Our Weekly News Summary.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Mr. Thurman's Pacific Railroad Funding bill came up. A large lobby was at work against the bill and in favor of the Pacific Railroad. Several efforts were made to amend the bill, but all failed and the bill passed as originally introduced, by a vote of 40 yeas to 19 nays. Should the bill become a law the Pacific Railroad will be required to create a sinking fund to pay its indebtedness to the United States.

Mr. Matthews (Rep., Ohio) offered as a substitute to the present bankrupt law his own bill to establish a uniform law on the subject of bankruptcy. He admitted that the present law contained but little that was good, and that little so embarrassed by delays and vexations as to be hardly worth consideration. His bill came up to the constitutional requirements of being strictly in relation to bankruptcy, and uniform in its operation. There never had been a period when there was so much debt; so much bankruptcy, present and prospective. Something should be done to afford relief to the unfortunate bankrupt, at the same time protecting the interests of the creditors.

Mr. Conkling (Rep., N. Y.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House bill to prevent the introduction of infectious or contagious diseases. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Dennis (Dem., Md.) presented the joint resolution of the Maryland Legislature (the Blair resolution), in relation to the Presidential election of 1876, and moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee. He said that he had no instructions on the subject from the Legislature, and was opposed to the resolution. He would act with good faith. He had voted for the appointment of the Electoral Commission, and he would stand by its decision. He felt in honor bound to do so, and that if he were to do otherwise he would be unworthy of a seat in the Senate. He felt confident that no attempt to reverse the decision of that commission would succeed. His people desired peace. No one could desire to see brothers weltering in brothers' gore. In presenting the resolution, he had performed a duty which respect for the Legislature demanded, but he gave notice that he would oppose any action in furtherance of the intent of the resolution.

Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Oregon) presented a cable despatch from the United States Consul at Tein Tsin, China, stating that the famine was spreading; that cannibalism exists; that there had been no rain, and that matters would be worse next year, and asking if the Chinese Indemnity bill would pass. Referred.

Mr. Blaine (Rep., Me.) called up the Deficiency Appropriation bill and it was passed.

HOUSE.

Mr. Wright (Dem., Pa.) offered a concurrent resolution proposing to issue $400,000,000 of United States notes, to be known as national money, to be legal tender for all debts, public or private, and to be put in circulation at the earliest possible moment. Referred.

Mr. Buckner (Dem., Mo.) reported a bill to retire the circulating notes of national banks.

[It provides for the issuing of $322,790,810 of Treasury notes, which shall be used in the retirement of national bank notes, and which shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private, and for custom dues to the amount of one-third of the whole amount; the remainder to be paid in coin. It repeals the law which requires national banks to keep on deposit at the Treasury lawful money to the amount of five per cent. of their circulation].

Mr. Burchard (Rep., Ill.) made the point of order that the bill must go to the Committee of the Whole. Sustained, and the bill so referred.

Mr. Fuller (Dem., Md.) introduced a bill authorizing the issuing of Treasury notes, the taking up of greenbacks and national bank notes, prohibiting the contraction of the currency, and repealing the internal revenue laws.

Mr. Potter (Dem., N. Y.) introduced a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment providing that after 1880 there shall be but one session of Congress every two years, unless when Congress shall be convened by the President.

The Pension appropriation bill before the House appropriates $29,286,574, and provides that after July 1, 1878, pensions shall be paid by the Treasury of the United States, under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Interior.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Pension Appropriation bill, and it was passed. Mr. Rice (Dem., Ohio) offered an amendment that from and after July, 1878, the office of Pension Agent shall be filled by wounded or disabled Union soldiers. Adopted amid enthusiastic applause and shouts of laughter.

The bill to restore George A. Armes to his rank in the army from which he was dismissed nine years ago was passed.

On motion of Mr. Foster (Rep., Ohio) the Senate amendments to the General Deficiency Appropriation bill were concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Singleton (Rep., Miss.) the Senate amendments to the Diplomatic Appropriation bill were nonconcurred in, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Singleton, Sparks (Dem., Ill.), and Hale (Rep., Me.) as conferees on the part of the House.

—Banks in Chicago and Cincinnati have resumed specie payment, redeeming their notes in gold. Some establishments in New York city pay their men in gold.

—The situation at Constantinople is still regarded as dangerous to peace. Notwithstanding the protestations of the Porte, there are intrigues going on among the pashas, and the discretion of the Russian commander and of Mr. Layard is doubted.

—By the burning of the Sphinx near Cape Elia, early in March 500 Circassian refugees were lost. She had 3,000 refugees on board. The men lost were confined in the hold, the hatches being fastened down, and they could not escape.

—A bill is before Congress to reduce the expenses of printing.

—The United States House Committee on Ways and Means on the income tax showed six of the committee in favor of it and five against it. The vote stood: For—Messrs. Tucker (Dem., Va.), Sayler (Dem., Ohio), Robbins (Dem., N. C.), Harris (Dem., Ga.), Gibson (Dem., La.), Burchard (Rep., Ill.)—five Democrats and one Republican. Against—Messrs. Wood (Dem., N. Y.), Phelps (Dem., Conn.), Kelly (Rep., Pa.), Garfield (Rep., Ohio), Banks (Rep., Mass.)—two Democrats and three Republicans.

—A large increase in the wheat acreage of the Northwest is reported.

—William M. Tweed died in Ludlow street jail, New York city, where he has been confined for nearly two years, ever since his return from Spain. The announcement of his death created intense excitement in that city. He has been ill for some time, and the excitement attendant upon his various trials had so affected his health that his death was looked for at any time. He was foreman of a fire engine company, and a chair maker, when in 1852 he commenced his political career, and rose rapidly until he possessed a wide influence. In 1870 his power began to wane, and continued until he found himself in prison, where he died. The history of his career is familiar to all,

—At Myersburg, Ont., Bertha Wynn, fifteen years old, was shot and killed by Shannon, a school teacher, who was arrested.

—A woman named Keenan, sixty-seven years of age, died in Brooklyn from hydrophobia, from the bite of a pet cat.

—A dispatch from Shanghai reports that the famine in the northern provinces of China is increasing.

—Fall River, one of the great centres of the manufacturing interests in New England, is shaken by the discovery that S. Angier Chace, treasurer to the Union Mills, is a defaulter to the amount of $480,000.

—In the Canadian House of Commons a resolution proposing to tax corn and oats was voted down—yeas 54, nays 104.

—The Greenbackers of Iowa have nominated a State ticket.

—In consequence of the bursting of a sewer a considerable section of South London was flooded to the depth of two or three feet. Much damage has been done.

—The Hall line steamship Childwell Hall, 2,100 tons, which left Liverpool April 6 for Bombay, by way of the Suez Canal, has been wrecked at Sagres, Portugal. Twenty-seven persons have been saved as far as known.

—Four thousand houses were burned at Tokio, Japan. The damage was estimated at $200,000. One life was lost.

—Samuel Steenburgh, sentenced to be hung for the murder of Jacob S. Parker at Amsterdam, N. Y., made a full confession to Sheriff Fonda and ex-County Clerk Burtch, confessing eleven different murders—the first when he was only fourteen years old. Also to unnumbered burglaries, robberies, and incendiary fires in and around Amsterdam. It is a horrible story, and almost all of it is corroborated. He says he murdered Parker.

—The scenes at Lord Leitrim's funeral in Dublin were violent. The mob endeavored to capture the hearse, declaring their intention to drag out the corpse. They called the late Earl an "old ruffian" and "heretic." They climbed the wall of the churchyard, hustled the mourners, and cheered, yelled, and hissed. Mourners were roughly handled while endeavoring to make their way into the churchyard. All of them had to pass out by an unfrequented way in the rear of the church to escape violence. Fifty constables were there, but they were insufficient to cope with the mob.

—Brigham Young's estate is in litigation. The prophet left about $1,000,000.

—The Oregon Democratic State Convention nominated W. A. Thayer for Governor.

—A fire at Bay City, Mich., destroyed $200,000 worth of lumber and salt.

—John E. Lyons, President of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Company, arose from his bed in consequence of illness, and falling to the floor, the lamp he carried, was broken, and he was burned to death.

—Five hundred convicts in Clinton State Prison, N. Y., are to be set to work at hat making. The State is to receive $745 a week from the contractors for the convict labor.

—In a fight between political factions in East St. Louis over the possession of the Common Council Chamber, clubs and fists were freely used, and many eyes were blacked and noses broken.

—The Grand Jury of Richmond, Va., is indicting all the gamblers of that city and a determination exists to break up the gambling dens.

—A fire in Galveston, Texas, destroyed property to the value of $50,000.

—Orders have been issued to our war ships in the South Pacific to seize all American vessels engaged in the coolie trade.

—The proposition to impose an import duty on American wheat received only twenty-eight votes in the Canadian Parliament.

—The police complaint against Mrs. Franklin, who fired the shot that killed Mlle. Volante, on Pawtucket, R. I., Opera House stage, was discontinued.

—Charles Pardee, a wealthy banker of Skaneateles, N. Y., committed suicide by cutting his throat. He was aged about seventy-five years. Supposed cause, financial difficulties.

—Lawrence Fogarty, living at 330 West Forty-second street, New York, killed his wife Mary and then committed suicide by cutting his own throat.

—A train robbery was made on the Texas Pacific Railroad at Mesquite Station, thirteen miles east of Dallas. The train was stopped and the engineer and fireman were taken from the engine and placed under guard. The express messenger and route agent barricaded themselves in their car, but the robbers saturated it with coal oil and set fire to it, and forced them out. The express and mail were then plundered. Conductor Alford and two of the robbers were wounded. The plundering party numbered fifteen or twenty. The passengers were not molested.

—A Frenchman was once sitting by a hummer at the songs in a theatre. "The brute," "the animal," he muttered to himself. "Sir," said the hummer, "do you mean me?" "Heaven forbid!" he replied. "I am complaining of the tenor, whose noise prevents me from hearing you so clearly as I should have wished."

HYDROPHOBIA FROM A POINTER.

Terrible Death of a Boy Nearly Four Months after He had been Bitten.

The Chicago *Times* says: A genuine case of hydrophobia resulted fatally in this city. The victim was William P. Healey, a seven-year-old son of John Healey. On the 15th of last December the boy was returning from school, when he came in contact with a pointer dog which he rather playfully shoved against the fence. The dog jumped at the youth and made what was considered at the time a very slight wound in the left arm, just above the wrist—so slight that the boy did not mention the occurrence until late at night. On last Sunday evening he complained to his mother of a pain in his neck, and in the left side of his head, over the ear. The pain increased during the night, and on Monday, when he was offered a drink of water and swallowed it, the pupils of the eyes dilated, and a strange and painful sound was heard in his throat. Dr. Steele offered the boy a teaspoonful of water, and as it neared his mouth the child shrank from it; when the spoon was placed in his mouth he seized it in his teeth. A painful struggle ensued, in which he threw it from his mouth, and sank back on his pillow, where he lay breathing heavily and expectorating unnaturally, and with great frequency. An opiate was given, but the relief was momentary, when a spasm followed which seemed to give the boy the strength of a young giant. The physician suggested additional aid, and Dr. Dyas was called in for consultation. He at once diagnosed the case, and agreed with Dr. Steele in the diagnosis he had made. He recommended the continuance of the same treatment, which was oromide of potassium and hydrate of chloral. This only gave temporary relief. The spasms returned with greater rapidity, and each one was of a more furious and frightful character than the one preceding. He continued to grow worse, and at last the very mention of water threw him into contortions of pain which were of the most intense kind. He would jump from one side of the bed to the other with the rapidity of a reindeer, and his strength became marvellous. The physicians retired on Tuesday night about eleven o'clock, and at one o'clock they were summoned again. But before they arrived, the boy had passed away. The father related that an hour previous to his death he was completely uncontrollable. The head turned constantly and rapidly, as if it had been on a pivot; the sound, resembling that of croup, kept on, and the respiration was so powerful that the body almost raised itself from the bed. During all this time the boy was conscious, answering questions which were asked, and occasionally asking for a drink. At half past two in the morning he made a sudden plunge toward the wall, tearing himself loose from the grasp of his nurse, and died.

A Manly Young Fellow.

An incident occurred, says a Washington telegram to the Philadelphia *North American*, in the Interior Department which deserves to be made known. Owing to the lack of appropriations the Secretary was compelled to order a number of discharges in the model room of the Patent Office. One of the victims was an old man. On receiving his ticket of leave he went to the chief of the bureau, overcome with grief, and said he did not know what would become of him, as he had a wife and five children to support. Within hearing distance was a young man without any incumbrance except a great deal of Congressional influence. He stepped forward promptly and said: "I am a young man without any responsibilities. I cannot see an old gentleman like you turned out on the cold charity of the world penniless. You stay, and I will go." And turning to the chief said, "there is no objection to his taking my place, I suppose." He was told there "was none," and placing his apron around the old man's shoulder he retired and left him in possession.

A New Grain.

The Ventura (Cal.) *Free Press* says: We have been shown a new grain, discovered about four years ago by a farmer in Surprise Valley, in the northern part of this State, taken from the crop of a wild goose which has been shot by the farmer. He sowed the seed immediately after it was taken from the garner of the bird's crop, and it produced more than a hundred fold. Mr. Merithew, a farmer of Butte county, being on a visit to Surprise Valley, obtained some few seeds of the new grain, and succeeded in propagating it with wonderful success on his farm in Butte county. The straw and beardless head resemble wheat; the grain looks a little like rye, but is twice as large as rye. When cut, as it is passing into the milk, it makes a hay even superior to wheat hay. Mr. Merithew has on hand several tons of hay from this new variety of grain and perhaps five bushels of its seed. It appears to us every way superior to rye.

Indian Corn.

The cultivation of this grain is receiving increased attention in almost every part of the globe where the hand of civilization has broken the turf. Especially is this true in the United States, where the value of this little crop exceeds that of all other grains combined; where 2,000,000 farmers are engaged in cultivating nearly 50,000,000 acres in Indian corn. Last year the exports of corn were 39.76 per cent, in quantity of all the different grains, and 26.86 per cent. in value. Showing the vast importance which the exports of corn have assumed in this country during the forty years, statistics show that for the five years ending 1835, the average annual export was but 700,000 bushels; for the five years ending 1845, the average annual export was 679,000 bushels; for the five years ending 1855, 4,780,000 bushels; 1865, 10,322,000 bushels; 1875, 29,230,000 bushels; while the export for 1876 amounted to a total of 49,493,572 bushels, showing conclusively that its consumption is rapidly increasing in Europe.

The Late Boss Tweed.

Tweed was Alderman three times, a Congressman once, then a Supervisor for two years (1856-7). He was Supervisor and President of the board in 1869 and 1870, School Commissioner in 1856-7, Deputy Street Commissioner under Chas. G Cornell in 1863, a State Senator in 1867, Street Commissioner immediately afterward, Commissioner of the Department of Public Works under the charter of 1870, and elected Senator again after his arrest in 1871. He was long Chairman of the Tammany General Committee, and was Grand Sachem of Tammany Society at his downfall. He was a director of the Tenth National Bank, the Erie Railway Company, the Harlem Gas-Light Company, the Brooklyn Bridge Company, the Belt Railroad Company and the Third Avenue Railroad Company. He was President also of the plundered Guardian Savings Bank.

At the time of the Hague street explosion Tweed and his fire company, "Big Six" as it was called, were first at the fire, and remained on the ground for over twenty-four hours, the task of removing and caring for the dead and wounded being their special duty. Tweed was then in the prime of his strength, and his personal efforts were such that a Williamsburg fire company which was present and saw him at work, had its engine ornamented with his portrait as a compliment. This Hague street disaster was the beginning of the popularity of Americus Engine and its foreman, and from that date the roll of its members steadily augmented until finally the name of Big Six became a household word with the entire department, and that of its foreman with the people of the east side.

Tweed's last words were these: "I have tried to right some great wrongs; I have been forbearing with those who did not deserve it; I forgive all those who have ever done wrong to me, and I want all those who have ever been harmed by me to forgive me."

Tweed made no will—he had nothing to leave in a will to anybody. He did not even have any personal property worth making a will for.

Tweed's family is scattered. William M. Tweed, Jr., and Richard M. Tweed, his oldest sons, are in Europe; he has two daughters and two sons-in-law in New Orleans; his daughter Josephine, Mrs. Douglass, is in New York city. His two youngest sons—boys about 12 and 14 years—are at a private educational establishment in New England. They have not seen their father since he went to the Penitentiary in 1873.

In 1869 Tweed offered to give a well-known Catholic clergyman $500,000 to use towards building a charitable institution on the site of his (Tweed's) birthplace in Cherry street. The offer was not accepted. The building is now to be destroyed to make way for the approach of the Brooklyn Bridge.

When Tweed was a candidate for Congress in the Fifth District he had the pleasure of sitting in the convention and of casting the vote which made his nomination sure. When his name was called he said to some of the delegates near by, "Tweedy is always for Tweedy," and then he voted for William M. Tweed.

Detected by a Seal Ring.

The Sheriff of Dodge county, Neb., passed up the Texas Central road, having in charge a man named Marcus Withersau, accused of murder. Withersau was paying court to a young lady named Bradley, who resided in the town of Fremont, Neb., and was engaged to be married to her when a stranger named Joel Lauridge came to the town. Lauridge succeeded in a short in claiming a good part of the young lady's attention. This greatly displeased Withersau, who is of a very jealous temperament, and he was not slow in giving his apparent rival many evidences of his ill-will, openly insulting him whenever an opportunity was afforded.

Yet young Lauridge, being received with favor by the young lady, continued to visit her. The engagement between Withersau and his affianced was unbroken, however, and the wedding day had been fixed upon.

One evening Withersau, while on his way to the town to visit his affianced, met her in company with Lauridge out riding, and, seized by a fit of jealousy, he galloped up to them and shot Lauridge, killing him almost instantly. He fled the country, and it was thought that he had gone back to Canada, where he had formerly lived. He wore on his hand a seal ring of the young lady, which was mounted by a gold cross, and it was this that led to his capture. A young man named Swazey, a cousin of Miss Bradley, had enlisted in the United States army, and was ordered along with his company to Fort Duncan, on the Rio Grande. He had never seen Withersau, but had frequently heard his cousin describe the ring belonging to her, which Withersau wore when he killed Lauridge. One day he saw a strange man at the fort wearing the identical ring, but on inquiring the stranger's name he gave it as Bill Poindexter. The soldier wrote to the authorities of Fremont, giving a description of the man and ring, and the Sheriff, being satisfied that the wearer of the ring was Withersau, came after and captured him.

POSTAGE STAMPS.—Postage stamps are said to have been suggested to Rowland Hill by the following incident: Thirty-seven years ago he chanced to reach the door of an inn in the north of England just when a postman delivered a letter to a young servant girl. She turned it over and over on her hand and asked the postage, sighed and said that the letter was from her brother, but that she had no money. Mr. Hill paid the shilling and the postman went on his way, but the girl seemed much embarrassed, and presently confessed that she and her brother, being very poor, had devised a plan of communicating by some signs on the outside of the letter. Mr. Hill did not stop pondering on this until he had resolved on the penny stamp.

THE BULL KILLS THE LIONESS.

The Fight Over in Twelve Minutes—A Short and Exciting Combat.

A letter from San Antonio, Texas, says: To-day occurred the contest between a large lioness and a Texas bull. The scene of the contest was about three and a half miles from town. A spacious amphitheatre had been erected, capable of seating 5,000 people. In the centre of it was a mammoth cage, 110 feet in circumference, weighing 6,000 pounds. Free conveyance was offered attendants upon the fight, and fully 1,000 went out to witness it. The bull, a muscular animal eleven years old, was found in the cage, and though showing but little spirit, was generally considered capable of combating even the so-called king of beasts. At five o'clock the announcement of "ready" was given. Intense excitement prevailed, and all seemed fearful lest perchance there might be some flaw in the construction of the cage, and that the struggling animals might break the bars and escape, to vent their savage wrath upon the helpless assemblage of people.

Finally the iron cage containing the lioness was backed up against the pit for the battle, when a shoot was opened, the door of egress for the lioness was unbarred, and she sprang upon the battle ground. The bull eyed her suspiciously and continued chewing his cud, when Jennie, as his antagonist is named, passed around to his rear. Not apprehending the attack, the bull was taken by surprise when Jennie pounced upon him. She sprang upon his haunches with an effort to fasten her teeth and claws in the powerful beast; but his hide, being thick and exceedingly tough, resisted the attempt. The attack aroused the ire of the bull, who turned, and, madly rushing upon his antagonist, caught her in his horns and tossed her in the air. When she fell one of her ribs was evidently broken, and, uttering coarse and infuriated growls, she retreated. The bull followed the lioness up, and presently caught her again in his giant horns, and again sent her sailing through space.

The crowd shouted and cheered, the wildest enthusiasm prevailing. Those who had planked their notes on the king of beasts raised the white feather, while the raging bull followed up his victory. Jennie was finally cornered, and standing upon her hind feet, bracing herself agaist the bars of the cage, with open mouth and thunder-like roaring, she prepared for the life struggle. Knowing no fear, the bull rushed upon her. His point was finally gained, and Jennie was at his mercy. Overcoming her resistance he forced her to the ground and brought all his power to bear upon her head. Down upon his knees the bull fell, actually pinning the lioness to the floor with his horns. This ended the combat, Jennie being completely vanquished and left in a dying condition. After the bull's final effort she had not sufficient life to groan. The fight lasted twelve minutes. The lioness had been famished for the occasion, and the starving had evidently been overdone, thus affecting her natural strength and activity, and preventing the development of her ferocious instincts.

As Prize in a Lottery.

It was some forty years ago, in Paris, that Mira, the sensation-loving, advertised the drawing of a lottery, among the prizes in which was "a young girl, white as a lily and red as a rose—ah, he will be a happy man indeed who draws her!" Such prizes, it was a matter of history, had been offered and won and paid over in religious Rome; but sinful Paris was unexpressibly shocked at the open immorality of this announcement, and M. Thiers, then Minister of the Interior, gave his bell-cord a jerk that broke it and fairly screamed to send Dr. Veron to him. "Precious goings on, these," said the Minister, severely; "trafficking in the body and soul of a woman in a Christian land, in a building under the supervision of the Government! Read that." "Oh," said the doctor, "you refer to the girl that is to be the first prize in Mira's lottery at the Opera? I have seen the young lady. She's a beauty, I assure you—delicious, just!" "And so it is true," shrieked M. Thiers; "who is this shameless or unfortunate girl?" "The author of her being," said Dr. Veton, "I know him well—is a man named Greuze." "Oh," said Thiers, "the first prize is a Greuze picture?" "The first prize is a Greuze picture," Louis Philippe's Minister burst into an uncontrollable fit of laughter, and the Government allowed Mira's lottery to be drawn.

A Terrible Domestic Tragedy.

In New York city Mr. and Mrs. Fogarty, a married couple with three children, were the principal actors in a terrible scene. The wife alleged that the husband, after having deserted her and left her to her own resources for a number of years, had returned and was endeavoring to seize upon the little she had accumulated and to usurp the ownership of a grocery store she had established with her own money and through her own exertions. The husband insisted that he had constantly supplied his family with money, that his wife was endeavoring to get rid of him for other reasons. Right was evidently on the side of the woman, and the Police Justice, after giving the couple some good advice, subsequently refused to grant a warrant against the woman on the husband's representation that she had locked him out of the store. Fogarty left the police office in an excited state of mind, and about one o'clock in the morning turned the drama into a tragedy by murdering his wife and cutting his own throat. It is thought that he intended to take the lives of his children as well, although there does not seem to be anything on which to base such a supposition. At all events they were awakened by the struggle between their parents, and escaped into the street. Fogarty killed his wife by pouring acid over her face and into her ear.

HOUSE-CLEANING.

The housekeeper giveth a cheerful hop,
And we hear the musical flippetyflop
Of the moisty, misty, maddening mop.

And lo, the maddening horrors rush
Athwart our souls at the soapy gush
Of the slippery, slimy scrubbing-brush.

From early morn till evening gloom
We hear the scratching in hall and room
Of the bolsterous, bustly bobbing broom.

And now there cometh a woesome wail—
That augurs a gen'rally gusty gale—
From a man with his leg in the scrubbing pail.

What Can Be Cured

Need not be endured, although what can't must be. Among the bodily ills susceptible of complete removal by that benign tonic and alterative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, are general debility, malarial fevers, constipation, dyspepsia, liver disorder, and nervousness. Its remedial capabilities are, however, by no means limited to these maladies. Its properties as a blood depurant render it extremely serviceable in expelling the acrid impurities which produce those painful disorders, rheumatism and gout, and its invigorating and mildly stimulating effect upon the kidneys and bladder constitute it a useful medicine for impelling those organs to a complete performance of their functions when they are weak and inactive. In fact, there is scarcely any disease of which weakness is an accompaniment, in which this admirable medicine cannot be used with advantage.

Vacation Trip to Europe.

Messrs. Cook Son & Jenkins of 261 Broadway, N. Y., are organizing a special vacation party for Paris, the Rhine and Switzerland, to leave New York June 27, especially designed for teachers and students, though open to others.

They provide first-class passages, hotel accommodation, and all necessaries for the trip, which will occupy either 60 or 75 days, according to the section selected.

The expense of the tour is quite low, and will come within the means of almost any one of the above class. Full particulars may be had by addressing the firm above named.

The War on Hotel Rates.

There is nothing so agreeably refreshing to the average traveller, besides a "railroad war" as a hotel war, and the subsequent cutting of hotel rates. Some of the New York hotels have been indulging in this rather expensive amusement recently, until travellers can now indulge in all the luxuries of the season, and the best accommodations in New York, at the Grand Central Hotel, for $2.50 per day.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"Matchless"
Wood Tag Plug Tobacco.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.
U 16

MARKET NOTES.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The wholesale New York market quotations snow:

Beans.—Prime, $1.55a1.60; fair to good $1.35a1.45 per bushel.

Butter.—N. Y. sold at 30c. for choice in pails, and 18a20c. common to good. Western sold at 35a37c. and the common Western at 7a8c.

Cheese.—Factory fancy, 13c.. do. fair 9a10c., farm dairy, prime 10a11½c., and do fair 9a10c.

Eggs.—Quotations ranged from 8c. for ordinary to 13c. for New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania

Flour.—Superfine New York and Western, $4.25a4.80; extra New York $4.85a5.10.

Hay.—Shipping 60c.; clover 40a45c.; salt 40a50c.; straw 40a50c.

Hops.—New York 5a14.; Eastern 8a12c.; yearlings 3a6c., olds 1a5c.

Petroleum.—Refined 12¼c. crude 7¼c. in bulk; in barrels 9¼a9½c. Naptha 6¾a7c. in shipping order, and 16¼a16½c. in cases, and 12c. in barrels.

Pork.—Mess $11a11.50. Family mess $17.50, extra prime $8.50, dressed hogs 4½a5c.

Wheat.—Spring No. 2, $1.25¼. Milwaukee No. 1, $1.30½. Amber $1.40. White $1.45

Rye.—State 71c72½c

Wool.—Ohio Pennsylvania and Virginia xxx 44a46c., xx 42a44., x 42a43c. No. 1, 43a44c. No. 2, 35a37c., common, 33a35c. New York and Western xx 36a38c., x and No. 1, 36a38c38a42c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Flour.—State family $6.00; rye flour $3.50. Wheat, State $1.30. Amber $1.32. Corn, yellow 53½c.; mixed State 54c.

Petroleum—Refined 11¾c.; crude 9½a9⅝c.

Wool—State and Western xx 42a45c., x 42a43c., medium42a44c., coarse 33a34c.

CATTLE MARKETS.

BUFFALO.—Cattle good quality, $4.90 Hogs, fair to good $3.60a$3.65 best $3.90.

EAST LIBERTY, PENN.—Best cattle $4.70, medium to good $3.25a4.50; common to fair $3.50 Hogs, Yorkers, $3.40a4.10; Philadelphias, $4.20a4.30. Sheep, $3.50a5.40.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Cattle, choice, $7.75 extra $7.00a7.50, first quality, $6.12½a6.62½, second qual. $5.12½a5.62½, third quality 4.25 a5.00. Sheep and lambs—wool sheep, $3.45a5.00, extra $4.50a5.50, sheared 3½a5¼c., spring lambs 4a5¼c..veal calves 4½a5½c

ADVERTISERS wanting good Agents should **ADVERTISE** in the PHILA. AGENTS' HERALD; largest, spicicst & best representative paper of its kind.

ACTIVE AGENTS GIVEN GOOD EMPLOYMENT EVERYWHERE.

Selling Goods, Novelties, Patents, Fancy Goods, Staple Games, Notions, Pictures, Frames, Chromos Machinery, Subscription Books, Magazines, Papers, Medicines, Specialties, Jewelry, Toys, New Inventions Statuary, Engravings and 1000 different articles being advertised in the AGENTS' HERALD. Answer no other advertisement, invest no money in Agents' Goods until you have sent for a copy and scan the

MANY HARD TIMES OFFERS of over 100 responsible advertisers in the Herald wanting Agents. Scores of rare offers to Beginners and others out of employment.

EVERY AWAKE WIDE AGENT should at once place himself in direct communication with all firms everywhere who want Agents, by sending his permanent address for insertion in the only Agents' Directory published in the World.

PORTRAITS, &c., drawn by Machinery, learned in 5 minutes from instructions sent. SMITH-OGRAPH reduced to only 25 CENTS, or with Paints, Crayons, Pencils, Blenders, Copies, &c., complete, only $1.25. Extra fine, large pear wood Instruments, beautifully polished, with brass wheel crayon point and pencil holders only $2.50. AGENTS WANTED. Circulars, terms, &c., and a beautiful 1x14 Engraving of the Smithscraph, with sample card and full particulars of the Agents' Directory, and a copy of the Agents' Herald, all for a green stamp (no *Postal Cards* noticed). L. LUM SMITH, 717 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A Perfect Hair Dressing.

A Promoter of the Growth of the Hair.

A Preparation Free from irritating matter.

BURNETT'S
COCOAINE.

For preserving and beautifying the Hair, and rendering it dark and glossy. The *Cocoaine* holds in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized

Cocoa-nut Oil,

prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.

It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.

It is the Best and Cheapest
HAIR DRESSING
In the World.

DIRECTIONS.

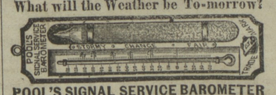
Apply with the hand, or a soft brush, once or twice every day, or as often as the case may require, rubbing it thoroughly into the roots of the hair.

To remove *Dandruff, Scurf, &c.*, wash the head with BURNETT'S KALLISTON, rub dry with a towel, and apply the *Cocoaine* as directed.

PREPARED ONLY BY
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.
BOSTON.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1872, by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Mass.

What will the Weather be To-morrow?



POOL'S SIGNAL SERVICE BAROMETER

And Thermometer Combined.—Foretells correctly any change in the Weather, 12 to 24 hours in advance. Endorsed by the most eminent Professors and Scientific men as the Best Weather Indicator in the World. FARMERS can plan their work according to its predictions. It will save fifty times its cost in a single season. Warranted Perfect and Reliable. I will send it Free to any address on receipt of $2.00. Beware of worthless imitations. None genuine without our trade mark. **Agents Wanted.** Send Stamp for Circular.

U. S. NOVELTY CO., 100 Maiden Lane, New York.
Please state where you saw advertisement.
Send Money Orders or Registered Letters at our risk

BEATTY

PIANO Another batt e on high prices. **ORGAN** War with monopolists renewed. Monopoists defeated, retreat cut off, their ranks broken, complete route and defeat of the enemy, grand triumph. See Beatty's latest Newspaper for full reply, sent Free. Before buying PIANO or ORGAN read my latest circular. Beatty's celebrated Pianos and Organs, beautiful Instruments! Challenge competition! Rivals are jealous of my success! Most successful house in America! Commenced a few years ago without a dollar; sales now nearly $2,000,000 annually. Lowest prices ever given. Elegant Rosewood Pianos, $135; 16 stop Church Organs, $115. Tremendous bargains now ready. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J., U. S. A. **WAR WAR**

BUTLER'S SAFES.

(Late Valentine & Butler,)
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF.

THE ALUM PATENT
has stood the test for
THIRTY YEARS.
The Latest Improved
Thick Walls, Five Flanges
Solid Angle Iron Welded Frames and
ROUND CORNER Doors.

Will not damage its contents.
Will not corrode the iron.
Will not deteriorate with age.
Will not burst in falling.
These are the most perfect and reliable safes ever made.
No safe made by Butler as Burglar Proof has ever been opened by a burglar.

ONE THOUSAND
of these safes for sale at the
Lowest Prices,
From 25 DOLLARS upwards.

Bank Work of all descriptions. Time, Bank, and Store Locks
Send for Circular.
W. H. BUTLER,
291 Broadway, New York.
Also General Agents for
DIEBOLD SAFE AND LOCK CO.

CABINET ORGANS HIGHEST HONORS AT ALL WORLD'S EXHIBITIONS. *Only American Organs awarded such at any. Before buying or renting send for our* LATEST CATALOGUES *and* CIRCULARS WITH NEW STYLES, REDUCED PRICES *and much information. Sent free.* MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., BOSTON, NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

THE
Gem Musical Library.

A set of 21 fine selections of Bound Music, each of which has 80 pages, full Sheet Music Size, and contains an average of 28 Songs or Pieces, all of the best and most pleasing character. The Composers are the most popular and successful ones in the country. The following are favorite collections:

FAIRY FINGERS. By *Julius Beckt*, contains 26 charming and easy Waltzes, Schottishes, Polkas, &c.

PEARL DROPS. Contains 25 fine and easy piano pieces, by Kinkel Coote, Mack, &c. Capital for learners.

BRILLIANT GEMS. Fine selection of piano pieces of easy medium difficulty, by Pacher, Allard, Kinkel and others.

PLEASANT MEMORIES. Contains quite a variety of piano music, of moderate difficulty, and by 14 different composers.

FIRESIDE ECHOS. A collection of capriuses, italicomps and choruses by 16 of the best compo-ers. Price of each book, $1.50 Boards, $2.00 Cloth.

Send for Circulars with contents of 21 books.

A most attractive Song is, "I'll be watching for you at the Window" by C. M. Pyke, 40 cts. It has a fine picture title, as has G. D. Wilson's new Polka Ronda, called "Dancing on the Green," (60 cts.) which is gaining a deserved popularity.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., 843 Broadway, N. Y.

We want AGENTS $50 to $175 Per Month. **HOW TO BE YOUR OWN LAWYER.** An Encyclopedia of Law and Forms. For everybody, every business. Farmers, Mechanics, Business men, property owners, Tenants, Trustees, Guardians, Public Officers, &c. Send for circular and terms. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 518 Arch St., Philadelphia.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD

Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the growth of the nations of modern Europe, the middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc.

It contains 672 fine historical engravings and 1260 large double column pages, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. It sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address,
NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

PIANOS Retail price $900 only $360. *Parlor organs*, price $340 only $95. Paper free. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.

P. A. AND P. I.
SAMANTHA AT THE CENTENNIAL
JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE'S New Book.
Agents run after by Everybody and his Wife. Now is the time to secure territory, etc. Send for Circulars, Terms to Agents, etc., etc. Address
AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn.; Cincinnati, Ohio, Chicago Ill Newark, N. J.

TAKE NOTICE. We have at LARGEST and best selling Stationery Package in the world. It contains 100 sheets of Paper, 10 Envelopes, Pencil, Penholder, Golden Pen, and a piece of Valuable Jewelry. Complete sample package, with elegant gold stone Sleeve Buttons, Set Gold-plated Studs, Engraved Gold-plated Ring, and a Ladies' Fashionable Fancy Set, Pin and Drops, postpaid 25 cents. 5 PACKAGES with Assorted Jewelry $1. **SPLENDID WATCH AND CHAIN FREE WITH EVERY $50 WORTH OF GOODS YOU BUY.** Extraordinary Inducements to Agents. **BRIDE & CO., 11 Clinton Place, New York.**

HOUSEKEEPER'S FRIEND,

By MRS. CORNELIUS.

Since the first publication of Mrs Cornelius's work, Cook Books, Receipt Books and works on household economies without number have been issued run, their course and been forgotten