OUR NEWS SUMMARY.

—The enormous number of 514 failures were reported in New York city during the six months ending June 30, in which the aggregate liabilities amounted to $39,030,795, while the assets were $11,012,662. This is a large increase over the corresponding period of the 1877, the failures for the whole of that year numbering 847, with liabilities of $51,687,000. The repeal of the Bankrupt law has been the principal cause of increasing the number of failures, as many merchants and traders have taken the benefit of its provisions, while it is yet in force.

—A large portion of the village of Frenchtown, New Jersey, was destroyed by fire.

—Joseph Todd, an Englishman, was arrested and committed to jail at Pottsville, Pa., on a charge of killing his wife by kicking her to death.

—A serious railroad accident took place on the New York and Washington express, near Wilmington, Delaware, the train being thrown from the track. The engineer, fireman and two tramps were killed. The passengers on the train had a very narrow escape.

—The amount of deficiencies provided for by acts of Congress passed during the month of June, is over $7,000,000. The very large unforseen deficiencies met during the last month will make the expenditures during the month exceed the revenues nearly $3,000,000. The total amount of deficiencies provided for by the Forty-fifth Congress since its assemblage last October is $15,942,439 87.

—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says: "Now that the Bulgarian questions are disposed of, the views of Europe, which have hitherto regarded the integrity of Turkey in the light of a dogma, have undergone a total change. Europe now recognizes the necessity of the late war by sanctioning its results. This bears testimony to the success, ability, and prudence of Russian diplomacy, which may be congratulated upon having obtained the object for which it has striven."

—The United States government will insist upon sending troops across the border into Mexico in pursuit of cattle thieves.

—By the explosion of a kerosene lamp, Mrs. Nelson Winfield, residing in Matamoras, Pa., received injury which will result fatally. While her clothes were burning she ran screaming to a neighbor's house, who succeeded in quenching the flames. Her husband was also fatally injured.

—An oil train on the New York Central Railroad, about ten miles from Albany, was thrown from the track and completely wrecked. A rail had been removed and robbery was probably the object of the scoundrels who committed the deed.

—A portion of the tunnel near Schweim, Prussia, fell, burying twenty-seven persons. Barmen is a town in Rhenish Prussia, in the government of Dusseldorf and circle of Elberfield, on the Bergisch-Markisch Railway, and has a population of 74,449. There are numerous bleach fields, fruit fields, dye works, soap works, chemical works and potteries. It is the chief seat of ribbon weaving in Germany.

—At the College regatta at New London the Harvard crew won the race, beating the Yale crew by twelve lengths. The time was as follows: Harvard, 20 minutes, 44 3-5 seconds; Yale, 21 minutes, 29 seconds.

—Frank Perrino was hanged at Savannah, Ga., for the murder of J. F. Lee, a farmer, in April last. The criminal died acknowledging his guilt, and urging all present to take warning by his fate.

—Mrs. E. E. Wood, of Mast Hope, Wayne county, Penn., while laboring under a paroxysm of insanity, threw a can containing about three pounds of powder into a stove. She died in a few hours.

—At Bronson, Mich., Samuel Whittaker shot his wife dead and afterward shot himself. Domestic troubles were the cause.

—Marie-de-las-Mercedes, Queen of Spain, died at Madrid. She was born in the same city on the 24th of June, 1860, and was 18 years of age. She had been married only five months.

—The United States troops claim that forty Indians were killed in the late fight with the Bannock Indians.

—Lord Dufferin has consented to accept an extension of his appointment as Governor General of the Dominion of Canada.

—The Ohio Democratic State Convention nominated candidates for minor State offices, and adopted a platform demanding the repeal of the Resumption Act and the enactment of provisions for the free coinage of silver. The platform accepts the decision of the Electoral Commission as final, but declares that the investigation of fraud in the Presidential election is not barred by that decision.

—Babbitt, the New York soap man, who for years has had a suit against somebody charged with swindling him, is now in court with a $23,000 case against a woman who has been fooling him.

—An engagement between the advance troops of Gen. Howard, and the Indians has taken place at a point about fifty miles from Fort Harney. Col. Robbins and two soldiers were killed.

—In the A. T. Stewart will case the answer of Mrs. Stewart and Judge Hilton is a general denial of the alleged relationship of the contestants to Mr. Stewart. It is maintained that he left no surviving heirs or descendants of his own.

—A boat containing eight young men was capsized by a sudden squall in Chester Basin, Nova Scotia, on Sunday evening. Four of the party were drowned.

—At St. Mary's Industrial School, near Baltimore, Thomas Fleming, a youth and inmate of the institution, was attacked and gored to death by a bull.

—John Finn, James Shea, Hattie Sands, and Mary Welch, of Oswego, N. Y., were drowned at Pleasant Point, Lake Ontario. They belonged to an excursion party.

—A fire in London, Cedar county, Iowa, destroyed nearly all the business houses in that place. The loss is estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000 partially insured.

—The striking extra hour men in Buffalo all resumed work, and ended the strikes.

—The dwelling of John Rouleau, at Beauharnois, Que., was burned. Four of his children perished in the flames.

—The London *Post's* Berlin dispatch states that the Russians have 52,426 sick in the Balkan peninsula, and of the recruits raised in 1877 for the Armenian campaign, twenty-five per cent. are dead.

—The late Mr. Rhinelander's estate in New York is estimated to be worth about fifty million dollars. He was one of the seven largest real estate owners in the city. By his will the vast property will be managed by executors for the benefit of his children, who may divide it as they shall see fit.

—The appropriations by Congress make a grand total of about $240,000,000 to be paid in the fiscal year 1878-9. This is $58,000,000 more than last year's appropriations.

—S. Angier Chace, the Fall River defaulter, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to twelve years in the State prison, two years solitary.

—By an explosion of gas in one of the Brooklyn public buildings, one man was killed and one seriously injured.

—The Socialists of New York city had a mass-meeting to commemorate the French Revolution of 1848. The speeches were not riotous in their tendency, but some of the inscriptions on the numerous red flags were by no means peaceful—one of them being, "Bread or Lead."

—Michael Tobin, the private who killed Henry Albers, a comrade, at West Point, on the 24th of February last, was arraigned for trial. Tobin alleged, at the time of the killing, that Albers had been unduly intimate with his wife.

—John Hodge, President of the New York State Firemans' Association, has issued a call for its annual convention at Ithaca, Aug. 20, 21 and 22.

—The pigeon shooting match between Capt. Bogardus and Mr. Cholmondeley-Pennell took place in London. The terms of the match were: To shoot for $1,500 a side, at 100 birds; 30 yards rise; from five traps, five yards apart; double guns, and 1¼ ounces shot. Capt. Bogardus won the match, killing 70 birds out of the 100, while Mr. Pennell killed 68.

—Dr. Edward Young is about to retire from the Bureau of Statistics.

The Wisconsin Panic.

It is not known that there was no real foundation for the panic which drove hundreds of settlers from their homes in the forests of Wisconsin, though the origin of the panic was peculiar. The Chippewas, it seems, are fascinated by a new dance recently imported from the Cheyenne country, and are devoting their time to learning it, to the neglect of hunting and fishing, which goes to show that the Indian nature, in some respects, is not dissimilar from the white. The constant repetition of this dance aroused the fears of the timid Swedish settlers, and they hastily abandoned their cabins. When the Chippewa chief was asked whether his tribe meant an uprising he replied: "We are not mad."

Cheap and Convenient Motor for Farms.

The demand for a low-power motor for light work, in shops and farms, says Scribner's Magazine, has brought out a number of new steam and water engines, and for the benefit of farmers and others, some of the best of these have been described in this department. Among the more recent steam motors of this class is a portable engine and boiler of one-horse power, that presents some features of value to the farmer and small manufacturer. The boiler is cast in a single heavy piece of car-wheel iron, and depends for its safety on its great thickness. It consists of two circular castings, each thirty-eight centimeters (fifteen inches) in diameter, and joined together by four vertical tubes. The firebox is placed in the middle of the lower casting, and thus surrounded by the water. The smoke-flues are taken up through the center of each of the tubes that join the two parts of the boiler. A light dome fits over the top of the upper casting and serves to connect the flues with the chimney. By this simple arrangement is secured a good water surface, direct upward draught and plenty of steam space above and surrounding the flues. The vertical engine, with all its proper appliances, is placed at the side of the boiler near the top, and takes its steam directly from the upper part of the boiler and throws its exhaust into the stack above the boiler. The pulley for giving power to the machinery is placed on the opposite side of the boiler on a shaft that passes between the upright tubes of the boiler. Every appliance essential in a first-class engine is supplied in a compact and convenient form, and the boiler is fitted with safety-valve, water-glass, blow-off check-valves, gauge cocks and rocking grate for the fire. The engine is said to work at an expenses of only ten cents a day in burning hard coal for the one-horse power.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—It would hardly be supposed that so large an amount as two million dollars in counterfeit silver and gold coin is now afloat in this country, but such, according to the estimate of treasury experts, is the fact, and, moreover, the total is constantly increasing. This spurious money passes through thousands of innocent hands, until finally it is caught in the meshes of the net laid by the secret service or is recognized by a lynx-eyed expert in some bank. Then the unfortunate holder becomes the victim of the counterfeit's skilful rascality.

A STORY RETOLD.

The Capture of the Steamer Chesapeake in 1863.

Henry A. Parr having been arrested for complicity in the capture of the steamer Chesapeake in 1863, Braine, who commanded the expedition, tells the story of the capture as follows:—In 1862, Robert Smalls (colored), recently member of Congress from Beaufort (S. C.) District, was pilot of the steamer Planter, then lying at Charleston. He killed the guards of the vessel, ran her out, and delivered her over to the Federal authorities. For this Small was presented with a purse and made captain of the steamer.

This exploit suggested the idea of retaliation to the Confederate Government. Commander Braine was ordered to go to New York and capture any vessel he saw fit. He left Richmond, Va., in January 1863, taking with him First Lieutenant H. A. Parr and Second Lieutenant David Collins. They were all officers in the Confederate Navy, and had orders direct from S. H. Mallory, Secretary of the Confederate Navy.

They ran the blockade, and, after taking passage on different vessels, reached Halifax. Thence they proceeded to St. John, where they reported to the Confederate agent, who had on deposit $200,000 to $300,000 in gold, with orders from Jefferson Davis to render Braine's expedition all the assistance in his power. Braine drew on him liberally, enlisted a crew of twenty-two men, and spent the summer in drilling them. On the 1st of December he took his men and made a trip with them by boat and rail via Boston to New York.

The vessel proceeded down the harbor, and when opposite the Battery, made a stop. Braine supposed they had been betrayed, but only a belated passenger came on board at supper. The captain told Braine that none of the men's fare had been paid. "I paid their fare," says Braine, "thinking that I would soon have the money back." That night I and Lieutenant Parr unpacked and capped the revolvers in my state room, and secretly handed them to the men.

At 1:30 on Monday morning, December 7, I aroused Lieutenant Parr. We donned our naval uniforms of gray, turned out our men, and informed them that the time for action had come. On entering the saloon at 2 o'clock the lights were turned low, and no one was visible but an old skipper sitting by the stove. He remarked that I was up rather early. I replied that the sea-air did not agree with me, and that, in the name of the Confederate States of America, he was my prisoner. We made all our captures in the name of our Government, and the charge of piracy falls to the ground.

I then ordered Lieutenant Parr with three men to proceed on deck and capture the first officer who had the watch, and wait for orders. Lieutenant Collins I ordered to the engine-room. He took three men, and his orders were to arrest all in the name of the Confederate States, and on no account to fire on any man unless he resisted. I then proceeded to the main deck with the rest of my men, and posted a sentinel at the companion-way. When amidships I heard a man run to the port side and a shot fired at the companion-way. It was the first officer, who, disregarding the hail of the sentry, and trying to reach the deck again by the man-hole, was shot twice. I passed down by the engine-room, and found the steam going down and no engineer on duty.

In the fire-room I found eight firemen in irons in front of the furnace. Lieutenant Collins reported to me that while putting the men in irons one of them resisted, and was fired at. Then the engineer hearing this, armed himself with a four-barreled Sharp's derringer, and on being ordered to surrender fired at one of my men. The fire was returned, and the engineer was killed. This was Orrin Shepherd, the second engineer, for whose murder, as a pirate, Lieutenant Parr was arrested. I immediately went below, and found the engineer lying dead on the threshold of the engine-room. The body was sewn in a sheet and thrown overboard.

I took three men and ordered Captain Willetts to surrender to the Confederate States as a prisoner of war. Instead of so doing, he leaped out, and ran ten or twelve times around the deck before he was captured. I did not like to fire on him. I put him in irons in the wheel-house. The second officer I found afterwards secreted behind the ice-chest, and put him in irons to keep the captain company.

The chief engineer, when ordered to surrender, only opened his door on a crack, and was fired at and slightly wounded in the chin, when he dashed out and ran around the deck nearly naked in the frosty wind. Another of the officers, Henderson, got down on his knees and begged for his life. I put him in irons, and sent him to the wheel-house. The total time occupied in the capture was thirty-five minutes, including the putting of all of the crew in the forecastle in irons. I doused all the lights, changed the ship's course, and took departure from Cape Elizabeth light at four that morning, having orders to take the vessel to Seal Cove, on the English Island of Grand Manan, opposite Eastport, Me., and there turn her over to Captain Parker, of the Confederate Navy.

—The other day a man of exceedingly gentlemanly appearance presented himself at the office of the Director of Police in Paris, saying that he brought certain information. He was asked to sit down. "I must tell you," said the Director, "that there is a pardon and also a reward in money for the informers, if they are implicated in the crime." "Is the principal author of the crime included in the offer?" asked the stranger. "Oh, no," was the answer. The stranger arose, and, saluting the Director, said: "Then pardon me for having troubled you," and off he walked, leaving the chief so dumbfounded that he did not have the man arrested.

A Divided Family.

Five ragged, unkempt and weeping children were left orphans the other day by the death of their mother, a widow who lived on Prospect street. The father was killed at one of the depots about two years ago, and since then the mother had kept the family together by hard days' work. Lack of food, exposure and worry brought on an illness which terminated fatally, and the children huddled together in a corner of the room feeling awed and frightened, but yet unable to realize that death had made them waifs. When the remains had been sent away to Potter's field, a dozen women gathered and held a whispered consultation.

"I'll take one of the poor things, though I've four children of my own," said one of the women.

"And I'll take another."

"And I'll take one."

"And so will I."

Then there was the baby—a toddling boy, who had been rocked to sleep every night of his life, and whose big blue eyes were full of tears as he shrank behind his sister to escape observation.

"I could take him," said one of the women, "but I'm quick tempered, and the Lord will never forgive the woman who strikes a dead mother's child."

"I could take him, but I am old and will soon die," said another. "When he had learned to love me, and I had come to look upon him as a son, death would separate us."

A little girl not over ten years old, dressed a little better than the other children there, crept into the group and heard what was said. While the women were looking into each other's faces in silence the child reached out for the babe, patted his white head, kissed him, and said:

"I will take this one. I have no brother, and ma and pa will let me keep him. He can sleep in my trundle bed, play with my doll, and they may put all the Christmas presents into his stockings."

The women protested, even as they went, and the girl ran round the corner and returned with her mother, who sanctioned all she had said.

"Come, bubby—you're mine now! called the girl, and he laughed as she put her arms around him and tried to lift him up.

By-and-by a woman said:

"Children, you have now neither father, mother nor home. You must be divided up or go to the poor house. Kiss each other, poor orphans, and all kiss the baby!"

They put their arms around him, and hugged and kissed him, and they went out from the old house to go in different directions, and perhaps never again to meet all together.

"Good-bye, Johnnie!" each one gasped as they turned for a last look at baby, and the little girl called to each one in turn:

"Don't feel bad! I'll give him lots to eat, learn him his prayers, and when he's a big man he'll buy you all back!"

A Narrow Escape.

Both the Czar and his uncle, the Emperor of Germany, have twice narrowly escaped being shot; but the deadliest and most nearly successful attempt upon the life of the former was of a more insiduous kind, and is still known to only a very few persons, even in Russia. There is in the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg a small "elevator," consisting of an easy-chair fixed upon a stand, originally constructed for the Czar Nicholas, who was wont to mount in this fashion to his cabinet on the third floor of the palace. On one occasion, after a state dinner, the present Czar, instead of taking his seat in the chair as usual, offered the place to a lady of rank who had been a friend of his mother. The Countess, flattered by the compliment, took her seat at once; but she had not risen many feet when the chain snapped, and down came the chair with a terrific crash, flinging out its occupant upon the floor with a broken limb and other serious injuries. The dismay of the company was extreme, and all were loud in expressing their thankfulness that the Czar himself had so narrowly escaped a catastrophe which, however, no one looked upon in any other light than that of a very unfortunate accident. But one of the imperial pages, a shrewd young fellow, who had himself witnessed the catastrophe, had his own thoughts about this "accident," and took the earliest opportunity of inspecting the broken chain, when he at once perceived that it had been sawn half through, close to the staple. The announcement of this discovery fell like a thunderbolt upon the assembled grandees, and not a moment was lost in calling up the palace servants for examination, when it was found that a foreign lackey, who had entered the service some months before, and who had up to that time borne an excellent character, had unaccountably disappeared. The affair, however, was hushed up, and to this day many persons who are acquainted with the story, consider the whole occurrence either imaginary or purely accidental.

The Rival Editors.

It was a country editor, the which had settled down, to print a weekly journal in a little Western town. First his contemporaries esteemed they did salute his sheet, with such encomiums as "bright," "live," "sparkling, "newsy," "neat." Then they got down to "personals," as to his feet and ears, and forged statistics of the use to which he put his shears; then came insinuations dark, and reptile rivals hinted the handbill did reflect the town—or hamlet—where 'twas printed; that patriotic editor would clank his warlike shears and revel in the fierce delight of battle with his peers. He'd grant a rival's postulates, and add "Suppose that they did, as with an awning, by our ears *we*, at least, are not shaded," "Our brother thinks the *Clarion* by his logic is perplexed: the engraving shows what he is like (N. B.—Feet in our next.)"

—"Here is spekken English a leetle" is a sign in a hotel in Eger, Bohemia.

A Royal White Elephant.

The *Times* of India says: The oldest of the white elephants, which was born in 1770, died in its temple of Bangkok in November last. Every one knows that this famous white elephant, before which a whole people bow the knee, is the emblem of the people of Siam. It is honored with the most beautiful presents, for the Indians, full of the idea of metamorphosis, still believe that so majestic an animal could be animated by only the spirit of a god or of an emperor. Each white elephant possesses its palace, a vessel of gold, and harness resplendent with jewels. Several mandarins are attached to its service, and feed it with cakes and sugar cane. The King of Siam is the only personage before whom it bows the knee, and a similar salutation is rendered it by the monarch. The deceased idol was accorded a magnificent funeral. A hundred Buddhist priests officiated at the ceremony. The three surviving white elephants, preceded by trumpets, and followed by an immense concourse of people, accompanied the funeral to the bank of the Menam, where the King and his noble lords received the remains, which were transported to the opposite bank for burial. A procession of thirty vessels figured in that curious ceremony. All the floating houses, arranged in double file on the Menam to the number of 60,000, were adorned with flags and symbolical attributes.

A Case of Pardoning.

The Governor of Iowa pardoned a man who had been sentenced to State prison for ten years, on the conditions that he should, during the remainder of the term, abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage; that he should exert himself for the support of his mother and sister; and that he should not be convicted during the term of the sentence of any violation of the criminal law. The act of pardon provided that, as to the first and second of the conditions, the Governor was to be judge, and that, in the event of the violation of either, he should have the right to remand the prisoner to custody for the remainder of the term of the sentence. The prisoner accepted the conditions and was released. Subsequently he fell into drunkenness, and the Governor ordered his return to State prison. The question as to the validity of this proceeding came before the Supreme Court of Iowa, and it was held by the Court that the Governor had the right to grant a conditional pardon, and upon the failure of the party to fulfil the conditions specified, to replace him in the position in which he would have been but for the pardon.

The Planets.

Neptune, the most remote of the planets in the solar system, is about 2,700,000,000 miles from the sun. It is supposed that Mercury has mountains higher than our Himalayas, and volcanoes in a state of activity. Out of all the myriad lights in the heavens the earth is only visible to the Moon, Mars, Mercury and Venus. The earth is 749 times smaller than Saturn, and its main distance from us is over 91,000,000 miles. Uranus can never see us at all, as it is 2,753,000,000 miles from the sun. The temperature in Mercury is supposed to be seven times hotter than our torrid zone; therefore if it is inhabited it must be by people very differently constituted from ourselves. It is believed that Venus has an atmosphere much like ours, and mountain peaks five or six times higher than the Teneriffe, their sides bright with flowers and birds of brilliant plumage. The moon never leaves our globe; therefore it is called our satellite. Though to us it appears larger than the stars, it is really smaller than any of them, but much nearer us. Astronomers have calculated that the mountains and extinct volcanoes in the moon are higher than any on our earth. If there were any one on the moon to see it, the earth would appear to them a magnificent ball. The planets and sun would move behind it in brilliant succession. Our globe appears to Mars as the morning and evening star.

—Some people believe they can think faster on railroad trains than anywhere else, the theory being that the rapid motion quickens the action of the mind. Some influence of that kind may have affected a man and woman who met for the first time while traveling from Elmira into Pennsylvania. They sat in the same seat, fell into conversation, were irresistibly attracted toward each other, and at the end of seven hours were married.

MARKET NOTES.

NEW YORK MARKET

The wholesale New York market quotations show:

Beans.—Prime $1.a601.62½; fair to good 1.40a1.50 per bushel.

Butter.—N. Y. sold at 18c. for choice in pails, and 16a18c. common to good. Western sold at 19c., and the common Western a 5a8c.

Cheese.—Factory fancy 8½c.; do, fair 8c. farm dairy, prime 10a11½c.; and do. fair 9a10.

Eggs.—Quotations ranged from 14c. for ordinary to 16c. for New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Flour.—Superfine New York and Western, $3.50a3.90; extra New York $4.30a$4.95.

Hay.—Shipping 45a50c.; clover 20a25c. salt, 30a40c.; straw 30a40c.

Hops—New York 7a17c. Eastern 7a10c.; yearlings 2a3c., olds 1a2c.

Petroleum—Refined 11¾c. crude 7c. in bulk, in barrels 9½c. Naptha 6a6½c. in shipping order, and 15a16 in cases and 12 in barrels.

Pork—New mess $10a11.50. Family mess 10.25 extra prime 8.75, dressed hogs 5½a6¾c

Wheat.—Spring No. 2, $1.05. Milwaukee No. 2, 1.12½; Amber 1.13 White 1.22.

Rye.—State 64a66c

Wool.—Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia xxx 42a45c.; xx 37a40c.; x 37a40c; No. 1, 35a40c.; No. 2, 35a40c.; common, 30a32; New York and Western xx 35a38c.; x and No. 1, 35a38a32a35c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET

Flour.—State family $5.50; rye flour 2.75 Wheat, State 1.15. Amber 1.20. Corn, yellow, 47c.; mixed State 49c.

Petroleum.—Refined 11½c.; crude, 8¾c.

Wool.—State and Western xx 34a36c.; x 34a 35c.; medium 36a37: coarse 33a34c.

CATTLE MARKETS.

BUFFALO.—Cattle, good quality, $4.80. Hogs, fair to good 3.60a3.70 best 4.00.

EAST LIBERTY, PENN.—Best cattle 4.70; medium to good 4.25a4.50; common to fair 3.00a3.50. Hogs, Yorkers, 3.60a3.70; Philadelphias 3.80a3.85. Sheep, 3.50a5.40.

WAYNESTOWN, MASS.—Cattle, choice 7.50 extra 7.00a7.25; first quality 6.00a6.50; second quality 5.00a5.50; third quality 4.50a 4.75. Sheep and lambs—wool sheep 3.45a5.50; extra 4.50a5.50; sheared 3¼a3½c.; spring lambs 4a5½c.; veal calves 4½a5¾c.

AMERICAN ORGANS AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—Every American visiting our Section will conceive a legitimate pride at the well-merited praise which he will hear from the great European musical critics who constantly swarm around Messrs. Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, and openly acknowledge that nothing in Europe can be compared with the Exhaust Bellows and Separate Vibrators peculiar to American Organs, as especially perfected in the Mason & Hamlin instruments.—*Paris (France) Register*, June 1, 1878.

The California Election.

The vignettes on the tickets at the election in San Francisco were peculiar. The Non-Partisan ticket bore an American eagle, with a Union shield; the Democratic, an arm grasping a flag, with the words, "A Constitution for the People;" the Kearney Workingmen's, the boot of labor kicking a Chinaman homeward, with the motto, "The Chinese Must Go;" the Anti-Kearney Workingmen's, a medallion, with the upraised arm of labor and the motto, "John, Go West;" the National Labor Party, the arm of labor over two branches of oak, and the Contractors's Union ticket, two hands grasped over a cut symbolical of the Constitution. The Kearney Workingmen carried the election. Whatever Constitution may be framed will have to be adopted by a majority of all the voters of the State, whereas a plurality was sufficient to elect delegates to the Convention.

Salutary Stimulation.

When vital action is sluggish, a stimulant, provided it be pure and properly medicated, is the most reliable agent for imparting the necessary impetus to the semi-dormant organs, accelerating the languid circulation and averting the maladies to which functional inactivity gives rise. Physicians who have employed Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in their practice pronounce it the most salutary tonic stimulant they have ever used, and especially commend it as a remedy for torpidity of the bowels, liver, stomach and kidneys, and as a resuscitant of vital energy. The medicinal value of the Bitters is due to the fact that with their basis of pure old rye are combined, in perfect chemical harmony, the best restorative and life sustaining elements known to medical botany. The Bitters never deteriorate in the most unfavorable climates.

—"Are watermelons healthy?" Much depends upon the teeth and enterprise of the old gentleman's dog.

Lost Seven Pounds in Three Weeks.

Allan's Anti-Fat is a genuine medicine, and will reduce corpulency from two to five pounds per week. Purely vegetable and perfectly harmless, acting entirely on the food in the stomach, preventing the formation of fat. It is also a positive remedy for dyspepsia and rheumatism.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb., 11th, 1878.

BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—The lady alluded to lost seven pounds in three weeks, by the use of Allan's Anti-Fat.

Yours truly,
SMITH, DOOLITTLE & SMITH,
Wholesale Druggists.

The Grand Central Hotel.

Those visiting New York and desiring first-class accommodations at reasonable rates, should stop at the Grand Central Hotel. Everything about this establishment is in perfect order, the rooms are large and well-ventilated, beds comfortable, the attendants polite and attentive to the wants of the guests. The table well-supplied with everything desirable, and the prices reasonable.

For Upwards of Thirty Years Mrs. *Winslow's Soothing Syrup* has been used for children with never-failing success. Is corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25c. a bottle.

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

U 27

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 every other day, or as often as the case may require, rubbing it thoroughly into the roots of the hair.

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Wintry sky,
See the spark
Upward fly;
See it grow
In its frame—
See it glow
Into flame!

See it burning and blazing;
See it spring into life
With a vigor amazing—
How it longs for the strife!
Hear the noise and the rattle—
How it swells, how it grows,
Like the crash of a battle,
Like the clash of the foes!

See it rushing and rising and roaring,
See it trying to touch a tall star;
It seems in the sky to be soaring
Like a flag of fierce flame from afar.
See it turning and burning and braving—
See it streaming and gleaming and red!
Ah! the smoke in the air now is waving
Like a winding-sheet of dull lead.

Hear it laugh with wild glee at each futile endeavor
To quench or to quell its exuberant force;
It is flaming and free and fantastic forever;
It delights and exults with no pang of remorse,
With no pain, with but passion—mad passion—it quivers
With its pennon of scarlet, the bloodiest hue,
With its gleaming streams and its roaring rivers,
It dares to do all things that