotesque, gem like depths. When a large school gathers, the sponger is taken to the vessel where they are placed rove down, eyes up until they are dead. This part of sponge fishing is the most disagreeable, and causes the vessel to be almost unbearable. The sponge exhausted with his line of vision, "As soon as he sees his legitimate prey he raises his sponge-hook with his right hand, in which he is assisted by the skuller, still keeping his eye at the glass, grasping the sponge, then puts aside the glass and takes it in."

Each sponger is provided with a "sponge-hook," made of iron, with three prongs, a socket fitting on a pole one and a half inches thick and four or eight to thirty-five feet long; also a "water-glass," a bucket with a pane of glass fitted in the bottom. This adds to the power of vision by excluding the light from behind, enabling the stranger to penetrate with the eye at least ten or fifteen feet deeper than the water. The "skuller" propels the boat along very slowly, in the meantime the sponger sits hanging over the side of the diney with his head at the bucket held by the hand and his eye penetrating the depths below, taking in all that passes within his line of vision. As soon as he sees his legitimate prey he raises his sponge-hook with his right hand, in which he is assisted by the skuller, still keeping his eye at the glass, grasping the sponge, then puts aside the glass and takes it in. Frequently his sight is darkened and view obstructed by the intervention of the monsters of the deep. A huge shark, a saw-fish, or perhaps an enormous devil fish; very often large schools of beautiful fish, "Spanish mackerels," "sea-broods," "garden eels," "pompanos," pass beneath him in such numbers as to seriously interfere with his occupation. Again his sight is regaled with lovely coral formation, deep fissures and grotesque, gem like depths. When a large school gathers, the sponger is taken to the vessel where they are placed rove down, eyes up until they are dead. This part of sponge fishing is the most disagreeable, and causes the vessel to be almost unbearable. The sponge exhausted with his line of vision, "As soon as he sees his legitimate prey he raises his sponge-hook with his right hand, in which he is assisted by the skuller, still keeping his eye at the glass, grasping the sponge, then puts aside the glass and takes it in."

Each sponger is provided with a "sponge-hook," made of iron, with three prongs, a socket fitting on a pole one and a half inches thick and four or eight to thirty-five feet long; also a "water-glass," a bucket with a pane of glass fitted in the bottom. This adds to the power of vision by excluding the light from behind, enabling the stranger to penetrate with the eye at least ten or fifteen feet deeper than the water. The "skuller" propels the boat along very slowly, in the meantime the sponger sits hanging over the side of the diney with his head at the bucket held by the hand and his eye penetrating the depths below, taking in all that passes within his line of vision. As soon as he sees his legitimate prey he raises his sponge-hook with his right hand, in which he is assisted by the skuller, still keeping his eye at the glass, grasping the sponge, then puts aside the glass and takes it in. Frequently his sight is darkened and view obstructed by the intervention of the monsters of the deep. A huge shark, a saw-fish, or perhaps an enormous devil fish; very often large schools of beautiful fish, "Spanish mackerels," "sea-broods," "garden eels," "pompanos," pass beneath him in such numbers as to seriously interfere with his occupation. Again his sight is regaled with lovely coral formation, deep fissures and grotesque, gem like depths. When a large school gathers, the sponger is taken to the vessel where they are placed rove down, eyes up until they are dead. This part of sponge fishing is the most disagreeable, and causes the vessel to be almost unbearable. The sponge exhausted with his line of vision, "As soon as he sees his legitimate prey he raises his sponge-hook with his right hand, in which he is assisted by the skuller, still keeping his eye at the glass, grasping the sponge, then puts aside the glass and takes it in."

Each sponger is provided with a "sponge-hook," made of iron, with three prongs, a socket fitting on a pole one and a half inches thick and four or eight to thirty-five feet long; also a "water-glass," a bucket with a pane of glass fitted in the bottom. This adds to the power of vision by excluding the light from behind, enabling the stranger to penetrate with the eye at least ten or fifteen feet deeper than the water. The "skuller" propels the boat along very slowly, in the meantime the sponger sits hanging over the side of the diney with his head at the bucket held by the hand and his eye penetrating the depths below, taking in all that passes within his line of vision. As soon as he sees his legitimate prey he raises his sponge-hook with his right hand, in which he is assisted by the skuller, still keeping his eye at the glass, grasping the sponge, then puts aside the glass and takes it in. Frequently his sight is darkened and view obstructed by the intervention of the monsters of the deep. A huge shark, a saw-fish, or perhaps an enormous devil fish; very often large schools of beautiful fish, "Spanish mackerels," "sea-broods," "garden eels," "pompanos," pass beneath him in such numbers as to seriously interfere with his occupation. Again his sight is regaled with lovely coral formation, deep fissures and grotesque, gem like depths. When a large school gathers, the sponger is taken to the vessel where they are placed rove down, eyes up until they are dead. This part of sponge fishing is the most disagreeable, and causes the vessel to be almost unbearable. The sponge exhausted with his line of vision, "As soon as he sees his legitimate prey he raises his sponge-hook with his right hand, in which he is assisted by the skuller, still keeping his eye at the glass, grasping the sponge, then puts aside the glass and takes it in."

Each sponger is provided with a "sponge-hook," made of iron, with three prongs, a socket fitting on a pole one and a half inches thick and four or eight to thirty-five feet long; also a "water-glass," a bucket with a pane of glass fitted in the bottom. This adds to the power of vision by excluding the light from behind, enabling the stranger to penetrate with the eye at least ten or fifteen feet deeper than the water. The "skuller" propels the boat along very slowly, in the meantime the sponger sits hanging over the side of the diney with his head at the bucket held by the hand and his eye penetrating the depths below, taking in all that passes within his line of vision. As soon as he sees his legitimate prey he raises his sponge-hook with his right hand, in which he is assisted by the skuller, still keeping his eye at the glass, grasping the sponge, then puts aside the glass and takes it in. Frequently his sight is darkened and view obstructed by the intervention of the monsters of the deep. A huge shark, a saw-fish, or perhaps an enormous devil fish; very often large schools of beautiful fish, "Spanish mackerels," "sea-broods," "garden eels," "pompanos," pass beneath him in such numbers as to seriously interfere with his occupation. Again his sight is regaled with lovely coral formation, deep fissures and grotesque, gem like depths. When a large school gathers, the sponger is taken to the vessel where they are placed rove down, eyes up until they are dead. This part of sponge fishing is the most disagreeable, and causes the vessel to be almost unbearable. The sponge exhausted with his line of vision, "As soon as he sees his legitimate prey he raises his sponge-hook with his right hand, in which he is assisted by the skuller, still keeping his eye at the glass, grasping the sponge, then puts aside the glass and takes it in."

Each sponger is provided with a "sponge-hook," made of iron, with three prongs, a socket fitting on a pole one and a half inches thick and four or eight to thirty-five feet long; also a "water-glass," a bucket with a pane of glass fitted in the bottom. This adds to the power of vision by excluding the light from behind, enabling the stranger to penetrate with the eye at least ten or fifteen feet deeper than the water. The "skuller" propels the boat along very slowly, in the meantime the sponger sits hanging over the side of the diney with his head at the bucket held by the hand and his eye penetrating the depths below, taking in all that passes within his line of vision. As soon as he sees his legitimate prey he raises his sponge-hook with his right hand, in which he is assisted by the skuller, still keeping his eye at the glass, grasping the sponge, then puts aside the glass and takes it in. Frequently his sight is darkened and view obstructed by the intervention of the monsters of the deep. A huge shark, a saw-fish, or perhaps an enormous devil fish; very often large schools of beautiful fish, "Spanish mackerels," "sea-broods," "garden eels," "pompanos," pass beneath him in such numbers as to seriously interfere with his occupation. Again his sight is regaled with lovely coral formation, deep fissures and grotesque, gem like depths. When a large school gathers, the sponger is taken to the vessel where they are placed rove down, eyes up until they are dead. This part of sponge fishing is the most disagreeable, and causes the vessel to be almost unbearable. The sponge exhausted with his line of vision, "As soon as he sees his legitimate prey he raises his sponge-hook with his right hand, in which he is assisted by the skuller, still keeping his eye at the glass, grasping the sponge, then puts aside the glass and takes it in."

Each sponger is provided with a "sponge-hook," made of iron, with three prongs, a socket fitting on a pole one and a half inches thick and four or eight to thirty-five feet long; also a "water-glass," a bucket with a pane of glass fitted in the bottom. This adds to the power of vision by excluding the light from behind, enabling the stranger to penetrate with the eye at least ten or fifteen feet deeper than the water. The "skuller" propels the boat along very slowly, in the meantime the sponger sits hanging over the side of the diney with his head at the bucket held by the hand and his eye penetrating the depths below, taking in all that passes within his line of vision. As soon as he sees his legitimate prey he raises his sponge-hook with his right hand, in which he is assisted by the skuller, still keeping his eye at the glass, grasping the sponge, then puts aside the glass and takes it in. Frequently his sight is darkened and view obstructed by the intervention of the monsters of the deep. A huge shark, a saw-fish, or perhaps an enormous devil fish; very often large schools of beautiful fish, "Spanish mackerels," "sea-broods," "garden eels," "pompanos," pass beneath him in such numbers as to seriously interfere with his occupation. Again his sight is regaled with lovely coral formation, deep fissures and grotesque, gem like depths. When a large school gathers, the sponger is taken to the vessel where they are placed rove down, eyes up until they are dead. This part of sponge fishing is the most disagreeable, and causes the vessel to be almost unbearable. The sponge exhausted with his line of vision, "As soon as he sees his legitimate prey he raises his sponge-hook with his right hand, in which he is assisted by the skuller, still keeping his eye at the glass, grasping the sponge, then puts aside the glass and takes it in."

Each sponger is provided with a "sponge-hook," made of iron, with three prongs, a socket fitting on a pole one and a half inches thick and four or eight to thirty-five feet long; also a "water-glass," a bucket with a pane of glass fitted in the bottom. This adds to the power of vision by excluding the light from behind, enabling the stranger to penetrate with the eye at least ten or fifteen feet deeper than the water. The "skuller" propels the boat along very slowly, in the meantime the sponger sits hanging over the side of the diney with his head at the bucket held by the hand and his eye penetrating the depths below, taking in all that passes within his line of vision. As soon as he sees his legitimate prey he raises his sponge-hook with his right hand, in which he is assisted by the skuller, still keeping his eye at the glass, grasping the sponge, then puts aside the glass and takes it in. Frequently his sight is darkened and view obstructed by the intervention of the monsters of the deep. A huge shark, a saw-fish, or perhaps an enormous devil fish; very often large schools of beautiful fish, "Spanish mackerels," "sea-broods," "garden eels," "pompanos," pass beneath him in such numbers as to seriously interfere with his occupation. Again his sight is regaled with lovely coral formation, deep fissures and grotesque, gem like depths. When a large school gathers, the sponger is taken to the vessel where they are placed rove down, eyes up until they are dead. This part of sponge fishing is the most disagreeable, and causes the vessel to be almost unbearable. The sponge exhausted with his line of vision, "As soon as he sees his legitimate prey he raises his sponge-hook with his right hand, in which he is assisted by the skuller, still keeping his eye at the glass, grasping the sponge, then puts aside the glass and takes it in."

Each sponger is provided with a "sponge-hook," made of iron, with three prongs, a socket fitting on a pole one and a half inches thick and four or eight to thirty-five feet long; also a "water-glass," a bucket with a pane of glass fitted in the bottom. This adds to the power of vision by excluding the light from behind, enabling the stranger to penetrate with the eye at least ten or fifteen feet deeper than the water. The "skuller" propels the boat along very slowly, in the meantime the sponger sits hanging over the side of the diney with his head at the bucket held by the hand and his eye penetrating the depths below, taking in all that passes within his line of vision. As soon as he sees his legitimate prey he raises his sponge-hook with his right hand, in which he is assisted by the skuller, still keeping his eye at the glass, grasping the sponge, then puts aside the glass and takes it in. Frequently his sight is darkened and view obstructed by the intervention of the monsters of the deep. A huge shark, a saw-fish, or perhaps an enormous devil fish; very often large schools of beautiful fish, "Spanish mackerels," "sea-broods," "garden eels," "pompanos," pass beneath him in such numbers as to seriously interfere with his occupation. Again his sight is regaled with lovely coral formation, deep fissures and grotesque, gem like depths. When a large school gathers, the sponger is taken to the vessel where they are placed rove down, eyes up until they are dead. This part of sponge fishing is the most disagreeable, and causes the vessel to be almost unbearable. The sponge exhausted with his line of vision, "As soon as he sees his legitimate prey he raises his sponge-hook with his right hand, in which he is assisted by the skuller, still keeping his eye at the glass, grasping the sponge, then puts aside the glass and takes it in."

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

Quotations, unless otherwise specified, represent receivers' prices in lots, marketed on wharf or from store.

A decided improvement has taken place in the Liverpool market. The effect has been to strengthen holders, both here and in the interior, but there has been no excitement, nor speculative trading, in either market for the month of July was the largest of any corresponding month in the history of the port. The aggregate receipts and exports were: Wheat, 2,000,000 bushels; flour, 1,000,000 barrels; exports, 2,000,000 bushels; flour, 1,000,000 barrels. The very large increase is attributed to the increased yield as compared with former years. Since August last three cargoes have cleared with 17,475 tons. They have now an abundance of tonnage in port, upward of 25,000 tons, representing a carrying capacity of nearly 60,000 tons. Judging from the beginning already made, we are encouraged to believe that these vessels will all be out the way by the first of September. The deliveries now are not large, but we look for continued firmness in the market. The efforts making in some quarters to induce farmers to withhold shipments, the speculation in the market, and the fact that we have received at least some of our farmers that their prosperity as producers is to follow the home market, and not, in any sense, become speculators.

Our Flour exports by sea for the month of July were 2,000,000 bushels. The bulk of that shipped in July, 1876, say 1,750,000 bushels, was shipped by Starr & Co., pro. Flour exports by rail for the month of July of the balance went to Hongkong. Trade is good, but at low prices.

FLOUR.—There is a good demand. Our mills are running at full capacity, supplying the home wants with best extras at the following prices: Country brands of superfine, \$4.00; extra, \$3.75; extra, \$3.50; extra, \$3.25. WHEAT.—With a decided improvement in the foreign market, our home market has risen lately with a slight improvement in price. The market for wheat has been large, but not larger than for the week previous. New milling at the close is at \$1.25; old, \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; mixed lots of shipping or milling from \$1.10 to \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; choice Liverpool quality are for average California Wheat, 60¢; 60¢; 60¢; 60¢.

WHEAT.—With a decided improvement in the foreign market, our home market has risen lately with a slight improvement in price. The market for wheat has been large, but not larger than for the week previous. New milling at the close is at \$1.25; old, \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; mixed lots of shipping or milling from \$1.10 to \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; choice Liverpool quality are for average California Wheat, 60¢; 60¢; 60¢; 60¢.

WHEAT.—With a decided improvement in the foreign market, our home market has risen lately with a slight improvement in price. The market for wheat has been large, but not larger than for the week previous. New milling at the close is at \$1.25; old, \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; mixed lots of shipping or milling from \$1.10 to \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; choice Liverpool quality are for average California Wheat, 60¢; 60¢; 60¢; 60¢.

WHEAT.—With a decided improvement in the foreign market, our home market has risen lately with a slight improvement in price. The market for wheat has been large, but not larger than for the week previous. New milling at the close is at \$1.25; old, \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; mixed lots of shipping or milling from \$1.10 to \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; choice Liverpool quality are for average California Wheat, 60¢; 60¢; 60¢; 60¢.

WHEAT.—With a decided improvement in the foreign market, our home market has risen lately with a slight improvement in price. The market for wheat has been large, but not larger than for the week previous. New milling at the close is at \$1.25; old, \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; mixed lots of shipping or milling from \$1.10 to \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; choice Liverpool quality are for average California Wheat, 60¢; 60¢; 60¢; 60¢.

WHEAT.—With a decided improvement in the foreign market, our home market has risen lately with a slight improvement in price. The market for wheat has been large, but not larger than for the week previous. New milling at the close is at \$1.25; old, \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; mixed lots of shipping or milling from \$1.10 to \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; choice Liverpool quality are for average California Wheat, 60¢; 60¢; 60¢; 60¢.

WHEAT.—With a decided improvement in the foreign market, our home market has risen lately with a slight improvement in price. The market for wheat has been large, but not larger than for the week previous. New milling at the close is at \$1.25; old, \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; mixed lots of shipping or milling from \$1.10 to \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; choice Liverpool quality are for average California Wheat, 60¢; 60¢; 60¢; 60¢.

WHEAT.—With a decided improvement in the foreign market, our home market has risen lately with a slight improvement in price. The market for wheat has been large, but not larger than for the week previous. New milling at the close is at \$1.25; old, \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; mixed lots of shipping or milling from \$1.10 to \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; choice Liverpool quality are for average California Wheat, 60¢; 60¢; 60¢; 60¢.

WHEAT.—With a decided improvement in the foreign market, our home market has risen lately with a slight improvement in price. The market for wheat has been large, but not larger than for the week previous. New milling at the close is at \$1.25; old, \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; mixed lots of shipping or milling from \$1.10 to \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; choice Liverpool quality are for average California Wheat, 60¢; 60¢; 60¢; 60¢.

WHEAT.—With a decided improvement in the foreign market, our home market has risen lately with a slight improvement in price. The market for wheat has been large, but not larger than for the week previous. New milling at the close is at \$1.25; old, \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; mixed lots of shipping or milling from \$1.10 to \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; choice Liverpool quality are for average California Wheat, 60¢; 60¢; 60¢; 60¢.

WHEAT.—With a decided improvement in the foreign market, our home market has risen lately with a slight improvement in price. The market for wheat has been large, but not larger than for the week previous. New milling at the close is at \$1.25; old, \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; mixed lots of shipping or milling from \$1.10 to \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; choice Liverpool quality are for average California Wheat, 60¢; 60¢; 60¢; 60¢.

Feats for the Feet.

The Manufacture of Boots and Shoes in San Francisco. SKIPLIFT HANDS AND INGENUOUS MACHINES AT THE FACTORY OF J. M. WESTBROOK & CO.

Among the important industries of this city the manufacture of boots and shoes must be given a prominent place. A very large amount of capital is invested in the business, and it employs regularly hundreds of hands of both sexes. It makes no meretricious display, it is a useful and solid enterprise, and it produces goods and largely contributes to the comfort of numerous families. Other interests may possess more showy features, but none are of a practical character, and those who are engaged in the business are among the best known and most enterprising members of the community. This is notably the case in regard to J. M. Westbrook, late of the firm of Hobbart, Wood & Co., who has cleared a magnificent fortune already made, we are encouraged to believe that these vessels will all be out the way by the first of September. The deliveries now are not large, but we look for continued firmness in the market. The efforts making in some quarters to induce farmers to withhold shipments, the speculation in the market, and the fact that we have received at least some of our farmers that their prosperity as producers is to follow the home market, and not, in any sense, become speculators.

Our Flour exports by sea for the month of July were 2,000,000 bushels. The bulk of that shipped in July, 1876, say 1,750,000 bushels, was shipped by Starr & Co., pro. Flour exports by rail for the month of July of the balance went to Hongkong. Trade is good, but at low prices.

FLOUR.—There is a good demand. Our mills are running at full capacity, supplying the home wants with best extras at the following prices: Country brands of superfine, \$4.00; extra, \$3.75; extra, \$3.50; extra, \$3.25. WHEAT.—With a decided improvement in the foreign market, our home market has risen lately with a slight improvement in price. The market for wheat has been large, but not larger than for the week previous. New milling at the close is at \$1.25; old, \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; mixed lots of shipping or milling from \$1.10 to \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; choice Liverpool quality are for average California Wheat, 60¢; 60¢; 60¢; 60¢.

WHEAT.—With a decided improvement in the foreign market, our home market has risen lately with a slight improvement in price. The market for wheat has been large, but not larger than for the week previous. New milling at the close is at \$1.25; old, \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; mixed lots of shipping or milling from \$1.10 to \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; choice Liverpool quality are for average California Wheat, 60¢; 60¢; 60¢; 60¢.

WHEAT.—With a decided improvement in the foreign market, our home market has risen lately with a slight improvement in price. The market for wheat has been large, but not larger than for the week previous. New milling at the close is at \$1.25; old, \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; mixed lots of shipping or milling from \$1.10 to \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; choice Liverpool quality are for average California Wheat, 60¢; 60¢; 60¢; 60¢.

WHEAT.—With a decided improvement in the foreign market, our home market has risen lately with a slight improvement in price. The market for wheat has been large, but not larger than for the week previous. New milling at the close is at \$1.25; old, \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; mixed lots of shipping or milling from \$1.10 to \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; choice Liverpool quality are for average California Wheat, 60¢; 60¢; 60¢; 60¢.

WHEAT.—With a decided improvement in the foreign market, our home market has risen lately with a slight improvement in price. The market for wheat has been large, but not larger than for the week previous. New milling at the close is at \$1.25; old, \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; mixed lots of shipping or milling from \$1.10 to \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; choice Liverpool quality are for average California Wheat, 60¢; 60¢; 60¢; 60¢.

WHEAT.—With a decided improvement in the foreign market, our home market has risen lately with a slight improvement in price. The market for wheat has been large, but not larger than for the week previous. New milling at the close is at \$1.25; old, \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; mixed lots of shipping or milling from \$1.10 to \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; choice Liverpool quality are for average California Wheat, 60¢; 60¢; 60¢; 60¢.

WHEAT.—With a decided improvement in the foreign market, our home market has risen lately with a slight improvement in price. The market for wheat has been large, but not larger than for the week previous. New milling at the close is at \$1.25; old, \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; mixed lots of shipping or milling from \$1.10 to \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; choice Liverpool quality are for average California Wheat, 60¢; 60¢; 60¢; 60¢.

WHEAT.—With a decided improvement in the foreign market, our home market has risen lately with a slight improvement in price. The market for wheat has been large, but not larger than for the week previous. New milling at the close is at \$1.25; old, \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; mixed lots of shipping or milling from \$1.10 to \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; choice Liverpool quality are for average California Wheat, 60¢; 60¢; 60¢; 60¢.

WHEAT.—With a decided improvement in the foreign market, our home market has risen lately with a slight improvement in price. The market for wheat has been large, but not larger than for the week previous. New milling at the close is at \$1.25; old, \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; mixed lots of shipping or milling from \$1.10 to \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; choice Liverpool quality are for average California Wheat, 60¢; 60¢; 60¢; 60¢.

WHEAT.—With a decided improvement in the foreign market, our home market has risen lately with a slight improvement in price. The market for wheat has been large, but not larger than for the week previous. New milling at the close is at \$1.25; old, \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; mixed lots of shipping or milling from \$1.10 to \$1.20; choice shipping, \$1.25; choice Liverpool quality are for average California Wheat, 60¢; 60¢; 60¢; 60¢.