

### Speculation and Gambling.

A city paper having excepted to a philippic of the New York Journal of Commerce against stock and produce gambling, that journal restates its case as follows: A purchase in expectation of an advance in value is not in itself illegitimate. A grocer buying a steady demand for vegetables, and believing that potatoes will be higher during the late fall and winter, goes to the farmer as soon as the crop is dug, and contracts for his season's supply at two dollars per barrel. This is a purchase made in anticipation of a rise, but it is legitimate trade. But two speculators meet and exchange opinions about the market; one believes in a rise, the other anticipates a fall. At last they contract, the one to buy, the other to sell, 5,000 barrels of potatoes, deliverable at a certain time, at two dollars per barrel. The one has no potatoes to sell, the other does not wish to buy, but each is eager to make money. At the date the contract matures, potatoes are down to one dollar and seventy-five cents, and the seller pays to the buyer twenty-five cents per barrel on the lot. Or the price is up to two dollars and twenty-five cents, and the buyer pays the same amount to the seller.

It is to all intents and purposes a gambling wager concerning the future price. What, one may say, the other loses; and but one can have any satisfaction in the ultimate settlement.

The worst feature of this business is not merely the waste of time and labor upon that which creates no value. But the game is not left to chance. Strenuous efforts are made to effect the market. Supplies are kept back or hurried forward. Falsenesses are pointed and circulated with the greatest pertinacity. Writers and publishers are misled or suborned to give currency to these inventions. Money is locked up to create a panic among borrowers, and no weapon is too base to be used if it can be made effective to raise or depress prices.

### Society in San Francisco.

Society in San Francisco, says a correspondent of Scribner's Monthly, has greatly changed for the better within the past few years, but is still somewhat "mixed." The lines of class and caste are often vague and shadowy. Your coachman of yesterday may be your landlord to-day. The man who supplied you with vegetables a few years ago may now rank with you socially. The woman who did your washing in the early days may look down with pitying eyes upon you to-morrow. Bridget, who was your maid-of-all-work when you first came to the country, lives in a grand house, rejoices in a coachman in livery, and goes to all the great parties. Don't feel hurt if she cuts you, for she is "in society," and cannot afford to be too promiscuous in her acquaintances. It is natural that in a community so largely made up of fortune hunters, wealth should be a controlling social power; but it would be unjust to say that wealth is the sole standard of social position. Occupation, how one lives, and where one lives have something to do with it. There is a story of a rich man—I will not touch for his truth—who some years ago gave a famous party. He had a large circle of acquaintances, but he could not invite everybody. "We must draw the line somewhere, you know," he said, and he drew it bravely between wholesale and retail. The man who sold soap and candles by the box was deemed to be within the "mixed pale" of society's most elect. The man who sold soap and candles by the pound was voted a social Philistine. A rich lady was about to give a large party, but called in a friend to talk over the question of invitations. After reading the list, the latter said: "But I don't see the Bierdstads?" "Surely you will invite the Bierdstads?" "Why, the great painter?" "Is he one of them ar' California painters? because, if he is, I won't have him."

### A Strange Story.

A curious incident is reported in the American papers. About ten years ago a Jew in straitened circumstances left Transylvania for America to improve his position in the new world. He left a wife and several children behind, promising that as soon as it was within his means he would send them some money from America. There fortune smiled on him, and when he had amassed 600,000 florins he resolved to return home and surprise his family with his wealth. He started without apprising his family of his intended return, and on his way home arrived at Hamburg, where he was seized with so dangerous an illness that he made a will bequeathing all his property to his wife. He recovered, however, only to find that during his illness his money had been stolen from him by a man who nursed him. A few benevolent persons, sympathizing with his misfortunes, collected about one hundred florins, wherewith the unfortunate Jew resolved to return to America in order to retrieve his fortunes. In the meantime the nurse had decamped with his booty to America, where, shortly after his arrival he died suddenly. The American authorities sent the coffin, with the 600,000 florins, to Transylvania, and, as the will was also found in the coffin, the authorities at the same time acquainted the relatives with the death of the testator. After the usual period of mourning, the first husband had, however, again saved a considerable sum of money, and eventually returned to his native country, to find his wife married to another man. The event has caused a great sensation in the neighborhood, and it is stated that a conference of rabbis is about to be held to determine to which of the two husbands the woman belongs.

### Black Grenadine Dresses.

French lace is used more than anything else for trimming black grenadine dresses this summer, a fashion journal says: Such a quantity of lace is required for the back, sleeves, and overskirt that ladies are not willing to buy expensive thread lace, and have it endure the hard usage that comes to black grenadine dresses—the standard dress of the summer. Moreover, the French laces—even the real thread lace so admirably—even copying their irregular meshes—that it is impossible to detect them except by touch. Next to laces, fringes of most intricate and fanciful design are chosen. These make a change from the self-trimmings that have been so long used, and are still retained for lower skirts, though they are not effective in the plaid, check, damask, and Mexican grenadines that have superseded plain canvas grenadine. The most popular patterns are small open checks, and the larger blocks a fourth of an inch in size; those with plain stripes alternating with checked are also stylish. It is an unusual thing to find lower skirts made of grenadine. They are almost invariably silk, and the founces may also be silk if the skirt is needed for other suits, but very many have shirred and knife-plaited grenadine founces mounted on silk.

### Starching Linen.

The following is recommended by a German journal: Make a liquid paste with good fine wheat starch and cold water, and then stir in boiling water until a stiff paste is formed, and immediately add white wax, or stearine, say about one ounce of wax to a pound of starch (the exact proportions, however, in any case can only be determined by experience). If it is desirable that the linen should be very stiff, powdered gum arabic may be added to the cold water with which the starch is mixed. The strained starch should be thoroughly rubbed into the articles after they have been well wrung out, after which they should then be placed between dry cloths and passed through the mangle, and then rubbed on an ironing-board in one direction with a soft rag, to distribute any lumps of starch. Collars, etc., should be ironed dry with a hot iron and considerable pressure. The sticking of the iron may be prevented by drawing it while hot over wax, and wiping it with a rag dipped in salt.

### Curious Fact.

Friction impedes the progress of the railway train, and yet it is only through friction that it makes any progress. This apparent paradox is explained when we remember that, by reason of the frictional bite of the drivers upon the track, they draw the train. The bearings of the wheel upon the rails are a mere line where they come in contact, iron and iron, yet this slight and almost imperceptible bite is sufficient to move hundreds of tons of dead weight with the speed of the wind.

### NEWS OF THE DAY.

#### Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

The Pope dismisses as not even worthy of mention the rumors of reconciliation between the Holy See and the Italian kingdom. He has completely destroyed in the districts included. Subscriptions are being raised in different cities for the sufferers. A hurricane passed over Ottawa, Canada, and did considerable damage by blowing down buildings and taking off roofs. Advice from Mendota, Minn., state that that town was also visited by a tornado which demolished many buildings. A child was blown from the arms of its mother and killed. The London Times dispatches from Burma state that a rebellion has broken out in that country. Also that many people have died from famine in the Karen country. Six murderers were hanged in one day—two in Maine, two in South Carolina, one in Massachusetts and one in Georgia. One of the Maine murderers, Louis Wagner (known as the Blood Mangle), killed two women and severely injured another on Samsy Nose Island, off the coast of Maine, for the sum of fifteen dollars. He died denying his guilt. John T. Gordon, the other Maine murderer, killed and mangled his brother Almon, together with his wife and infant child, and cruelly wounded another child, and then fired the house to conceal his crime. The cause was jealousy because his brother had succeeded to an estate which the murderer wanted. Gordon succeeded in getting an old knife the morning of the execution and cut himself in the leg and side in a vain attempt at suicide. The two South Carolina men were negroes, and met their fate quietly. The Massachusetts victim of the scaffold was James H. Costley, convicted of killing Miss Julia Hawkins, with whom he had been criminally intimate, for the purpose of getting her out of the way in order that he might marry a young lady with whom he had fallen in love. The Georgian was a negro named Purfoy.

The government will sell \$1,000,000 in gold each Thursday in July, at the sub-treasury in New York. The total sales will amount to \$5,000,000. The forty-three cadets recently graduated from West Point have been assigned to their various positions in the army, with the rank of second lieutenant. The London News places the loss of life by the floods in France at two thousand. It is believed that two thousand six hundred houses have been swept away in Toulon and its environs. The damage there is estimated at \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 sterling. The Spanish frigate Victoria has been damaged, with destructive effect, the ports of Matricio and Deva, on the Guipuzcoan coast, held by the Carlists. The scaffolding in shaft No. 2 of the Susquehanna Coal Company, near Plymouth, Penn., gave way while six men were upon it, and they fell a distance of five hundred feet, causing instant death. A colored man named W. Keener attempted to rape a white woman at Rushville, Ind., but was arrested and lodged in jail at Greenville. The next night he was taken out by a mob of one hundred and twenty-five men and hanged in a stall of the fair ground. Alfred, Frederick A., Charles, Edward, and George Boe, who were formerly engaged in the grocery business, were arrested at Chicago on the charge of defrauding Messrs. O. P. Gregory, J. N. Callinworth, and S. A. Ellison, of Richmond, Va., out of merchandise amounting to \$250,000.

#### A Popular Book.

Reports from agents thus far received by the publishers of the new book entitled "The Present Conflict of Science with the Christian Religion," show an average sale of five copies per day for each agent. This indicates a much larger sale than was attained by the author's former work, of which the extraordinary sale of 50,000 copies was made in a very short time. Dr. Morton, who has written the high reputation as an author, and his new book will occupy one of the highest places in literature. It is a book for the times, a work on the most vital question of the day. The magazines and the daily and religious papers are constantly filled with articles on one side or other of the great question. It is talked of in private conversation, discussed in public lectures, and preached from the pulpit. There is a call for just such a book. The people need it, and readily purchase when brought to their notice. Published by P. W. Ziegler & Co., 518 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### The Salmon Fisheries in Scotland.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: The salmon angling season on Loch Tay, which closes the last day of May, was this year a productive one. The average weight of fish captured was calculated at a little over twenty-two pounds. Among the larger fish taken were eleven thirty pounds each, eight of thirty-one pounds, ten of thirty-two pounds, five of thirty-three pounds, four of thirty-four pounds, one of thirty-five pounds, two of thirty-six pounds, two of thirty-eight pounds, and one of forty pounds. Last year one fish weighing forty-eight pounds was taken, and another of fifty pounds. In some of the northern Scotch water salmon angling has been pretty fair lately, but throughout the country generally the season so far has been a most unproductive and disappointing one. The reports from the Tweed continue to be of the most gloomy description; the river has fallen to its summer level, fish are not "traveling," and, as there appears every probability of the drought continuing, we shall possibly not hear of much sport for some time to come. The same remarks apply generally to most rivers in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and unless great improvement in the fishing sets in, both by nets and rods, it is to be feared that the year 1875 will be a very unproductive one.

#### The New Panacea.

Modern science having demonstrated that alcohol is neither food nor physic, but, on the contrary, a species of poison, the introduction of a patent tonic which is entirely free from it is certainly a subject for congratulation. Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters is a medicine which may be fairly characterized as an unobjectionable specific for many distressing and dangerous diseases. Temperance organizations, heretofore, have been promoting the sale of alcohol for medicinal purposes, are of opinion that Vinegar Bitters possesses all the efficacy as an invigorant that has ever been even claimed for spirituous stimulants, and on this account, as well as because of the singular success which has attended its use in dyspepsia, liver complaint, disorders of the bowels, nervous diseases, general debility and all maladies growing out of intemperance, they warmly recommend it as a restorative and alternative of surpassing excellence.

We have tried Dobbin's Electric Soap (made by Currier & Co., Phila.), and find it the best, purest, and most economical soap we have ever used. It can be said in its favor. Try it.

A gentleman afflicted with the chronic rheumatism says: "No description of my case can convey the vast amount of benefit I have received from the use of Johnson's Anodyne Ointment. I believe it is the best article in the world for rheumatism.—Com.

If a horse has a good constitution, and has been a good horse, the matter how old or how much run down he may be, he can be greatly improved, and in many respects made as good as new, by a liberal use of Sheridan's Creamy Condition Powder.—Com.

"Their name is legion," may be applied to those who die annually of consumption, although scarcely one in a hundred possibly diminished their number. It is gratifying to know that the general use of Dr. Walker's Balm of Wild Cherry is largely increasing, and attaining this cure. Fifty cents and one dollar a bottle, large bottles much the cheaper.—Com.

#### MEMOR. CRADDOCK & CO.

1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Advertisement for Craddock & Co. regarding the sale of land.

#### The Markets.

Beef—Common to Extra	10 1/2 @ 11
Butter—New York	20 @ 21
Corn—Mixed	52 @ 53 1/2
Wheat—No. 1	1 1/2 @ 1 1/4
Flour—No. 1	1 1/2 @ 1 1/4
... (many more items)	...

#### Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters.

Purely Vegetable. Free from Alcohol. Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California. The medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing so remarkable a quantity of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a safe Emetic as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs in Bilious Diseases.

#### ELASTIC TRUSS CO.

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#### ESTEE ORGANS!

MANUFACTURED BY ESTEE & CO., BRATTLEBORO, VT.

55,000 In Actual Use: MORE THAN 55,000 ESTEE ORGANS!

#### OPUMCURE.

REJECT ALL VICIOUS PURGATIVES. Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient.

#### BOOK AGENTS WANTED.

FOR THE CURIOUS. TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

#### MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL.

ESTABLISHED 1833. Large size, \$1.00; medium size, 50 cents. Small size, 25 cents. Manufactured in Philadelphia, Pa.

#### ELASTIC TRUSS CO.

683 Broadway, New York. Advertisement for Elastic Truss Co. products.

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Advertisement for Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, emphasizing its vegetable nature and medicinal benefits.

#### OPUM HABIT CURE.

Advertisement for Opium Habit Cure, a medicine for opium addiction.

#### DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS.

Advertisement for Vinegar Bitters, highlighting its use for various ailments.

#### OPUM HABIT CURE.

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#### OPUMCURE.

Advertisement for Opumcure, a purgative medicine.

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