OUR NEWS SUMMARY.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Mr. Beck (Dem., Ky.), by request introduced a bill to repeal existing taxes on the capital and deposits of banks and bankers, and to impose taxes on dividends in excess of eight per cent. a year.

The Senate took up the House bill to forbid the further retirement of United States legal-tender notes. The amendment of Mr. Bayard (Dem., Del.), providing that the said notes when so reissued shall be receivable for all dues to the United States, excepting duties on imports, and not be otherwise a legal tender, and any reprint of the said notes shall bear this superscription, was rejected, yeas 18, nays 42, and the bill was then passed by a vote of yeas 41, nays 18. Messrs. Anthony, Barnum, Bayard, Burnside, Butler, Christiancy, Conkling, Eaton, Hoar, Howe, Kernan, Mitchell, Morrill, Randolph, Rollins, Saulsbury, Wadleigh and White voted nay.

The Halifax award was discussed in the Senate. Mr. Edmunds hinted pretty plainly an opinion that the award was no award at all, but declined to answer a direct question on that point; he also offered an amendment to the effect that if the British Government claimed and took the $5,500,000, so much of the treaty as relates to the question of the fisheries should be terminated at the earliest possible day.

After a debate and several attempts to amend, the House amendment to the Senate resolution for a final adjournment on the 17th inst. was adopted.

A long debate took place on the Halifax Fishery Award, in which it was argued that the award, notwithstanding it was exorbitant, should be paid. Several Senators intimated that the proceedings of the Halifax Commissioners were not regular, and that the award had been reached through improper influences. An amendment was adopted declaring that the provisions of articles 18 and 21 of the Washington Treaty ought to be terminated as soon as possible, and then the resolution authorizing the President after further correspondence, to pay the award, was adopted.

HOUSE.

Mr. Wood (Dem. N. Y.) introduced a resolution to establish a permanent sinking fund. It provides that there shall be appropriated for the fiscal year, commencing July, 1878, and for each succeeding year, out of the customs revenues, the sum of $100,000,000, which shall be applied, first, to pay the interest on the public debt; second, to the redemption or purchase of so much of the outstanding principal of the public debt as can be purchased or redeemed at not more than par or accrued interest; all bonds so purchased or redeemed to cease to bear interest and to be cancelled and destroyed. It also repeals the act providing for an annual sinking fund. Section five of the bill provides that the act shall be known as the sinking fund act of 1878.

The vote on the amendment to the army bill increasing the limitation of the strength of the army from 20,000 to 25,000 men, was lost—116 to 120. All the Republicans voted in the affirmative and had for allies on the Democratic side all the Texas members (except Reagan, who voted nay), Patterson of Colorado, Williams of Michigan, and Wigginton of California.

On motion of Mr. Wood (Dem., N. Y.) the Senate amendment to the House bill for the free entry of articles imported for exhibition by societies established for the encouragement of the arts and sciences were concurred in, and the bill was passed.

The House proceeded to vote on the amendments to the Army Appropriation bill. All the items which had been increased on the basis of an army force of 25,000 men were restored to the original amounts on a basis of 20,000 men. The amendment fixing the number of cavalry regiments at 8 and of infantry at 18 was concurred in; also the amendment fixing the maximum of privates in a cavalry company at 125. The sections reorganizing the Adjutant General's and Inspector General's departments were restored to the bill. The new section in regard to the retirement of officers was retained. The amendment transferring the control of the Indians to the War Department was agreed to—yeas 130; nays 115—and the bill was passed without discussion.

By a vote of 164 yeas to 93 nays the House voted to adjourn June 17th.

Mr. Atkins (Dem., Tenn.) reported a bill appropriating $20,000 to defray the expenses of the select committee on the last Presidential election. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

—A second attempt was made to assassinate the Emperor of Germany, and this time it came very near being successful. The assassin, Nobeling, operated from his house, and fired twice with a doubled-barrelled gun at the Emperor, who was driving along the avenue; and the small shot which he used penetrated the Emperor's face, head, arms and back, but without fatal result. Nobeling declares that he fully meant to kill the Emperor, and regretted his ill success. He tried to commit suicide. He is a member of a Socialistic club.

—In consequence of the failure of the the Porte's Commissioners to pacify the Mohammedan insurgents, the Russians and Bulgarians have attacked their positions, but have been everywhere repulsed except near Ortrakeni.

—Mrs. Thompson, a widow, of St. Louis, Mo., about fifty years of age, highly connected and respected, killed her daughter Nettie, about sixteen years old, with a razor, while the latter was sleeping in bed, at Springfield, Mo., and then cut her own throat. Temporary insanity, occasioned by sickness, is assigned as a cause for the act.

—The Bannock Indians, numbering about 200 warriors, under the command of Buffalo Horn, the noted scout, are encamped in the lava beds, between Big Campas Prairie and Snake River, and have ordered the whites to leave the prairie on penalty of death. They have already commenced hostilities by shooting two settlers, wounding both severely.

—The Orangemen in Canada have asked for protection, fearing that they will be attacked on the occasion of their 12th of July parade.

—Near Tazewell Court House, Va,, a young widow named Baldwin, attacked two tramps who broke into her house for the purpose of robbery, with an axe, killing both of them. In the conflict Mrs. Baldwin received injuries from which she died. The dead bodies of the tramps were thrown in a hog pen, so great was the indignation of the people in the vicinity. There were no papers upon them by which they could be identified.

—A terrific storm passed over Richmond, Mo., about four o'clock in the evening, levelling to the ground over half of the buildings in the town. Over one hundred houses were totally destroyed and the loss of property is $250,000. Whole blocks were completely swept away, and the debris was scattered for miles. The storm came from the southwest, passed to the northeast and was preceded by a heavy fall of rain. Trees were uprooted and carried through the air like feathers, as were the fragments of houses and, in fact, everything the storm struck. The Shaw House, a large brick hotel, was demolished and its inmates buried in the ruins. Ten persons were instantly killed and several were mortally injured. A score of persons in addition received serious injuries. Among them were many women and children.

—Rev. George B. Vosburg, the Jersey City pastor charged with attempting to poison his wife, was acquitted, the jury being out three hours.

—The public debt was reduced $3,070,198.08 during May. The total debt of the United States, less cash in the Treasury, June 1st, was $3,032,637,450.64.

—The U. S. Senate resolved that the President be authorized to pay the Halifax fishery award of $5,500,000.

—Col. Budd, seventy years of age, had been paying attention to the young daughter of a farmer named Bruhneil, near Wallalla, S. C. The farmer forbade the marriage and the two eloped. Mr. Bruhneil followed them and shot Col. Budd dead. The infatuated girl was taken home.

—Earl John Russell of England is dead.

—In Arlington, Ill., Samuel Carney, who had been refused permission to visit Miss Cullenbine, went to her room, cut her throat with a razor, shot her with a revolver, and being met by Mr. and Mrs. Cullenbine on his way down stairs, shot the father in the hip, cut Mrs. Cullenbine severely with a butcher knife, and rushing out into the yard drew a razor across his own throat several times, and expired almost instantly. The parents are severely but not fatally hurt. The daughter lived but a few moments.

—During the month of May there were ninety-five failures in New York City, the total liabilities being more than five millions and a half, and the assets less than one million.

—An official statement made by the United States Bureau of Statistics shows that the amount of exports and imports during the ten months which ended April 30, were as follows: Total exports of merchandise, $593,187,292; imports $365,561,851; excess of exports over imports, $227,625,441; exports of specie and bullion, $27,077,914; imports $25,704,400; excess of specie exports over imports, $1,283,514; excess of exports over imports of merchandise and specie, $228,908,955.

—The Iowa Democratic State Convention at Cedar Rapids nominated a State ticket by acclamation. The resolutions favor a tariff for revenue only, the equal recognition of gold, silver and paper money, internal improvements and the Potter investigation; oppose subsidies, the refunding of the non-interest-paying debt, and the general financial policy of the Republican party, which is declared responsible for the disasters of the country.

—Notwithstanding the rainy weather the ceremonies in New York city and Brooklyn on Decoration Day were most imposing, the turnout being the largest since the first observance of the day.

—John Scott Harrison, son of President William Henry Harrison, ex-member of Congress from Ohio, died suddenly in his late family residence, about three miles from North Bend, Ind., and shortly after being buried the body was stolen from its grave by medical students. The body was recovered before being mutilated.

—A serious disaster occurred on the Prospect Park and Coney Island railroad, Brooklyn, N. Y. A gravel train, after making one up trip, was on its return thrown from the track by some obstructions which had been designedly and maliciously placed on the rails at a crossing. Five laborers were killed, and two very seriously injured.

—The colliery buildings of St. Clair, Pa., were destroyed by fire.

—The terms of the agreement between England and Russia have been published in London with greater detail than heretofore. It is agreed to divide the new Bulgaria into two provinces, one of which is to be ruled by a Prince; the other by a Governor. Russia receives Bessarabia and Batoum, but relinquishes her claim to Bajazid, and agrees to forego further encroachments as part payment for the indemnity.

—A terrible disaster occurred in the English channel off Dover. The German ironclad Grosser Kurfurst collided with the ironclad Koenig Wilhelm at 7.45 in the morning. The Grosser Kurfurst sunk almost immediately after she was struck, and her boiler exploded as she went down. Only eighteen persons, out of a complement of four hundred and sixty officers and men on board the Grosser Kurfurst, were saved: the balance sank with the steamer.

—A lady named Horner, aged about eighteen years, and residing at Grantville, Pa., was fatally burned while sitting in a chair sewing. Her dress caught fire from a candle, by the light of which she was working.

—At Washington, D. C., two negroes pulling in a boat were willfully shot by members of a target company on the shore. Both negroes were seriously hurt.

—Latest reports say that by the terrible cyclone in Wisconsin over fifty people were killed and two hundred seriously injured. The accounts of survivors are harrowing in the extreme, and the woe and desolation everywhere visible are extremely painful.

The Wisconsin Tornado.

The tornado which visited Wisconsin, doing so serious damage, first struck the ground at Belmont, La Fayette County, at 4 o'clock P. M., and passed over Lake Michigan north of Milwaukee at 7 o'clock P. M., making 150 miles almost directly eastward in three hours. The day had been oppressively still and warm, and during the passage of the tornado across the State there was no wind blowing except that whirling around the storm centre. The tornado had besides forward motion of fifty miles an hour (an unusually rapid forward movement for a tornado) and its circling motion, of unknown velocity, a cycloidal motion, making an undulating path. The actual width of the track of the tornado was small, being from a few yards to two or three hundred, but its cycloidal motion from north to south was nearly six miles, and the cycles were completed in about every six miles of forward motion. From this it will be seen that the tornado must have moved over the country at a rate of speed of more than one hundred miles an hour in addition to its revolving motion, which was doubtless far greater. The tornado was in the form of an inverted cone of gigantic size, with its point resting on the ground, although this was not always true; fortunately for those in the course of the monster, very much of the time the cone point was raised above the earth from one hundred to one thousand feet. In this manner it passed over several miles at a time and thus were many farmers spared from ruin. In these instances the country over which the tornado passed was treated to a frightful shower of wood splinters, branches of trees and dead animals. Whether on the earth or suspended hundreds of feet above, this whirling cone held in its embrace countless millions of fragments of buildings, trees, straw, hay, cattle, sheep and swine, thus affording its observer a view terribly grand. Numerous stumps of trees are left in the track of the tornado with all the bark peeled off. Two oak posts eight feet long, sunk six feet in the ground to support the uprights of a windmill over a well, and upon which posts the wind could have no grasp except upon the two feat above the earth, were lifted out and carried away without disturbing the surrounding earth. Trees were lifted up and carried a mile with tons of earth adhering to the mass of roots. Horses, cattle, sheep and swine seemed to float as lightly in the air as the leaves of the forest. The loss of human life, so far as known, is about fifty. More than two hundred persons are more or less injured. The loss of property is very great, but no estimate can be given with any degree of accuracy at present, but it is sure to be nearly $2,000,000.

The Russian Cruisers.

The following is a translation of the proclamation issued by the Moscow Cruiser Committee, and which is now being dispersed, says the London *Globe*, all over Russia. The document has been revised by the Cesarevitch himself, and has therefore the character of a Russian State paper:

APPEAL FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF THE ACQUISITION OF SHIPS FOR THE VOLUNTEER FLEET.

The Lord has sent Russia another trial. An implacable foe threatens us with war, fellow countrymen! Are we to bear patiently the wresting from us of the fruits of our victory? Are we again to have to liberate our brothers? Our foe is strong on the sea. The number and might of his marine resources greatly exceed our own. But there is a way of striking him a blow on his sea path which he may sensibly feel. Who does not know that the interests of our foe lie in his profits and gains? He owns a mighty marine fleet. Thirty thousand vessels plough the seas for him. Here then is the way to strike at him a blow. At that moment when the enemy closes our seas, and, as in the Crimean war time, burns and robs our undefended villages along the coast, at that moment let us carry the misery of war into the midst of his marine. For this purpose we must have swift and powerful vessels that may present themselves suddenly and with terror upon the sea paths of our foe. The last war covered with glory our seamen, fighting with fragile vessels against the terrible iron clads, and issuing victorious from such an unequal combat. Give them regular sea ships, send them to the ocean to cruise among the enemy's merchant fleet, and our enemy will be rolled up in his self presumption. Children of the Russian soil! ye have risen as one man each time that danger has threatened our holy mother, Russia. Answer to her call this time with united will, and with every means create a fleet that will again show to the world the worth of the Russian people when they stand on guard for the honor of their country. But there is no time to be lost. We must act quickly. Dost thou want peace, prepare thyself for war.

The Custom House in a Fix.

Vivier, the eccentric Frenchman, who has made it the business of his life to worry the custom-house inspectors of all European countries, has returned to France. His wont formerly was to pack a huge trunk full of trousers straps—such as are worn with gaiters—using hydraulic pressure, if it were necessary, to cram five bushels into a three-bushel space; then to lure the inspector to open it as a suspicious package, when, naturally, the contents were overset, and the whole force of the custom-house was occupied for hours in putting them back.

A powerful jack-in-the-box was another device of his that was very successful. His latest performance at Boulogne is thus recounted:

M. Vivier placed his valise and traveling sack on the counter.

"What is in this travelling sack?"

"Two rattlesnakes," said M. Vivier, meekly.

The inspector jumped back, and said it was unnecessary to open it.

"And in this valise?"

"Three more rattlesnakes," softly responded M. Vivier."

The inspector knitted his brows for a moment, consulted a tariff, and replied, in an awful voice,

"That makes five rattlesnakes. There is no duty on rattlesnakes unless there are six or more. Pass the gentleman's luggage."

—A correspondent of the *Poultry World* says the effect of sunflower seed in glossing the plumage of fowls that eat them is very soon noticeable. Another advantage in this feed is that breaking the shell to get at the kernel—which they soon learn to do—is useful exercise and diverts attention in confinement from egg eating, feather-plucking and similar mischief of idle hens.

Chapter on Rugs.

Every housewife appreciates the comforts and convenience of rugs, but not every one knows how to make them neatly, or well. An uneven, puckered rug, spread out on a floor or carpet, is not only a perfect nuisance, but a dangerous trap, while on the other hand a smooth, tidy article, spread down before a stove, bed, or door, is not only a protection to a carpet but adds to the comfort and furnishing of a room, and when one is making it, he might just as well make a really nice article as a poor affair.

Braided rugs are very durable, and if taste is displayed in fabricating them they are really handsome. There is work in making them, but when once done, you have something that is durable and serviceable. In the commencement of the work, take of full cloth, or broadcloth, three strips of about an inch and a quarter in width; sew them together at one end, turn the raw edge under, and commence the plaiting; lay the strands smooth, and fold tight over; keep the edge turned out of sight. To make a long rug the center braid must be laid flat on the table, and the braid then sewed on each side and the ends. This strip ought to be a full yard long, and is prettiest of a solid dark color. Next take one strip of bright color, red, orange or blue, and two strips of dark cloth; make the plait long enough to go round the center piece; then have two strips of bright cloth and one of dark; sew this round in the same way; then have either one or two rows of solid bright colors, just according to your quantity of cloth; then one strip of dark and two of bright; next one of bright and two of dark; then a solid dark. Particular care must be taken to keep the work flat and even, and in order to do this keep it on the table all the time you are sewing it. Next take some other bright color, and plait in with dark in the same order, continuing the process till your rug is as large as you wish. Around the outer edge of the rug have two rows of some solid dark color, either brown, black or green, just as your taste directs. The proper size is a yard and a half long to a yard in width. Great care must be used to sew it strongly and draw the braids together firmly; the ends will be round of course. For a round rug, make your center round, and shade the colors in the same manner. This rug can be washed very easily when soiled, and it is easy to keep fresh and sweet.

Fearful Death in a Well.

The accident by the caving in of a well at Hochlega, Canada, says a Montreal paper, turns out to have been a terrible affair. Eight men were working in the well, two of whom were buried. Luc Dion was undermost, and was covered with the scaffolding, while above him Marcisse Dejardius was caught between two boards, which held him fast by the feet. Louis Lafonte one and the others were only slightly covered, and were extricated without difficulty. In the meantime Dion had been confined in a living tomb, with the water in the well slowly rising about him. After four hours' exertion Dejardius was rescued with both legs broken and otherwise badly injured. The working party could hear Dion shout, "Hurry up; the water is rising fast!" "Hurry up, or I will be drowned!" But the blue clay and quicksand filled up the space almost as soon as it had been cleared by the workmen, and, notwithstanding their exertion, Dion's cries became fainter and fainter, until they were heard no more. It was not until after 20 hours of constant exertion that his body was reached. When found it had scarcely a mark upon it, and the terribly distorted muscles, and mud and water mixture, told of the struggle he made to escape from a horrible death. It is believed Dejardius may recover, although the shock is a severe one. Lafontaine and two others are injured slightly.

The Bank of England "Out."

An old gentleman, white haired, and apparently very respectable, says *Truth*, walked up to one of the paying-cashiers' desks in the Bank of England, took a chair, mopped his forehead, put his umbrella on another chair, and complained of the heat. He then asked the clerk for a check, and begged him to be so good as to fill it up—£20 was enough, he said. He then signed it, and in reply to the question, "How he would have it?" he answered, "In gold." The twenty sovereigns were paid over to him. He put on his hat, buttoned up, and, wishing the cashier a very good afternoon, walked slowly out. The cheque was signed "Blower." On examination of the signature book it was found that no such man had an account there. The cashier had been in the bank twenty-five years. "Blower" has not yet been seen.

Made a Mistake.

A farmer, as the story runs, who wished to halter a fractious horse running at large in a field, thought to deceive the animal and accomplish his purpose of stratagem. So he tied the end of the halter secretly around his body, and then hiding it behind him, and bearing a bountiful supply of oats in his hand approached the beast with cautious steps. Finally, getting near enough to pat the horse on the neck, he soothed him a few moments, and then, suddenly producing the halter, clapped it over his head and secured it in a moment. As soon as the horse discovered that he had been tricked he started on a wild run, dragging the farmer over stones and through brambles until he was nearly killed. Having been rescued and restored to consciousness, the farmer said: "The horse hadn't run fifty yards before I saw where I had made a mistake."

—The poorest excuse that a man can give for staying away from church is that he is afraid that it will blow up.

The Legal Tenders.

The following is the bill prohibiting the further retirement of legal tender notes as passed the Senate, it being in exactly the same form as when it came from the House:

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, or other officer under him, to cancel or retire any more of the United States legal tender notes. And when any of said notes may be redeemed or be received into the Treasury under any law, from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, cancelled, or destroyed, but they shall be reissued and paid out again, and kept in circulation. Provided, that nothing herein shall prohibit the cancellation and destruction of mutilated notes and the issue of other notes of like denomination in their stead, as now provided by law. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Secretary Sherman, a Washington dispatch says, has decided to construe liberally the bill prohibiting the further contraction of legal tender notes. Mr. Fort, who is the author of the bill, telegraphed to Treasurer Gilfillan asking him how many dollars were ready to be retired from circulation under the operation of the Resumption Act. He replied, $1,606,096. Mr. Fort subsequently visited the Treasury Department and learned from Secretary Sherman that although these notes had been prepared for destruction, and had already been punched, an equal amount of new notes will be issued at the same time so that the outstanding circulation will not be reduced during the present month. The notes have been cancelled. If the Senate had posponed action upon this bill two or three days longer the outstanding legal tenders would have been reduced by more than a million dollars on the 1st of June.

The Weekly Paper.

The editor of the Athol (Mass.) *Transcript*, a veteran editor, evidently has a full and thorough knowledge of what he writes when he says: "The weekly paper is incomparably the best medium of advertising. Of the thousands of readers of the daily paper not one in twenty-five is a regular subscriber to it. He is a transient patron and the paper is quickly read and thrown aside, never again to be looked at. The weekly paper is the household treasure. Its coming is eagerly awaited, and on its arrival it is read and re-read and then read again, advertisements and all. Then the neighbors borrow it, and so it goes around from day to day till the next paper comes, only to go through the same thorough inspection. Not a line of reading matter or of advertisement in the weekly paper escapes the reader's eye. Its news lasts a whole week. With the daily paper, how different! What is news in that to-day is old to-morrow. Its successor each day drives it out of thought long before the majority of men have time to do more than hastily glance at its leading news. Columns and pages of advertisements in the daily paper are never noticed by one man in fifty, while scarcely a line of advertising misses the scrutiny of the reader of the weekly paper, whose time is abundant and who may have no other paper for a week. The shrewdest advertisers prefer the weekly paper, and many will never put a line in a daily, simply because they know that the former is thoroughly read, while the latter is merely glanced at just for the daily news it contains.

Breaking in a Mule.

A rough-and-ready manner of breaking in a wild mule, which is a sort of horse, is described by Mr. Bigg-Wither in "Pioneering in South Brazil." A wild mule is lassoed and blindfolded; a bit, "powerful enough to break the jaw of a tiger," is forced into its mouth, and "saddle equipments" are put upon its back; the bandage is removed, the head of the animal is held tight with lassoes, and a young Brazilian rough rider mounts. The mule, feeling a man on its back, goes mad with terror and screams with rage or horror. The lassoes are with difficulty removed, and the mule is free but for the rider. There is half an hour's fight for the mastery; the mule stands stock still trembling for a moment, is roused with a prick of the spurs and a twitch of the bit, puts its head down and its heels up, for ten minutes defies the eye to follow its movements, gallops, rears, kicks, buck-jumps, goes down on its knees for a roll, is brought up with a jerk of the bridle, tears away snorting over the prairie, with its rider shouting and spurring, and in less than half an hour returns "entirely subdued and broken, flanks heaving, bathed in sweat, eye telling of submission brought about by dire fear and intense physical exhaustion." A mule thus treated is said to be "generally perfectly tamed to the saddle in three lessons;" but it is not said to be tamed in any other respect. Such a feat of horsemanship or mulemanship is a wonderful sample of human pluck, skill, tenacity, coolness, masterfulness; but as a style of "breaking in" for racehorses, or any other horses, it is neither to be recommended nor likely to be adopted, at any rate in this country.

—Many pretty things on Decoration Day were doubtless said by many speakers, but it may be doubted whether any speaker gave utterance to anything so tender, beautiful, comprehensive, and yet so condensed as the inscription upon the monument that Pittsfield, Mass., has raised to her dead soldiers. The simple words are: "For the dead, a tribute; for the living a memory; for posterity, an emblem."

A Remedy that Defies Competition.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters defy competition. Of the host of rival tonics that have cropped up during its long career, not one has gained and retained such a large share of public favor, though many have enjoyed an ephemeral popularity. The reason is this, that whereas many of these medicines were advertised to perform cures of the most startling nature, they have, when tested, almost invariably turned out to be of little or no value, while the great invigorant, whose reputation they were intended to rival, has never disappointed those who have placed their confidence in it. It has vindicated in the amplest manner its claims to be considered a positive specific remedy for liver complaint, dyspepsia, malarious fevers, debility, constipation, and numerous other maladies arising from general weakness and disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels.

—A pair of martins in Lancaster, Pa., imprisoned an owl that had taken possession of their nest, built in a small box by plastering the entire front with mud. A gentleman witnessing this performance opened the box a few days after and found the owl dead.

You Can Live Like a Prince

at $2.50 per day when you visit New York city, by stopping at the Grand Central Hotel, and enjoying its unrivalled accommodations. This low rate entitles you to room and board at the largest and finest hotel in New York.

SEE adv. below—"God Bless Our Home."

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.
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MARKET NOTES.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The wholesale New York market quotations snow:

Beans.—Prime, $1.65a1.70; fair to good $1.55a1.60 per bushel.

Butter.—N. Y. sold at 18c. for choice in pails, and 17a18c. common to good. Western sold at 20c. and the common Western at 7a8c.

Cheese.—Factory fancy, 8c. do. fair 6½a7c., farm dairy, prime 10a11½c., and do fair 9a10c.

Eggs.—Quotations ranged from 12c. for ordinary to 15c. for New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania

Flour.—Superfine New York and Western, $3.60a4.00; extra New York $4.20a4.60.

Hay.—Shipping 50a55c.; clover 45a50c.; salt 40a45c.; straw 40a50c.

Hops.—New York 5a10.; Eastern 5a8c. yearlings 2a3c., olds 1a2c.

Petroleum.—Refined 11⅜c. crude 7⅜c. in bulk; in barrels 9⅜c. Naptha 6a6½c. in shipping order, and 15a16c. in cases, and 12c. in barrels.

Pork.—New mess $11a11.50 Family mess $9.00, extra prime $8.75, dressed hogs 4½a4⅝.

Wheat.—Spring No. 2, $1.13. Milwaukee No. 2, $1.13. Amber $1.21. White $1.29

Rye.—State 67c

Wool.—Ohio Pennsylvania and Virginia xxx 43a46c., xx 38a41., x 33a40c. No. 1, 39a41c. No. 2, 34a37c., common, 32a34c. New York and Western xx 33a36c., x and No. 1, 33a36a35a40c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Flour.—State family $5.50; rye flour $3.00. Wheat, State $1.18. Amber $1.18. Corn yellow 48c.; mixed State 49c.

Petroleum.—Refined 11½c.; crude 9¼c.

Wool.—State and Western xx 39a40c., x 39a 40c., medium 39a42c., coarse 33a34c.

CATTLE MARKETS.

BUFFALO.—Cattle good quality, $4.90 Hogs, fair to good $3.60a$3.70 best $3.90.

EAST LIBERTY, PENN.—Best cattle $4.70, medium to good $5.25a4.50; common to fair $3.50. Hogs, Yorkers, $2.25a3.40; Philadelphias, $4.00a4.10. Sheep, $4.50a5.40.

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, $3.45a 5.00, extra $4.50a5.50, sheared 2½a5¼c. spring lambs 4a5¼c., veal calves 4½a5½c

Upham's DEPILATORY Powder

Removes superfluous hair in **five minutes** without injury to the skin. Sent by mail for **$1.25**, by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia. Circulars free.

HOMES IN THE WEST

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