NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SAVAGE AT HOME.

OUR WILD INDIANS: A Popular Account of their Social Life, Religion, Habits, Traits, Customs, etc., with Adventures and Experiences Gathered from Thirty-three Years' Personal Experience Among Them. By COLONEL RICHARD IRVING DODGE, United States Army, Aid-de-Camp to General Sherman. 8vo, pp. 650: A. D. Worthington & Co., Hartford.

Colonel Richard Dodge's long experience as commanding officer on the frontier, his deep interest in the Indian question and his friendship for the race have made his observations unusually valuable and entertaining. He has studied the Indian characteristics and social structure under peculiarly favorably conditions, and his book may well be regarded as—in the words of General Sherman—by far the best description extant of the habits, manners, customs, usages and ceremonies of the American Indian as he now is.

Colonel Dodge shows himself to be singularly candid and unprejudiced in his estimate of his subject. He declares that no people are more truly lovers of their country, and that no people suffer more from homesickness, when forced to leave it, than the American Indians. After thirty-three years' intimate association with them, he asserts that the mental capacity of the Indian is of superior order, his perceptions are remarkably developed, and his reasoning powers are not to be despised, however crude. He is thoroughly versed in all branches of education necessary to the comfort and safety of his savage life; and while almost every warrior is a good public speaker, some of them are really eloquent. The Indian's slowness in accepting civilized education is due, Colonel Dodge thinks, partly to his excitability of temperament and impatience of restraint, and partly to the fact that those who have had charge of his education cared more for their compensation than for the progress of their pupils, or were impressed with the idea that the necessities of his soul were paramount to those of his intellect. He has, the author concludes, the ordinary good and bad qualities of the mere animal, modified to some extent by reason. The difference between him and the civilized North American comes not from degrees of intelligence or forms of religion, but from the absence of morality. The intellect of an Indian may be acute, and his religion austere, yet he remains a savage simply from lack of a code of morals, a realization of the relative duties of individuals in social life. The Indian has a firmly established, a devoutly held religion—but that religion teaches no duty or obligation either to God or man. He attaches no meaning to right and wrong as abstract terms—what he wishes to do is always right to him, all that opposes him is wrong. His nearest synonyms for right and wrong are the words good and bad. "There is no abstract wrong in the murder of a white man, or Indian of another tribe; it is wrong (bad) simply because punishment may follow." The Indian is absolutely without conscience, but he is already as religious as the most devout Christian. It is the belief of the author that if the missionaries would let their pupil alone in his religion, cease their efforts to proselyte him to their particular sects, and simply strive to supply him with a code of morals, his subsequent conversion might be easy and his future improvement assured.

Colonel Dodge explodes the Indian of Literature, the gloomy and mysterious Stoic beloved of many a writer. So far from being stoical the Indian in his own camp, away from strangers, is a noisy, jolly, rollicking, mischief-loving braggadocio, brimful of practical jokes and rough fun of any kind, and rousing the midnight echoes with laughter, song, dance and yell. His attitude of dignity, reserve and silence is put on for ceremonious occasion and for the civilized visitor.

He is really as excitable as a Frenchman and as fond of pleasure as a Sybarite. He will talk himself wild with excitement, vaunting his exploits in love, war or the chase, and will commit all sorts of extravagances while telling or listening to an exciting story. In their every-day life Indians are vivacious, chatty, fond of telling and hearing stories. Their nights are spent in song and dance, and for the number of persons engaged, a permanent Indian camp (safe from all danger of enemies) is at night the noisiest place that can be found.

One of the strongest traits of Indian character is curiosity, a positive craving to know all that is going on about him. He must know the meaning of every mark on the ground; he must know all the camp tattle. A stranger arrives in the village and goes into a lodge. In a few moments half the inhabitants of the village are in or about that lodge standing on tiptoe, straining eyes and ears, and crowding each other and the stranger, with as little compunction as if the whole thing were a ward primary meeting.

Whether or not he evinces surprise at anything depends on his surroundings, and somewhat on the nature of the thing itself. In a formal assemblage, or when in the presence of strangers, it would be the height of bad manners to show surprise, however much might be felt. Uneducated people of our own race feel no surprise at the rising and setting of the sun, the changes of season, the flash of lightning or the roll of thunder. They accept them as facts without explanation, and though beyond their comprehension, without surprise. One shows surprise at something out of the ordinary range of his experience. It is an act of comparison.

The Indian has actual and common experience of many articles of civilized manufacture, the simplest of which is as entirely beyond his comprehension as the most complicated. He would be a simple exclamation point, did he show surprise at everything new to him, or which he does not understand. He goes to the other extreme, and rarely shows, because he does not feel, surprise at anything.

He visits the States, looks unmoved at the steamboat and locomotive. People call it stoicism. They forget that to his ignorance the production of the commonest glass bottle is as inscrutable as the sound of the thunder. The whirl and clatter of innumerable spindles are as far beyond his power of comprehension as that the summer's heat should be succeeded by the winter's snows; and a common mirror is as perfect a miracle as the birth of a child in his lodge. He knows nothing of the comparative difficulties of invention and manufacture, and to him the mechanism of a locomotive is not in any way more a cause for surprise than that of a wheel-barrow.

When things, in their own daily experience, are performed in what to them is a remarkable way, they feel and express the most profound astonishment. I have seen several hundred Indians—men, women and children—eager and excited, following from one telegraph pole to another, a reporter whose legs were encased in climbing boots. When he walked easily, foot over foot, up the pole, their surprise and delight found vent in the most vociferous expressions of applause and admiration.

While acknowledging the undoubted bravery of the Indians, Colonel Dodge avers that their excitability causes them to be more easily and thoroughly stampeded than any other race. Every manly quality possessed by the Indian is an outgrowth either of endurance or of patience. Modesty is totally lacking in the Indian character. The warrior, in the absence of newspapers, is expected to blow his own trumpet, and the louder he does it the more he is admired. In their own bands Indians are perfectly honest, whipping and confiscation being the punishment meted out to transgressors of the unwritten law. But outside the band they are the most arrant thieves in the world, the expert being held in the highest estimation. Honorable after his own fashion he will find and "convey" anything which you may hide from him. Place it formally under his charge for safe-keeping and it will be returned safely—with a demand for a reward. There is in the opinion of the Indian no crime worthy of very severe punishment. Crimes against individuals are compounded by the payment of damages, assessed by the chief, while violations of his orders are punished by whipping and the destruction of property.

While Colonel Dodge ridicules the sentimental notion of the Indian, he also holds that he has never yet had a fair chance for civilization. He regards the treaty system as an absurdity leading to many iniquities, and impossible to enforce. "For all purposes of restraint," he says, "the power of the chiefs has greatly diminished, and tribal government is practically extinct. While destroying the slight safeguard with which Indian custom had surrounded individual rights, the Government has furnished no substitute. There is absolutely no protection for life, property or individual rights, except that which each head of a family can give to his belongings, and the condition of affairs is becoming worse every year. The only punishment ever inflicted by the agent is a short confinement in the guard-house, and even this is illegal and purely arbitrary. This punishment has little terror for the vicious, and every day outrages are committed with impunity." The author believes that the wild Indians are now thorough convinced of the utter futility of warfare against the United States Government and that their contests in future will be [the acts of predatory parties for which the Indians at large will not be responsible, or a deliberate determination of the bands and tribes to die fighting rather than by the slow torture of starvation to which the Government condemns them. Nearly all the large game is gone, and thus, with no possibility of providing food for themselves, with no chance of success in war, and with no adequate assistance from Government, they thoroughly comprehend that their only hope for the future is in work, or as they express it, "in the white man's road." They don't like it; but they will, Colonel Dodge is assured, dig rather than starve. There is but one hope for them, he says: the treaty systems and tribal relations must be broken up, and the Indians individually absorbed in the great family of American citizens. Preparatory to this—necessarily a gradual process—Colonel Dodge suggests this plan.

1. Turn the Indians over to the War Department.
2. Abolish the Indian Bureau as now constituted, with all the laws and parts of laws establishing it and controlling or directing its operations. Replace the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the superintendents, inspectors, agents, etc., by detailed army officers, and let the Indians be supplied by and through the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments of the Army.
3. Abrogate all existing treaties.
4. Abolish all trade and intercourse laws now on the statute book. Give the Indians the same rights in trade as are enjoyed by citizens of the United States (arms and liquors excepted), until the Indians shall have become citizens.
5. Enact laws for the control and guidance of the Indians until they have as citizens come under the operation of the common law.
6. Make commanding officers of military posts in Indian territory or on reservations *ex officio* Superintendents of Indian Affairs, and give them magisterial authority over the Indians so long as they live in unorganized territory.
7. Give the Indians farms in severalty, not, however, requiring each to live on his farm, but encouraging them to form permanent settlements and villages.
8. All the land of the reservations not allotted to Indians to be bought of them by the Government and thrown open to settlement by whites.
9. Give the Indian the ballot, and all the rights and duties of citizenship, as soon as the country in which he resides shall have been organized into a county.
10. Feed the wild Indian. See that he has sufficient *food*, even to the exclusion, if necessary, of all other supplies.

The author is not in favor of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, declaring that bureau the means by and through which are perpetrated most of the wrongs and outrages inflicted on the savage, a comparatively few men "using its machinery to swindle, pauperize and degrade" him. Let us take into consideration, Colonel Dodge says, that the Indians are savages; that while abolishing tribal authority we substitute nothing therefor, leaving the Indians absolutely without any rule of life or conduct; that they are now amenable to no law, civil, military or divine, except the law of retaliation; that they are prisoners of war confined against their will on restricted areas; that the civilized world makes it not only the right, but the duty of the prisoner of war to escape if he can; that in treating them and with them only as tribes, we ignore individual obligation, and by blaming all alike we take away from the well-disposed all incentive to good behavior; that we endeavor to repress the ardor and aspirations of a naturally ambitious race by keeping them penned up on reservations, disarmed and with nothing to do, when by giving them occupation we might divert this ambition into other and useful channels; and last and most important; that we keep them always hungry; sometimes on the verge of starvation; and it must be conceded that the Indian behaves much better than we have any right to expect. In support of his statement that the actual number of murders and outrages committed by Indians on citizens is so small as would scarcely be thought of if perpetrated by whites, Colonel Dodge says that in the summer of 1867 white men in Julesburg robbed and murdered more citizens than all the Indians have robbed and murdered during any one of ten years past.

The chapters on the camp-life of the Indians are full of anecdote and of fresh information. The author displays throughout a keen observation, notable common-sense, and a feeling for justice with which the Army officer on the frontier is not usually supposed by the sentimentalist to be endowed.

FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

Chaplain Van Horn's "Life of Thomas" will be, it is reported, the best military biography which has been put into print for years. It will contain a quality of valuable information hitherto unpublished, and while it is the work of an enthusiastic admirer of Thomas, it is thoroughly candid and unprejudiced. The Scribners will bring it out soon. They will also issue in a short time an edition of a popular book which has long been out of print—William Swinton's "Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac," revised and enlarged by the author. It has been almost impossible of late years to find a copy of this work, which was originally published by subscription. This popular edition will contain all the maps and portraits of the first, and will be sold at a smaller price.

The success of the series of the "Campaigns of the Civil War" is said to be phenomenal. The sales are large and uninterrupted, and the series appears to have aroused a new and keen interest in military matters. The next volume will be General Cox's "March to the Sea"—the book relating particularly to the Franklin and Nashville battles. This will be published next week, and will be followed by an admirable volume by Lieutenant Greene on the Mississippi Campaign. This in turn will be succeeded by a volume on Sheridan's Shenandoah Campaign, written by G. E. Pond, of *The Army and Navy Journal*—an excellent authority, by the way.

Professor Griffis has prepared for the Scribners a book on Corea, his descriptions of that jealously guarded land being derived from official reports made by members of the Japanese expedition against Corea sent out while the professor was one of the faculty of the University of Tokio. Many of his informants had been among his students, and gave him peculiar facilities for the acquisition of knowledge concerning Corea. The book is to be illustrated by many maps and photographs taken by these Japanese.

Miss Lockwood has translated and the Scribners will soon publish M. Francois Lenormant's brilliant work, "The Beginnings of History." His treatment of the traditions of the Bible and of the Oriental sages and poets, if at first a little startling, is full of deep thought, of fresh conclusion and attractive grace. The oft-told tales of Oriental history glow with a new light under his touch. The first edition as published in Paris was a large one, but it was exhausted in a fortnight.

An exceedingly useful work, supplementary to the Campaigns of the Civil War, is to be a "Statistical Record" of all matters connected with the subject of that series. The compiler is Colonel Phisterer, of Albany. It will contain a compact mass of information arranged in chronological order.

"My Portfolio," a collection of papers, biographical, critical and otherwise, by Professor Austin Phelps, will soon be published by Charles Scribner's Sons. They will also bring out a volume of essays by President Porter of Yale; and afterward, it is understood, a series of philosophical studies by Dr. McCosh.

Mr. O'Donovan's book on Central Asia is to be published this month by G. P. Putnam's Sons under the title of "Merv; a Journey from the Caspian Sea to Independent Turkestan and Five Months' Residence in the Tekke Country."

Miss Field's volume on Fechter, in the American Actor Series, will be published in a few days. It has a striking portrait of the actor in every-day dress, two of him in the character of *Hamlet* and one in that of *Monte Cristo*.

Mr. Lang, in his forthcoming long poem on "Helen of Troy," is said to have liberally whitewashed his subject. This poem will soon be published by the Scribners.

It is rumored that several interesting volumes on our naval operations during the Civil War are in course of preparation for the Scribners.

Professor Lounsbery's "Cooper," in the American Men of Letters series, is now in press.

New Publications

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
THE KNIGHTS OF THE HORSESHOE:
A Traditionary Tale of the Cocked Hat Gentry in the Old Dominion. By Dr. William A. Caruthers, author of the "Cavaliers of Virginia," &c. 4to, paper, 20 cents.
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A.—PROSPECT HOUSE, Bay Shore, Long Island, open during September and October; best point for fishing and boating on Great South Bay; hay fever patients relieved; no mosquitoes or malaria.
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Open through the autumn, with excellent accommodations at reasonable rates for permanent and transient guests; convenient to all points of interest. Send for circular.
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SEASON OF 1882.
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Will remain open until October 1. Terms by the day $4 50. By the week from $21 to $30.
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Excursions.

A.—EXCURSION TO WEST POINT (allowing 3 hours for sight-seeing) and NEWBURG (1¾ hours). See "ALBANY DAY BOATS" advertisement.

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ONLY AL-WATER ROUTE—NO CHANGES.
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LEAVE WEST 23D-ST.:

For New Pier.		For Old Pier.	
†9:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.	9:45 A. M.	3:45 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	4:30 P. M.	11:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
12:00 M.	6:00 P. M.	12:45 P. M.	6:45 P. M.
1:30 P. M.	7:30 P. M.	2:15 P. M.	8:00 P. M.

Leave Pier 1 thirty minutes later.

RETURNING LEAVE CONEY ISLAND:

New Pier.		Old Pier.	
10:45 A. M.	4:45 P. M.	11:30 A. M.	5:30 P. M.
12:15 P. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:00 P. M.	7:00 P. M.
1:45 P. M.	7:45 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	8:30 P. M.
‡3:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	10:00 P. M.

Tickets good on either pier.
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NEW-YORK, WOODHAVEN AND ROCKAWAY RAILROAD.
Trains leave daily, except Sundays, from
Hunter's Point and Bushwick—A. M., 6:25, 8, 9:33, 11:03. P. M., 1, 2:10, 3:20, 4:27, 5:40, 7, 8:40.
Leave Brooklyn Flatbush-ave.—A. M., 8:35, 9:40, 11; P. M., 1:10, 2:30, 3:35, 5:30, 7:30, 8:50.
Returning leave for Hunter's Point and Bushwick and Brooklyn almost hourly.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Leave Hunter's Point and Bushwick hourly from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Flatbush-ave., Brooklyn, every hour and ten minutes from 8 a. m. to 8:50 p. m.
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The COLUMBIA and GRAND REPUBLIC will leave DAILY as follows
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West 22d-st.	West 10th-st.	North River.	Brooklyn.
9:15 a. m.	9:30 a. m.	9:45 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
10:15 a. m.	10:30 a. m.	10:45 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
1:45 p. m.	2:00 p. m.	2:15 p. m.	2:30 p. m.

MINES AND MINING.

THURSDAY, Sept. 7—P. M.

The mining stock markets to-day were unusually active, and a very large business was done. But prices were unsettled, and in a majority of instances somewhat lower than yesterday. The low-price Comstock shares were the leading stocks, and after the opening decline were comparatively steady. Consolidated Virginia opened down 15 cents at 1.05, and closed at 1.10. California opened 1 cent lower at 33 cents, rose to 35, and closed at 34 cents, and Sutro declined from 41 cents to 38@39 cents. Robinson was dull and steady at $1.60. Chrysolite early was 10 cents higher at 2.25, but it closed weak at 2.05, while Little Chief, with considerable trading, sold up to 68@65 cents. The State Lines were dull and easier. Cherokee sold at 29, Gold Stripe at 25, and Rising Sun at 20 cents. Hall Anderson was fairly active, and rose 15 cents to 1.40.

The Ontario Silver Mining Company has declared its eighty-third dividend (for August) amounting to $75,000, payable at the office of the transfer agents, Lounsbery & Haggin, No. 18 Wall-st., September 15. Transfers close on September 9. The Ontario's dividends now foot up a total of $1,625,000.

SALES AT THE MINING EXCHANGE.

Names.	Opening.	High'est.	Low'est.	Final	SHARES Am. Ex.	SHARES N. Y. Ex.	SOLD
Advance	.23	.26	.23	.26	1,200	....	
Ame	.18	.18	.18	.18	2,100	1,550	
Barcelona	.67	.68	.66	.68	1,600	....	
Best and Belcher	7.63	7.63	7.63	7.63	....	150	
Belle Isle	.50	.50	.50	.50	....	200	
Bodie	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	100	100	
Bonanza Chief	.04	.04	.04	.04	....	200	
Bradshaw	.27	.28	.27	.28	2,900	1,000	
Buckeye, pref	.20	.20	.20	.20	500	....	
Bunker	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	....	50	
Calaveras	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,500	....	
California	.34	.35	.33	.34	3,500	9,700	
Caledonian	.34	.34	.34	.34	....	200	
Central Arizona	.67	.67	.67	.67	....	100	
Cherokee	.29	.29	.29	.29	....	100	
Chrysolite	2.20	2.25	2.05	2.05	1,000	2,900	
Con. Virginia	1.05	1.15	1.05	1.10	6,000	4,295	
Crown Point	.20	.20	.20	.20	1,000	....	
California	.35	.35	.35	.35	200	....	
Dunkan	.11	.11	.11	.11	2,000	3,500	
Eastern Oregon	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	....	500	
Eureka Con	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	....	275	
Globe Copper	.10	.10	.10	.10	3,400	....	
Gold Stripe	.25	.25	.25	.25	....	300	
Goodshaw	.15	.15	.15	.15	....	700	
Grand Prize	.50	.50	.50	.50	....	200	
Great Eastern	.05	.05	.05	.05	....	500	
Green Mountain	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	400	....	
Hall-Anderson	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	....	4,400	
Hibernia	.01	.01	.01	.01	....	1,000	
Horn Silver	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	600	300	
Horsetail	.28	.28	.27	.28	800	....	
Hutchill	.25	.25	.22	.22	200	500	
Independence	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	....	300	
Imperial	.12	.12	.10	.10	....	1,100	
Iron Silver	2.10	2.10	2.05	2.05	....	800	
Lacrosse	.18	.18	.18	.18	500	500	
Little Chief	.61	.69	.61	.65	1,200	5,600	
Little Pittsburg	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	....	200	
Moose	.13	.13	.13	.13	....	400	
Navajo	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	....	100	
Ophir	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	150	100	
Oriental and Miller	.20	.20	.18	.18	1,000	600	
Quartz Creek	.28	.28	.25	.25	900	....	
Rappahannock	.15	.16	.15	.16	....	1,000	
Rising Sun	.20	.20	.20	.20	....	3,000	
Robinson Con	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	400	3,150	
Savage	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	....	100	
Sierra Nevada	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	150	350	
Silver Cliff	.22	.22	.22	.22	....	100	
South Hite	.25	.25	.25	.25	....	300	
South Pacific	.13	.14	.13	.14	1,200	10800	
State Line, Nos 1 & 4	.07	.07	.07	.07	....	500	
State Line, Nos 2 & 3	.24	.24	.23	.23	600	2,000	
Sutro Tunnel	.40	.41	.38	.38	7,000	22505	
Taylor-Plumas	.15	.15	.14	.15	6,400	....	
Tioga	.18	.15	.15	.15	....	300	
Tip-Top	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	....	100	
Tuscarora	.08	.11	.08	.10	3,100	7,400	
Utadina	.08	.08	.08	.08	....	500	
Union Con	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	....	250	
Vandenberg	.20	.20	.20	.20	2,900	....	
Virginia	1.05	1.10	1.05	1.10	500	....	
Yellow Jacket	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	100	....	
Total sales for the day					56300	96765	

* Buyer 60.

CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFORNIA STOCKS.
SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Sept. 7, 1882.

	Yesterday.	To-day.		Yesterday.	To-day.
Alpha	2	1⅞	Mexican	6⅝	7⅛
Alta	1 15/16	2 7/32	Mono	1/2	19/32
Belcher	19/32	1/2	Northern Belle	12	12¼
Best and Belcher	7¼	7⅛	Ophir	4⅝	4⅞
Bodie	4¾	4¾	Oro	5/32	5 5/32
Bullion	15/16	¾	Overman	9/16	11/32
Caledonia	3/32	3/32	Potosi	1½	1⅜
Chollar	2⅞	2⅞	Savage	1½	1⅜
Cons. Virginia	1 1/16	¾	Sierra Nevada	5⅝	5⅞
Crown Point	1⅛	29/32	Silver King	14	15
Eureka Con	15	15	Tip-Top	2⅛	2⅛
Exchequer	7/16	¼	Union Con	6¾	7⅛
Gould and Curry	4¼	4	Yellow Jacket	1⅝	1⅞
Grand Prize	2	2 1/32	Navajo	5¾	5⅞
Hale and Norcross	3¼	2⅞	Scorpion	29/32	27/32
Martin White	3½	3½	Mount Diablo	3⅛	3⅜

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—While it is generally conceded that the late rise was not due to any improvement in the Comstock mines, public interest has developed an active market. The chief point of interest now is the new level of Chollar, and even there it will take several weeks before the vein is reached by the drift.

The collapse of the Head Centre retort has delayed bullion shipments from that mine.

Pleasant Valley has declared a dividend of 5 cents per share.

It is reported that Union Consolidated will soon be assessed.

Some of the Comstock companies which had quantities of their stock, bought at assessment sale, are said to have realized the past week.

Bullion receipts for the past week: "Contention, $32,170; Standard Consolidated, $17,250; Christy, $7,950; Bodie Consolidated, $19,450; Northern Belle, $19,502; Betty O'Neal, $3,448; Bodie Tunnel, $3,000; Navajo, $16,450.

TOMBSTONE, Ariz., Sept. 7.—The Bonanza, Winfield and Bunker Hill mines, on which work was begun a few weeks ago, are now turning out considerable quantities of high-grade ore.

Other prospects in the west end of the district are producing surprising results.

Work has been resumed on the Way Up mine, which is yielding good ore. Shipments to the custom-mill will begin soon.

The ore in the Empire mine improves below the water level.

The Tombstone Company's smelter will start up in a few days.

The St. Joseph Lead Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend (No. 21) of 2 per cent on the capital stock, payable September 25. Transfer books close on the 20th and reopen on the 25th.

Bullion valued at $25,000 was received in this city yesterday from the mines.

Little Chief superintendent telegraphed September 7: "All bills paid. About $2,800 in bank and smelters. Have shut down engine for repairs."

Mining.

JOCUISTITA, Sierra Grande and all other unlisted mining stocks bought and sold. Close quotations daily. W. BRENTON WELLING, 57 Broadway.

ROBERT E. LEE MINING CO.
Property at LEADVILLE, COLORADO.
Capital, 500,000 shares. Par value, $10.
L. D. ROUDEBUSH, President. WILLIS A. BARNES, New-York office, 31 Nassau-st. Sec'y and Treas.

SOUTHERN EUREKA MINING COMPANY,
Mine and Mill, Plumas County, Cal.
Capital, 200,000 shares; par value, $10 each.
Pres., J. B. SCOTT; vice-pres., MARTIN SCHULTZ; Treas. WM. T. MERSER-AU; Secy., JOHN GRAY. Office, 115 Broadway, New-York.

THE MINING RECORD, 61 Broadway, N. Y. 10c. per copy. Sample copies sent free. $4 yearly.
BANKING AND STOCK DEPARTMENT.
Mining Stocks bought and sold at low rates of commission. Advances made and dividends cashed.
A. R. CHISOLM & CO.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1882.
THE IDAHO CONSOLIDATED GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.—Capital, 250,000 shares (unassessable) of the par value of Five Dollars ($5) each. Total, $1,250,00, whose mines are located near Rocky Bar, Atlanta County, Idaho (WOOD RIVER DISTRICT), and who are engaged in developing the same, have advanced the price of the stock, from and after this date, to TWO DOLLARS ($2) per share.
JOHN O. HOYT, JR., Secretary,
25 Nassau-st., New-York.
Hon. H. G. BURLEIGH, President.

Excursions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
VIA GREENPOINT.
The steamer SYLVAN GROVE leaves the pier foot of 23d-st., EAST RIVER, for the Company's Depot, Greenpoint, connecting with trains for Manhattan Beach at 8:45, 9:45, 10:45 a. m. and half-hourly from 11:15 a. m. to 9:15 p. m.
Trains leave Manhattan Beach at 7:35, 10, 11:05 a. m.; 12:05, 12:50, 1:05, 1:30 p. m., and every fifteen and thirty minutes past the hour to 9:30 p. m., and at 10, 10:35 p. m.
VIA BAY RIDGE.
The steamers H. R. MARTIN and MATTEAWAN leave foot of Whitehall-st., terminus of all the Elevated Railways, at *8:10 a. m. and half-hourly from 9:10 a. m. to 9:10 p. m.
Trains leave Manhattan Beach at *7:10, *8:10, 9:10 a. m., and half-hourly from 10:10 a. m., to 10:10 p. m.
*Trains marked thus do not run on Sundays.
EXCURSION TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL DOWN TRACK STATIONS OF THE ELEVATED RAILWAYS. PRICE 60 CENTS, INCLUDING ELEVATED RAILWAY FARES.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING CONCERTS BY GILMORE'S BAND AND EMINENT SOLOISTS.
FAIRY LAND—GRAND ILLUMINATION OF THE GROUNDS EVERY TUESDAY EVENING.
THE GRAND AQUATIC BLAZE. AQUATIC FIREWORKS EVERY THURSDAY EVENING.
PAIN'S GREAT PYROTECHNIC EXHIBITIONS EVERY SATURDAY EVENING.

STARIN'S GLEN ISLAND,
Long Island Sound,
THE DAY SUMMER RESORT.
TWO GRAND CONCERTS DAILY. Grafulla's Band, Diller's Classical Cornet Quartet, Depot Band, U.S.A. David's Island. Superior Dinners, a la carte. Old-fashioned Rhode Island Clam Bake. Fishing, Boating, Bathing, Billiards, Bowling, Rifle Range, Zoological Garden.
The fast excursion steamers SAM SLOAN, LAURA M. STARIN and JOHN SYLVESTER run daily as follows:

Pier 18, N. R., foot Jewell's Wharf, of Cortlandt-st.	Brooklyn	Thirty-third-st., E. R.
8:15 a. m.	8:30 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
9:45 a. m.	10:00 a. m.	10:30 a. m.
10:45 a. m.	11:00 a. m.	1:45 p. m.
1:00 p. m.	1:15 p. m.	3:00 p. m.