Our Weekly News Summary.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Mr. Ferry (Rep., Mich.) presented a petition of soldiers in the late war who have lost an arm or a leg, asking to be allowed an increase of pension.

Mr. Windom (Rep., Minn.) called up the House bill making appropriations for fortifications and for other works of defence, and for the armament thereof, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and it was passed without discussion. It appropriates $275,000.

The bill introduced by Senator Spencer "to regulate the hours of labor," provides that hereafter eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics who may be engaged in the performance of work for or in the production of materials for the use of the United States Government, whether employed by officers and agents of the Government or by contractors for the execution of said work or the preparation of said material. It provides, also, that no reduction in the price paid per diem below that paid by private parties in the same locality shall be made on account of any difference that may exist between the hours there prevailing and those above specified. The bill proposes to make it the duty of every executive officer of the Government to include in all contracts for the performance of work, or the supply of material, a stipulation that said work shall be performed or material manufactured in accordance with the eight-hour limitation of labor, and any person employed by such contractors shall be entitled to recover in any United States court for compensation for services rendered on the basis herein set forth, an agreement to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Paddock (Rep., Neb.) called up the Senate bill to amend Section 2,464 of the Revised Statutes relating to the cultivation of timber on the public domain. Mr. Ingalls (Rep., Kan.) said the timber culture act had failed in every particular. The whole thing had been a systematic evasion and fraud, as people often claimed land after planting a few switches not as large as gooseberry bushes. Mr. Beck (Dem., Ky.) entered a motion to repeal the whole of the timber culture act. The bill was laid aside.

Mr. Kernan (Dem., N. Y.) introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of two additional District Judges for the Second Judicial Circuit, composed of New York, Vermont, and other States. Referred.

Mr. Paddock (Rep., Neb.) called up the Senate bill to amend section 2,464 of the Revised Statutes relating to the cultivation of timber on the public domain. The bill provides that every person who plants, protects and keeps in a healthy growing condition for ten years ten acres of timber, the trees thereon not being more than four feet apart each way, on any quarter section of public lands, shall be entitled to patent for a quarter section. It passed by a vote of 39 yeas to 12 nays.

Mr. Garland (Dem., Ark.) reported favorably on the Senate bill to disapprove and annul an act of the Legislative Assembly of New Mexico, passed on Jan. 18, 1878, by a two-thirds vote of both Houses over the veto of the Governor, to incorporate the Society of the Jesuit Fathers of New Mexico. Placed on the calendar.

Many petitions remonstrating against the revival of the income tax were presented.

The public land trespass bill amended as follows passed: That where wood and timber lands in the Territories of the United States are not surveyed and offered for sale in proper subdivisions, convenient of access, no money herein appropriated shall be used to collect any charge for wood or timber cut on the public lands in the Territories of the United States for the use of actual settlers in the Territories, and not for export from the Territory of the United States where the timber grew; and provided further, that if any timber cut on the public lands shall be exported from the Territories of the United States it shall be liable to seizure by United States authority wherever found.

HOUSE.

Bills were introduced: By Mr. Maish (Dem., Pa.)—Amending the Revised Statutes, so as to punish the defacing or mutilating of the coin of the United States by a fine of $2,000.

By Mr. Vance (Dem., N. C.)—For the payment of certain Southern mail contractors. This bill provides that no claims shall be paid which have heretofore been paid by the Confederate Government.

By Mr. Caldwell (Dem., Ky.)—To repeal the Bankrupt Law.

By Mr. Sampson (Rep., Iowa.)—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that the President shall be elected by a direct vote of the people.

Mr. Durham (Dem., Ky.), from the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, reported back the bill fixing the compensation of jurors in the United States District and Circuit Courts. It reduces the daily pay from $3 to $2. Passed.

Also a bill fixing the fees of clerks of the District and Circuit Courts. It allows a charge of ten cents for searching the court records for liens on real estate, and provides that the clerks shall account for the same. Passed.

Also, fixing the compensation of United States Marshals and deputies. It limits the pay of Marshals to $5,000 a year, of the chief deputies to $2,500, and of the other deputies to $5 per day. Passed.

Mr. Smith (Rep., Pa.) reported a Pension bill appropriating $29,289,000. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Harrison (Dem., Ill.), Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service Reform, submitted the majority report of that committee on the matter of the charges against Doorkeeper Polk. [It declares Polk to be unfit for the responsibilities of the position, and recommends the adoption of a resolution declaring the office of Doorkeeper vacant, and devolving its duties on the Sergeant-at-Arms until the appointment of a new Doorkeeper.]

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) offered an amendment to the mail contract bill providing that no subletting of contracts should be permitted; and in case of such subletting the contract should be considered as terminated, which was adopted and the bill was then passed.

Mr. Ellis (Dem., La.) offered the usual resolution in regard to the death of Representative J. E. Leonard, and gave notice that he would call them up for action on Saturday, April 6. The House then adjourned.

Mr. Waddell (Dem., N. C.) reported the Postal Savings Depository bill. Ordered printed and recommitted. [It authorizes the establishment at Washington of a chief office, to be called "The Central Depository," and the opening at suitable money-order Post Offices of subdepositories for the receipt and withdrawal of deposits; interest to be allowed at three per cent. The deposits are to be paid into the Treasury, and interest credited to the "Postal Savings Depository account," at the rate of four per cent. Depositors to the amount of over $50 may have four per cent. bonds issued to them, redeemable after fifty years, and only transferable by authorization of the Secretary of the Treasury. The bill also provides for certificates of deposit of the denominations of $10, $20, $50 and $100, bearing interest at 3.65 for one year only, and to be convertible into four per cent. bonds.]

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation bill. The amount appropriated is $14,048,684 of which $3,698,750 is for the pay of the officers of the navy, $2,400,000 for the pay of the men, and $645,400 for pay of the retired list. The bill provides that there shall be no appointments made from civil life of secretaries or clerks to commanders of vessels; but that a line officer, not above the grade of lieutenant shall be detailed to perform the duties of such secretaries. The bill was passed.

Mr. Stephens (Dem., Ga.) reported a bill to amend the laws on the subject of coinage. Ordered printed and recommitted. It provides that the coinage of gold and silver bullion shall be on an equal footing, the actual cost of coinage to be paid by the owner; that the Secretary of the Treasury shall receive on deposit silver bullion (in whatever quantities it may be offered), have it assayed and put in suitable bars, properly stamped, and issue certificates therefor, just as certificates are now issued for gold bullion and gold and silver coin. Such certificates are to indicate and represent the value of the bullion so deposited in standard silver dollars of 412½ grains, and are to be receivable in payment of all public dues. The bullion so deposited is to be retained in the Treasury for payment of the certificates. The depositor is to pay the expense of assaying and stamping the bullion and of its coinage. The Secretary of the Treasury is to have the right of converting such bullion into standard silver dollars, and to take up such certificates in coin or in bullion at his option. The bill prohibits further coinage of twenty-cent, five-cent, and three-cent silver pieces; makes the fractional or subsidiary silver coins legal tender to the amount of $20; authorizes its redemption at the Treasury in legal-tender money when presented in sums of $100 or over; and authorizes the continuance of the coinage of trade dollars exclusively for foreign trade, but limits the amount to $750,000 per month.

Mr. Ward (Rep., Pa.) introduced a bill providing that persons intending to make actual entry and settlement under the Homestead acts shall receive, through the Interior Department, free transportation for themselves, families, farming utensils, and personal effects to their new homes, and also seeds for two years' cultivation.

—The steamer Magenta, running from New York to Haverstraw on the Hudson, exploded a steam chest when near Sing Sing, killing two men and a boy, and fatally scalding three men. Several others were more or less injured. The steamer suffered slight damages.

—The Eurydice, a British war vessel, used as a school ship, was struck by a gale off the Isle of Wight and capsized. Between three and four hundred persons were on board, a few only of whom, unfortunately, were saved.

—In the great walking match, in London, O'Leary, the American, beat all competitors. The contest was begun at one o'clock on the morning of the 18th of March, and the special condition was that it should end at ten o'clock Saturday night, the 23d. The contestants were permitted to go as they pleased, that is to say, run, trot, walk, or whatever gait they might choose to adopt. The question was simply one of endurance. O'Leary completed 520 miles, and won the match. Vaughan finished 500 miles, and Brown 447.

—In the town of Cicero, a settlement eight miles from Syracuse, N. Y., Mrs. Lucy Day, a decrepit woman, aged 80 years, was murdered by her daughter, a widow, named Mrs. Lora L. Edden, aged 46. The crime was committed simply to get the poor old woman out of the way.

—A dispatch from King's Mountain, Ky., on the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad, reports that John H. Newton and James D. Ameron were killed and C. F. McDonald severely wounded by the explosion of the boiler of a portable engine there.

—The closing act in the West Virginia triple tragedy is now recorded. John Wallace confessed that he alone murdered Mrs. Wallace and her child and Miss Church, at Littleton, and after the confession an armed mob took him from the officers and hanged him.

—Russia is building and buying torpedo vessels in large numbers.

—The London *Times* has a despatch from Volo, saying: "The villages of Olympus, Repsana, Caria and Litochori have been sacked and burned by the Turks. The women, children and old men were massacred, except some who escaped to the mountains, which are still covered with snow. Unless a ship is sent to relieve them they will probably perish from cold and hunger. The insurrection progresses steadily.

—In the Rhode Island Democratic Convention J. B. Barnaby was nominated for Governor, and Isaac Lawrence for Lieutenant Governor.

—The famine is extending over the northern provinces of China, involving unparalled distress.

—An oyster boat capsized was found in New York harbor, and the crew is supposed to have been lost.

—The two negroes Chambers and Collins were hanged at Newcastle, Del., for assault on a woman tramp. They protested their innocence of the crime to the last, and as Smith, who was with the woman when the assault was said to have been committed, declared that he and the woman had committed perjury it was expected that the Governor would grant a reprieve. The Executive said that he could find no extenuating circumstances in the case and declined to interfere. Public sentiment was decidedly opposed to the hanging, as it was believed that the two men were not guilty of the crime as charged.

—Strikes among printers and other trades have commenced in France.

—The Republican State Convention of Rhode Island renominated the present officers.

—Col. Thomas Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, stated to a Legislative Committee that the loss of property of the company during the riot at Pittsburg sums up $2,000,000, while the entire loss including merchandise, etc., is estimated at $5,000,000.

—A survivor of the British school ship Eurydice disaster gives the number on board as over 300. Five were picked up by a passing schooner after being in the water over an hour, but all have died except two. It is not probable that any others were saved, as a strong ebb tide was running. The Eurydice was under full sail when she was overtaken by a snow storm accompanied by heavy squalls. The sun shown again brilliantly shortly afterwards, but nothing was then visible except a few boxes floating down the channel. The survivors say they saw the ship suck down many as she sank. She was an old wooden ship, and was used as a training vessel. The greater portion of those lost were boys from fourteen to eighteen years of age.

—The Democrats of Arkansas hold their State convention July 4.

—The Canadian Government has received no word from the police of the threatened Indian uprising in the Northwest, and does not credit the published reports. American advices say that 7,000 Indians are ready to attack the settlers.

—The *Official Journal* of St. Petersburg publishes the full text of the treaty which fully confirms the correctness of the versions previously cabled. The London *Times*, commenting on the text of the treaty, says there is much to criticise and resist, but nothing absolutely beyond the pale of discussion.

—Sitting Bull's plans now are to form an alliance with the Blackfeet for an attack on the settlements.

—Continued and heavy rains have done much damage to the crops in Cuba.

—A Silverton, Colorado, four men were crushed under a snow slide and killed.

—A proposition has been made to the owners of the whaling schooners Rising Sun and Ellen Rizpah, through Secretary Evarts, by the Spanish Government that they receive $5,000 damage for detention, etc., while whaling in Spanish waters last season. The proposition has been accepted with instructions to forward the money to the agents of the vessels.

—The body of Samuel Smith of Bangor, Me., was found hanging from the limb of a tree twelve miles from that place. He was 48 years of age, and a shoemaker by trade.

—The New York canal officials hope to be able to open canals to navigation on April 10.

—It is urged in officials circles in Austria that England has no ground to make war without first going to the Congress. If she does she will have the disapprobation of Germany and Austria. If England compromises the Congress, Count Andrassy's policy will be thwarted, and the hope of an ultimate Anglo-Austrian understanding must be abadoned. The Berlin Cabinet holds the same view.

—The bill granting female suffrage at municipal elections was defeated in the Massachusetts House by a vote of 127 to 93.

—A child drunkard is among the criminal curiosities of Jersey City. Only three years old, it stood by its drunken father in a court room, and, when offered water, pushed it away and demanded beer.

—A startling confession in the Camden (N. J.) murder case has been made by one Graham, which, if true, leaves no doubt of the guilt of Hunter, now in prison. Hunter held large insurance policies upon the life of the murdered man, Armstrong, and Graham confesses that he was hired by him to commit the crime. A revolting part of the confession is that Hunter, while visiting the dying man, used the opportunity afforded by the absence of the attendants to make his wounds bleed afresh, so that death would be certain.

—Thomas H. Clark, who nearly killed Miss Frankie Holmes in the hallway of her home in New York, in October last, because she rejected his proposal to make her his wife, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to State prison for eight years. Miss Holmes is still under the charge of Dr. Charles E. Bruce, her condition being precarious. Her survival after having had her skull fractured in eleven places by the blows struck by Clark with a hatchet, is regarded as so extraordinary that photographs of her skull as it appeared a few days after the assault are sought by physicians.

—A fire in Cleveland, Ohio, destroyed property to the value of $225,000.

—Returns from all the towns in New Hampshire foot up as follows: Prescott, 39,377; McKean, 37,863; Kendall, 251; Flint, 223; scattering, 99. Prescott's plurality, 1,514; majority, 941. The House will stand: Republicans, 205; Democrats, 165. The majority for David E. Willard, Railroad Commissioner, is 1,012.

—A gang of expert counterfeiters, who have been sending out much of their bogus money, has been broken up in Chicago.

—In the Supreme Court of Louisiana Chief Justice Manning rendered a decision reversing the judgment of the Superior Criminal Court and discharging Thomas C. Anderson from custody.

—A revolution took place at Port-au-Prince. Tanis, with 1,000 followers, captured the palace, arsenal and fort. The navy remains faithful.

—The news of the shooting of Captain-General Jose Maria Medina and Brigadier General Ezequiel Marin, in Honduras, has been confirmed. They were condemned by the Supreme Council of War, for attempted revolution, and were executed on the morning of February 8. The other prisoners were condemned to ten years' imprisonment, with the exception of six, who were set at liberty.

—Panama has been swept by a very severe fire, involving the large loss of nearly half a million dollars.

A Sad Case.

The little town of Easton, situated in Buchanan county, says the Kansas City *Journal*, has been considerably stirred up during the past few days by the attempted suicide in that place of an aged and respectable lady named Loudon. The sad affair is said to have been prompted by the actions of her son, Hon. David Loudon, editor of the Buchanan County *Journal*, and a man well known all over the State. He has a large number of acquaintances in this city. On Saturday, Mrs. Loudon, who is nearly eighty years old, endeavored to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a razor, but fortunately was discovered before she had accomplished her purpose. She was then thought to be slightly out of her right mind, but nothing serious was apprehended. But, from subsequent events, it seems that she had not given up her notion of self-destruction, and on Sunday morning she was discovered again just as she was in the act of hanging herself in her room. She was stopped from this, but shortly afterward she escaped from the house and made her way to the woods about a mile and a half distant, where she again attempted to cut her throat with an old case-knife, which she had procured at the house where she was staying. She was followed by two men and discovered lying in the woods with her neck haggled somewhat, but the knife had been so dull that she couldn't cut through the skin with it, and she was still alive. The men then took charge of her, and on Monday she was taken to St. Joseph and placed in the insane asylum. The St. Joseph *Herald* is of the opinion that the cause of Mrs. London's misfortune is the treatment and neglect received at the hands of her son and his recent disappearance from Easton. It seems that Loudon was arrested some time last summer on the charge of embezzling some funds which came into his hands as Justice of the Peace. While occupying that exalted and lucrative position, Loudon collected the fees and principal of sundry judgments rendered by him, and placed them in his own pantaloons, instead of handing them over to the owners thereof. He was indicted by the Grand Jury last summer, and Hon. Walter Young and Mr. M. McGee won on his bonds for $500. He was then released, and remained at Easton until a short time ago, when he "folded his tent like the Arab, and as silently stole away,' leaving Messrs. Young and McGee to "hold the sack" and pay the bills.

The Wealth of Job.

"This man was greatest of all the men of the East."—*Job i, 2.*

At this distance of time, says the *Episcopalian*, supposed to be 3,000 years since he existed, it is difficult to estimate Job's wealth; but as some items are given it may be attempted, although the relative value of money at the extremes of the 3,000 years leaves us at a loss to calculate the precise amount.

1. The extent of land he owned may be found from the support his stock needed; 7,000 sheep would require a range of as many acres, 3,000 camels would need five acres each, 1,000 yoke of oxen an equal range of five acres with the camels; 500 asses about two acres each; and his household, which was "very great," 2,000 in all, 30,000 acres. The value of this amount, at $5 per acre, $150,000.

2. The cost of Job's cattle—7,000 sheep at $2 each; 3,000 camels at probably $50; 1,000 oxen at $10 each, and 500 asses at the same price. This would equal about $175,000.

3. To tend such vast herds, according to the custom of the East, the number of laborers must have been large. Abraham, contemporary with Job, could muster in his own family retinue 318 trained men at arms. As many more must have remained at home to attend to his flocks, etc., when the patriarch went in pursuit of the invaders of Lot's territory. Job may have had 300; their pay and support $20,000.

4. The necessary houses for living and shelter and the folds could not be less than $25,000.

The whole value of the above would be $370,000.

All this wealth seems incredible, were it not declared so by the voice of inspiration. At the close of the book we are told that even this amount was duplicated, or $740,000.

When we compare this with the relative present value of money and that of Job's day his wealth was enormous.

Bringing Drowned Bees to Life.

A lady in Providence relates the following story: "Her father once brought home a molasses hogshead, to be used as a water tank. On washing day her mother said: 'Let's throw the suds into it, to soak the molasses from the bottom.' The instant she had done so, she exclaimed, 'Oh! I have drowned hundreds of our neighbors' bees.' The hogshead was black with bees that were busily appropriating the sweets from what they must have considered an enormous blossom. The good lady made haste with her skimmer to skim the bees from the top of the water, and spread them on a board in the sunshine; but they seemed drowned, and nearly dead, and she was very sorry.

"The bees that were around the hogshead had flown away at the dash of the water—but in a few minutes they returned accompanied by scores of others. Then began a curious work. They immediately went to work upon the unfortunate bees, turning them over and working on them constantly with their heads, feet and antennæ. The result of their busy labor was that one after another gave signs of life, stretched its limbs and wings, crawled about and dried itself in the sun and flew away. The lady said there was half a pint at first, and that there remained only a dozen hopeless cases beyond the humane efforts of their brothers."

—The London and Northwestern Railway is employing women at bookkeeping in connection with goods traffic, and finds them satisfactory. They receive from $2.50 to $4.25 a week.

The Riot at Toronto.

The riot which followed the visit of O'Donovan Rossa to Toronto to lecture was most serious, fully 250 persons being more or less injured, a number of them by pistol shots. On his arrival in Toronto, Rossa had a narrow escape. As the train drew near the depot, he jumped off and fell, injuring himself and barely escaped being run over. As soon as it was learned that he was in town, crowds began to gather, and many threats were made. Anticipating a riot, the authorities ordered two regiments of troops to hold themselves in readiness to assist the police.

Rossa appeared at the lecture hall. He was evidently ill at ease. Just after the commencement of the lecture indications of a disturbance outside were given, a shower of stones rattling against the windows and sills, some of which entered the room. These disturbances continuing, the lecture was brought to a close. The mob armed with stones, and determined upon mischief. Rossa managed to escape from the hall and mingle in the crowd without being discovered.

As soon as it became known that Rossa had escaped, the howling and hooting became stronger and louder. The mob, which now numbered fully twelve thousand, then vented their displeasure by stoning the police. For a time the batons were not uplifted. But patience in this row soon ceased to be a virtue, and the first blow on the side of the police was struck. The real trouble then commenced. As the moving mass was being driven up Jarvis street those previously kept under control on Front street broke loose and ran like bloodhounds in search of victims. They came in collision with the police on King street, and, instead of prosecuting their search after the Fenian leader, they charged on the police, not as men, but like fiends, never approaching near enough to come within the reach of the baton, but arming themselves with bricks and stones and as opportunity occurred hurling them in an indiscriminate manner.

As a matter of course the fight soon became general, and persons who had visited the scene as spectators were soon in a seething crowd of howling maniacs, with bricks and stones flying in every direction. Many persons were knocked down by the police batons who had not taken any part in the fight. But it was impossible for the police in such a position to discriminate between friend and foe. Men were dropping in every direction, while every few minutes a policeman would receive a blow from a missile that felled him like a log. Gradually the hooting horde was forced up Jarvis street, and never did a handful of men display more gallant conduct than the policemen as they heroically charged the vast mob and drove them on ahead.

A number of houses, in which it was believed that Rossa might be secreted, were mobbed, and it was two o'clock in the morning before the police were able to secure quiet.

MASSACHUSETTS LIQUOR LAW.—The liquor law of Massachusetts makes no discrimination between malt and more alcoholic beverages. The brewers ask the Legislature to favor ale and beer, and argue at length in their petition that such a policy would really help the cause of temperance. The gist of their reasoning is as follows: "Lager beer and ale usually contain only four per cent. of alcohol, combined with over six per cent. of nourishing malt extract, and are very rarely adulterated. Malt beverages, unless used in enormous quantities, are beneficial to the drinkers. The love of stimulants is too strong among the people to be overcome by force, and it is better to encourage the substitution of mild beverages for ardent spirits."

A Great Historical Work.

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., by James D. McCabe.

There has long been a great and universally-felt want of a History of the World suitable for general use. This want is now being supplied by The National Publishing Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., and Dayton, O., who have issued a handsome volume, entitled "The Pictorial History of the World," by James D. McCabe, a well known historical writer. This work will, undoubtedly, take rank as a Standard History. It is the most valuable book that has been published in this country for many years. It contains a separate and admirably written history of every nation of ancient and modern times, and is full of valuable information concerning them, presented in popular style, and in a manner that will enable the reader to refer instantly to any subject upon which information is desired. The book is a complete treasury of history, and there is not a question that can be asked concerning any historical subject, but an answer to it can be found in this work. The author does not content himself with a mere dry statement of facts, but sketches the life and manners of the various nations of which he treats, in life-like colors, and presents to the reader the causes which led to the prosperity and decay of the great powers of the world. He shows us the various great men—the warriors, statesmen, poets, sages, and orators—of ancient and modern times, and makes them familiar to the reader; he explains the secret motives of their actions, and points out the lessons which their lives teach. A valuable feature of the book is a full *History of the late War between Russia and Turkey.*

This is the only complete History of the World in print, and should be read by every intelligent person. We are constantly called upon to discuss the great questions of history, and the wars and quarrels of the nations of the old world require us to be continually refreshing our historical knowledge. This work offers the best means of obtaining the information the people need. It is compact, easy of reference, and strictly accurate, and presents to the reader a mass of information respecting ancient, medieval, and modern history not to be found in any other work.

The mechanical execution of the book deserves the highest praise. It contains 1260 large double-column pages, printed in the clearest and most beautiful style on paper of the very best quality. The book is embellished with over 650 fine engravings, embracing battles and other historical scenes; portraits of the great men of ancient and modern times; and views of the principal cities of the world. These engravings are genuine works of art, and were made at a cost of over $25,000. The great number and high character of these engravings make this the most valuable art publication of the century. We cannot too highly praise the numerous and beautiful portraits of historical personages with which it abounds.

Agents will find that this book will sell readily when all others fail, from the fact that it is a work that the people really want. The price is so low that every one can afford to purchase a copy. It is sold by subscription only, and the publishers want agents, as will be seen by their advertisement in another column.

How Mexican Girls Dance.

A feature of society in Presidio is the fandango, or evening dancing party, which is a characteristic of the population of all the rural districts of Mexico. A favorite way of holding these soirees is for the young of both sexes, and, indeed, not a few of the old folks, gayly attired, to collect at a house in the suburbs, and there, beneath the soft shadows of cedar groves and the light of the stars, dance in the open air, with the green and mottled sward for a ballroom floor. The Mexican girls of Presidio appear at these parties looking quite handsome, and dressed in red and white, their robes terminating a little below the knee, beneath which their well-rounded limbs swell in stockings of a color opposite to the skirt above. These toilets, as well as their wearers, are very pretty by torchlight under the cedars.

The War Against Disease.

The war waged against disease by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters goes bravely on. Dispatches are constantly received from the cured indicating the decisive nature of the advantages obtained by the great botanic cordial over its formidable adversary. Malarial fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness and rheumatic ailments invariably yield to this conqueror and preventive of disease. For the infirmities incident to the decline of life it is also an excellent specific. It hastens convalescence and repairs the ravages of ill health by facilitating the conversion of food into blood of a rich and nourishing quality. The appetite is improved by it, and in cases of nervous disease it tranquillizes that great sensorium, the brain, far more effectually than any mineral sedative.

Going to New York.

Just now, when so many people are going to New York, from all directions, it is well to choose a good hotel while in that city. The Grand Central Hotel, on Broadway, New York, combines, with a most home-like atmosphere, an excellent *cuisine* with all the delicacies of the season, the most gentlemanly management, attentive service, beautifully and luxuriously furnished rooms, and the most reasonable prices of any of the New York hotels.

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,
U 13 New York, Boston and Chicago.

MARKET NOTES.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The wholesale New York market quotations show:

Beans.—Marrows $1.65a1.70; fair to good 1.50a1.60 per bushel.

Butter.—N. Y. sold at 30c. for choice in pails, and 18a20c. common to good. Western sold at 35a36c. and the common Western at 7a9c.

Cheese.—Factory fancy 13a13½c.; do. fair 10a11c.; farm dairy, prime 11a12c.; and do. fair 10a11c.

Eggs.—Quotations ranged from 8c. for ordinary to 12c. for New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Flour.—Superfine New York and Western, $4.35a4.80; extra New York $4.90a$5.10.

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

Hops—New York 5a14c. Eastern 8a12c. yearlings 3a6c., olds 1a5c.

Petroleum—Refined 12½c. crude 7½c. in bulk, in barrels 9¾c. Naptha 6¾a7c. in shipping order, and 15½a16½ in cases and 12 in barrels.

Pork—New mess $10a11.50. Family mess 11.25 extra prime 10.25, dressed hogs 5½a5¾.

Wheat.—Spring No. 2, $1.26 Milwaukee No. 1, 1.33a1.34; Amber 1.40 White 1.45a146.

Rye.—State 75c.

Wool.—Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia xxx 44a46c.; xx 42a44c.; x 42a43c; No. 1, 43a44c.; No. 2, 35a37c.; common, 33a35; New York and Western xx 36a38c.; x and No. 1, 36a38a38a42c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Flour.—State family $6.00; rye flour 3.50 Wheat. State 1.30. Amber 1.32½. Corn, yellow, 53½c.; mixed State 54c.

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