NEWS OF THE DAY

GENERAL ITEMS.

—It is asserted that the recent conspiracy in Constantinople was a genuine attempt to supplant the Sultan on the throne with Reshad Pasha, his brother, and that the Sultan was with difficulty dissuaded from putting Reshad and Mahmoud Damad to death.

—The large tobacco manufactory of Thomas C. Williams & Co., Richmond, Va., was burned. Loss, $75,000.

—An extensive system of swindling has been discovered in Boston by which consignments of all kinds of produce on credit have been obtained by an organized gang by fictitious circulars quoting high prices. After the goods are obtained they are fraudulently disposed of in this city at very low rates. The law, it is said, cannot reach the guilty parties.

—The printing-house of Short & Forman, of Cleveland, O., one of the largest establishments of its kind in the West, was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $50,000.

—Senator Thurman declines to be the next Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio.

—A Boston ship has been forced to return all the way from Africa without landing all her cargo, the yellow fever there compelling it.

—The British Government proposes to relieve the distressed people in the Rhodope Mountains.

—The motion censuring the Government has been rejected in the British House of Commons by a majority of 101.

—Much damage was caused in Prince Edward Island by the late storm.

—By the falling of a huge overhanging rock in the Windsor Lime Company's quarry at Sussex, N. J., Wm. Whites was killed and two others probably fatally injured.

—The committee of the New York State Board of Charities, which is about to investigate the alleged cruelty to the inmates of the Insane Asylum at Syracuse, will not permit the presence of reporters at the investigation.

—Cyprian Costafloraz was hanged at St. Johns, P. Q., for the murder of Matthieu Mathevon in a boat on Lake Champlain last July.

—A man has been arrested at Albany with counterfeits of nine different bank bills in his possession.

—Peter Muchmeiser, a resident of Cincinnati, beat his wife with a flat-iron until he supposed her dead. He then went and hanged himself. The woman may possibly live, but will be maimed for life.

—"Dr." Orlando Bradford, convicted of killing Sarah Victoria Connors, by abortion, was sentenced in New York to fourteen and a half years' imprisonment, with hard labor. A Brooklyn female "clairvoyant" stood up in Court before sentence had been pronounced and dramatically declared that she and not he was guilty of the girl's death. It didn't save him.

—The cotton crop of 1878 is now estimated to amount to 5,197,000 bales.

—A report, which lacks authority, has been received of a great rising of his people against the Ameer, and that the British troops have been invited by them to advance upon Cabul.

—Edward O'Kelly, the last Fenian prisoner now confined in Ireland, has been released.

—A dispatch to the London *Daily Telegraph* from Dakka, says it is reported that the Ameer has blown the commandant of Alimusjid from a cannon's mouth.

—Great excitement is reported to exist in Constantinople over the discovery of an alleged conspiracy to depose the Sultan, for connection with which Mahmoud Damad Pasha and others were banished.

—It is understood that the Chilian Government disowns the seizure of the American ship Devonshire, while loading with guano in the Straits of Magellan, and that she has been released.

—At Stockton, Cal., Rarus, in a trot against time, made a mile in 2.14¼. He was accompanied by a runner.

—Two men who stole stock and killed a herder in Custer County, Neb., were taken from a Sheriff's posse by a mob of masked lynchers, who tied them to a tree and burned them to death.

—Bonds and other securities worth $100,000 have been stolen from Turnbull & Co., bankers, of St. John, N. B.

—Sir Stafford Northcote says England will not tolerate Russian interference in Afghanistan.

—There is talk of proposed changes in the French Ministry.

—In Boston, Edward Donovan, seventeen years old, murdered his brother-in-law, James Fox, aged twenty-four. Fox was chastising one of his children and Donovan interfered, and this led to the killing.

—Mrs. Dodson and her two nephews have been acquitted of the charge of attempting to murder the negro, James Jones, in Delaware.

—A train on the Pennsylvania Railroad killed two men, one at Huntington and the other at Union Furnace, Pa., in a run of thirteen miles.

—The storm which broke over the Middle States extended to the New England States and lasted two days, proves to have been one of the most disastrous ever experienced in the region affected by it. From Pittsburg, Halifax and Whitehall come reports of high water and a consequent destruction of bridges, dams, mills, houses and live stock, and of interrupted railroad travel, although but few lives have been lost. The railroads especially have suffered severely. Near Bellows' Falls, Vt., a train was plunged into an undermined culvert, and two lives lost, and a number of persons severely injured. Near Concord, N. H., another train was thrown down an embankment and several persons were badly hurt. A freight train from Boston also went into the river at Woodsville, N. H., but without damaging any one. The valley of the Passaic is in a flood, and in Paterson and the region round about much destruction was wrought by the water which, at last accounts, was still rising. The damage to property will amount to millions.

—The bill of indictment against Lady Gooch, charged with conspiring to palm off a fraudulent heir upon her husband, has been thrown out by the Grand Jury.

—Governor Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, had his leg amputated, and was also elected United States Senator the same day.

—Lull & Sage, extensive butter and cheese makers, of New Berlin, Chenango county, N. Y., have failed, with liabilities estimated from $200,000 to $400,000. They have thirty or forty factories. The amount of the assets is unknown.

—There was great damage done by the late storm, which was very widespread and severe.

—A few of the details of the assassination of Don Manuel Pardo, ex-President of Peru, and at the time of his death President of the Peruvian Senate, which occurred on November 16 last, have just come to hand. As Senor Pardo was entering the Senate he was shot in the back by a sergeant of the guard and expired in about two hours, after forgiving the assassin. The murderer, it is reported has made a confession implicating a number of others in his battalion.

—An explosion of flour dust, caused by the ignorant carelessness of an employee in the Anchor flouring mill at Minneapolis, Minn., owned by Governor Pillsbury, caused a loss of $75,000. A similar explosion last May in the series of mills of which the Anchor formed a part resulted in a serious loss of life and the destruction of an immense amount of property.

—Masked men surrounded the house of John Stull, near Summersville, Texas, and threw a torpedo inside. Upon the inmates rushing out they were shot at and Rufus Smith and John Stull were killed. Smith's wife and baby were wounded. The assassins are unknown.

—One man was killed and several persons very seriously injured by the derangement of a train near Romeo, Mich.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

—Senator Conkling, to whom the New York nominations were referred in the Committee on Commerce, has written to Secretary Sherman asking why General Arthur and Mr. Cornell were removed.

—The House Committee on Appropriations has agreed to favor appropriating the money to keep the postal cars running.

—The Senate appropriation for the purchase of the Freedman's Bank building for the use of the Court of Claims was reduced to $155,000.

—The Senate Committee on Appropriations does not seem disposed to accept the reductions proposed by the House, and this may lead to a controversy greatly impeding the passage of necessary bills. The House will probably insist that the appropriations for the present year are large enough, and refuse even in conference committee to increase them.

—Secretary Sherman has issued a circular stating that after the 1st of January no distinction between coin and United States notes will be made in settling the accounts of United States officers involving transactions which occur subsequently to that date. Payments of interest or principal of the public debt will be made in coin or paper, as the holders prefer.

—The debate that has thus far taken place upon the bill to distribute the balance of the Geneva Award discloses a considerable growth of sentiment in Congress in favor of referring all claims to a portion of the money to a judicial tribunal, to be passed upon in accordance with the natural rights of the persons or corporations bringing suit.

—The members of the National Board of Trade are advocating the establishment of a separate department of the Government, which shall have chrge of commerce.

—Postmaster-General Key says he is in earnest in his threat to withdraw the postal cars after January 1 unless Congress supplies to him the money to run them.

—The House Public Lands Committee decided to hear argument of counsel in the case of McGarraghan against the New Idria Mining Company on Tuesday next.

—The bill for the reorganization of the Army provides that the general officers shall be reduced to, viz: 2 major-generals and 4 briga dier-generals for the permanent organization, instead of eleven as at present, but the reduction is to take place by casualties; that is, the offices of General and Lieutenant-General shall cease to exist with the present incumbents. That the corps of Artillery shall consist of 5 regiments, as at present, with a reduction of 22 in the number of officers; that the corps of Cavalry shall consist of 8 regiments, instead of 10 as at present; that the corps of Infantry shall consist of 18 regiments, instead of 25 as at present, with a reduction of 136 in the number of officers; that each regiment of the line shall consist of four battalions, three of which are to be officered and manned, but the fourth to remain unofficered and unmanned until especially authorized by Congress.

—The bill for the distribution of the balance of the Geneva Award is before the House. The theory of the majority is that the underwriters who suffered loss from the depredations of the Confederate cruisers are entitled to recover that loss out of the money awarded to the United States, but that Congress is not the proper tribunal in which to have their claims adjusted. These insurers are therefore to be sent to the Court of Claims.

—The bill for the payment of invalid and other pensions for the next fiscal year, as it passed the House, appropriates $29,366,000, being $250,000 less than the amount estimated and $5,500 less than the appropriation for the present fiscal year.

—Attorney-General Devens called upon the President and informed him that, after much deliberation, he had decided not to accept the position of United States Circuit Judge for the Massachusetts district, but would remain in the Cabinet.

—It is expected that the new bill on patents will pass the Senate.

—The bill introduced into the United States Senate by Mr. Wallace, (Dem.) of Pennsylvania, provides that the subsidiary coins of the United States shall be interchangeable for trade dollars at the rate of 100 cents for each of said dollars, and they shall forthwith be recoined into subsidiary coin, and the gain, if any be made, may be used by the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the expense of sending subsidiary coin to such persons or banks as may desire the same in exchange for other funds. The coinage of trade dollars shall cease from and after the passage of this act.

—A German steamship man who is in Washington, to inquire about where to buy timber lands, says that in Europe the South of this country is regarded as an unfit place in which to invest capital.

—In Executive Session, the Senate confirmed the nomination of David H. Bailey, Consul-General at Shanghai.

—The Treasury Department is in receipt of information that, unless cattle shipped from the United States to Great Britain have Government health certificates when embarked, slaughter will be compelled on landing.

—The Secretary of State appeared before a Congressional committee and urged the restoration of several consulates which have been suspended owing to a lack of appropriations.

—The lie was passed in the House Committee on Expenditures, under the State Department, between Minister Seward, whose conduct in the China mission is under investigation, and Mr. Wiley Wells, who was being cross-examined. The sensational scene became pacific by general consent when the committee promised to protect the witness.

SENATE.

Mr. Windom offered a bill prop, and a radical change in the Patent laws The spoke briefly on the subject.

Senate nonconcurred in the House appointment of a Yellow Fever Commission. Mr. Edmunds called up the Electoral bill and spoke upon it.

A bill was passed by 39 to 21 authorizing the appointment as an assistant surgeon in the army of a man who, while a minor, had served in the Confederate Army. Five of the majority were Republicans. A resolution was adopted calling on the House to transmit the testimony of James E. Anderson in regard to Senator Matthews. Bills were offered to recoin the trade dollars into subsidiary coin and to issue duplicate bonds in the place of those stolen from the Manhattan Savings Bank. Messrs. Morgan and Edmunds made speeches in support of the latter's bill to regulate the count of votes for President, and Mr. Jones (Fla.) spoke against it.

Mr. Beck offered a bill to repeal that provision of the Revised Statutes which forbids the appointment to the army of persons who served in the Confederate army. The Military Academy and Fortification bills were reported with amendments. Mr. Blaine's resolutions in regard to the elections were taken up and the Maine Senator delivered the speech which has been for some time announced. Messrs. Thurman and Lamar replied and Mr. Edmunds also spoke briefly.

The Senate passed the Fortification bill, which had been increased by $225,000 in the committee, and also the House bill to supply that portion of the Sundry Civil bill of the last session which was omitted in the enrollment. Mr. Burnside presented the report of the joint committee on the reorganization of the army. The bill reported reduces slightly the number of field officers, severely cuts down the general staff, materially reduces the line and fixes the strength of the army at not more than 25,000 men. Mr. Eustis made a speech in support of his bill to appropriate $5,000,000 for the repair of the Mississippi River levees. He made the novel point that, as the United States Government owned the Mississippi river, it was responsible for the damage the freshet inflicted. The Military Academy Appropriation bill was passed with the committee's amendments increasing it $2,700, and another by Mr. Maxey which added $3,000 for an electrical apparatus. Mr. Wood, in the House, offered a resolution for the investigation of John I. Davenport's conduct at the time of the New York election. It was voted to adjourn from December 20 to January 8. The Geneva Award bill was taken up and Messrs. Willis, Bicknell and Potter supported the majority report and Mr. Lapham the minority.

The Senate passed the bill to duplicate certain registered bonds stolen from the Manhattan Savings Bank. Mr. Edmunds's bill to regulate the count of votes for President was taken up. It was supported by Messrs. Bayard and Merrimon and opposed by Messrs. Eaton, Garland and Hill, and was finally passed by 35 to 26.

HOUSE.

A large number of bills were introduced relating to our silver coins. Mr. Felton wished to compel national banks to receive the standard dollar as equivalent in value to gold coin. Mr. Atkins wanted all the minor coins made a legal tender. Mr. Burchard's proposition was to compel national banks to receive legal-tender coins on deposit at par, and to compel the United States Treasurer to exchange Government notes for Government coins. Mr. Hewitt's bill provides for the free coinage of gold coin, and a standard silver dollar of the same unit of value, the coins to be interchangeable at the Treasury and Sub-Treasuries. The House refused to suspend the rules and pass a bill prohibiting the further coinage of the trade dollar—154 to 91. It also, 150 to 89, refused to pass under suspension of rules Mr. Fort's resolution declaring that the legal-tender quality of the silver dollar 412½ grains shall be maintained.

The House in Committee of the Whole amended the Diplomatic Appropriation bill by increasing the salaries of the ministers to France, Great Britain, Germany and Russia to the amount allowed by the present law—the House afterwards struck out this amendment—and provided for a charge d'affaires at Greece and a secretary of legation at Brazil, and requested the President to revise the tariff of consular fees. The House passed the bill, and also the Naval Appropriation bill, to which not a single amendment was offered in the Committee of the Whole. The Senate's request for Anderson's testimony about Matthews was complied with.

The Pension Appropriation bill was reported. The bill to regulate commerce between the States, which was originally designed to destroy the monopoly of the Standard Oil Company, was taken up and supported by Mr. Reagan. Messrs. Potter and Hewitt vigorously opposed it, but it was passed by 139 to 101, and the bill for the distribution of the Geneva award was taken up.

The House voted to repeal a clause, which had been inserted in the Sundry Civil bill by the Senate, paying an Indian agent's fraudulent claim. A substitute for the Pension Appropriation bill was passed.

In the House, Mr. Kenna made a personal explanation denying the sweeping charges against the Enrolled Bills Committee of misconduct on the last night of last session. Mr. Wood's resolution in regard to John L. Davenport's conduct at the New York election was adopted, after an amendment by Mr. Garfield, making it include also the days of registration, had been accepted. Objection was made to the consideration of the bill to duplicate the bonds stolen from the Manhattan Bank, and Messrs. Keifer and Eden made speeches against the bill to compensate William and Mary College for property destroyed during the war. A bill setting apart twenty condemned cannon for General Custer's monument was passed.

The bill for the issue of duplicate registered bonds for the benefit of the Manhattan Savings Bank was passed. The Senate amendments to the Military Academy Appropriation bills were generally non-concurred in. After some routine business the discussion of the Geneva award was continued, Mr. Frye supporting the minority and Mr. Stenger the majority report. During the debate Mr. Frye and Mr. Willis had a brief verbal encounter. The Presidential Election bill was referred to the committee on the subject.

—A pimple is the coupon of a buckwheat cake.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—The suspicion that a band of incendiaries have determined to burn down the watering places receives a color of probability as attempts in this direction have been made at Cape May, Coney Island, Newport and other places. It shows the necessity of extra vigilance on the part of Watering place proprietors.

—In a letter which Henry M. Stanley has addressed to James Bradshaw, of Manchester, to explain attempts to solve the question which has been so frequently asked—namely: "What practical benefit is England to derive from the numerous explorations of Central Africa?" by stating that Africa offers to England a second and a greater India.

—While the alopathic doctors of New Orleans have been exercising themselves over the question as to whether the yellow fever was imported or indigenous, the homœopathic commission have quietly made a sure thing of the whole matter by simply declaring it was both. The commission further advises a discriminatory quarantine; but only against such ports as are notoriously infected.

—Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania, told a reporter that Wade Hampton of South Carolina, killed his (Cameron's) brother. The brother was in command of the 79th Highland Regiment of New York, and was killed at the first battle of Bull Run. "Did Wade Hampton personally kill your brother, Senator?" the reporter asked. "Yes, sir!" I have the evidence unimpeachable that Wade Hampton, who captured Col. Cameron, my brother, took a carbine, while my brother was a prisoner unarmed, took deliberate aim and shot him dead. And this rascal," continued the Senator, "this rascal Hampton, Hayes went and made Governor of South Carolina." Mr. E. Norman Gunnison, the editor of York *Evening Record*, saw Hampton shooting brother James.

—In his reply to the ultimatum sent to him by the Viceroy of India, the Ameer of Afghanistan denies that he cherishes feelings of hostility or opposition toward the British Government, and says that he is willing to receive "a purely friendly and temporary mission, accompanied by a small escort." Coming at a time when the British were in the full career of a victorious advance, this tardy answer does not delay military operations. On the contrary, the irresolution indicated by the tone of the communication has stimulated the invaders to greater activity—so says the correspondent of a London newspaper.

—Prof. Seeley says that Sir Humphrey Davy early in this century exhibited the electric arc, and since that time it has been familiar to the professors of chemistry and their students in all the large colleges. But it was regarded only as a curious fact or a brilliant illustration of science. To-day the solid and permanent success of the electric light is achieved and guaranteed. Experience in its constant practical use as a light-house beacon extends back fifteen years. It is used and approved for the lighting of streets, theatres, work-shops and mines. Professor Seeley said he considered it established also that all the desirable qualities and properties of gas-light are found in the electric light, and that the latter has desirable qualities in addition.

—A lady telegrapher says:—I make it a rule to read messages literally, and before the writer leaves the desk. If you telegraph 'Two and two make five,' it's not my place to tell you they make four. I did that once. A tall old man, with a cigarette in his mouth, and a tremendous weed on his hat, gave me this message: 'The Fall River boat leaves the foot of Twenty-third Street at 4. Send the donkeys by mail.' I said, 'You're mistaken, sir; the Fall River boats leave the down town pier at 5 o'clock, not 4.' I never shall forget the look he gave me. Said he: 'Young woman, you tend to your business, and I'll tend to the Fall River boat. After that I'd have sent the Bible backward and called my baby a bear if a customer so wrote it on the blank."

—An editor of Shupe's defunct New York *Advocate* says that over the whole and, wherever the paper circulated,—poor sewing-women sent him their savings to get a sewing-machine—some, a piano or parlor organ for their daughters—others teas, and so through all the co-operative line of articles dealt in, and I am credibly informed that there are now over 300 sewing-machines, 60 chests of tea, and an unknown quantity of organs and pianos that Shupe has received the money for. He is now bankrupt, and the *Advocate* stopped and defunct. During the time he has run the paper at 25 cents a year, he must have received for subscriptions over $100,000, and as much more for co-operative articles, which he received the money for in advance. The *Advocate* has suspended operations immensely in debt for paper, and everything it could get on credit.

—"On one occasion, says a newspaper correspondent, I heard the late pioneer expressman Henry Wells give instructions to a new messenger. The messenger, if I rightly remember, was engaged for the Cleveland route. It was in old times, when there were dangers and adventures and delays; when stages used to get snowed in for days, and express messengers had to get ox teams and men and shovel their way through. 'Young man,' said Mr. Wells, measuring the new messenger with his eye, 'my instructions will be very short; you are bound for Cleveland, and you are expected to get there. That is all.' Mr. Wells had a perceptible stammer when he was a little excited and peremptory, and made a word of three syllables out of 'get'—pronounced with such decided emphasis as to impress the new messenger with the one central fact that everything would be forgiven except failure."

THE GIRL SHE LOVED.

A COMPANION SHOOTS HER BECAUSE SHE FEARED SHE HAD BEEN SUPPLANTED IN HER AFFECTIONS BY ANOTHER.

A letter from Pocomoke City, Md., gives an account of the fatal shooting of Miss Ella Hearn by her intimate associate, Miss Lily Duer. Both girls moved in the highest social circles, were aged 18, and were pretty and well educated. The attachment of Miss Duer for her friend was apparently of the most ardent nature. She was a constant visitor at Mr. Hearn's residence, and her manner toward Miss Hearn was of the most affectionate character.

The scene of the shooting was in Miss Hearn's sitting room, on the afternoon of Nov. 5. Miss Duer called, and after meeting Miss Hearn in the tenderest manner, expressed to her belief that her affections had been supplanted by Miss Ella Foster, with whom Miss Hearn had also been on terms of intimacy. A few minutes afterward Miss Duer drew a pistol from her pocket and fired. The ball entered Miss Hearn's face, and it was never extracted. As Miss Duer seemed to be overwhelmed with grief, and declared the shooting to be accidental, no action was taken at the time by the authorities.

Miss Hearn died last week and an inquest has since been held, at which it was shown that she accused Miss Duer of shooting her intentionally, and that she had on a previous occasion attempted to take her life.

Dr. Truitt testified that he was summoned on Tuesday, Nov. 5, between 4 and 5 o'clock, and found Miss Hearn conscious, but excited. Stimulants were necessary, which when given her were the cause of her resting comfortably that night. She remained about three days in that condition. For the first week she was delirious. Miss Hearn told the Doctor that she followed Miss Lily Duer to the door. Miss Duer asked her if she loved her. Miss Hearn replied playfully, "No." Miss Duer then drew a pistol, said that if she repeated that she would shoot her. Miss Duer then drew back two paces and fired. Dr. Smith also testified that he ascribes the death of Miss Hearn to nervous prostration, caused by the shock produced by the shooting.

James T. Hearn testified: On the afternoon of Tuesday, after the shooting he asked his daughter if the shooting was accidental. She declined to answer. The next day he asked again. She again declined, and turning away began to weep bitterly. A few days afterward she voluntarily said that she followed Miss Deur to the door, where Miss Deur accused her of loving Miss Ella Foster better than she did her. Miss Duer tried to kiss witness's daughter, and in doing so fell, and then jumped to her feet in an excited manner and fired. Ella said she did not expect to recover, and therefore wished witness to know the circumstances. Miss Duer affirmed in the most positive manner that the shooting was accidental.

The verdict of the jury was that Miss Hearn came to her death from nervous depression, caused by a shot from a pistol in the hands of Miss Lily Duer. Miss Duer has given bail in $2,500 for trial. Public sentiment is about equally divided as to whether the shooting was accidental or not.

—A retired army officer had not attended divine service for years. On his return to the fold, the first Sunday in church the first lesson for the day commenced thus: "And Joseph was brought down to Egypt; and Potiphar, an officer of Pharaoh, captain of the guard," etc. "What!" exclaimed our military friend, "a captain still? Why, he was a captain when I last heard of him, years ago. I thought he'd surely have got his promotion before this."

THE FIRM OF NEIL McCALLUM & CO., Shoe and Leather Findings, No. 19 Spruce St., New York, are personally known to us as a responsible house, having been in business in this same location for the past 25 years, and have recently purchased the entire production of Grover & Baker, Nos. 22 and 23, Sewing Machines.

These machines, as advertised by them in another column to-day, are each guaranteed as new, genuine and perfect Grover & Baker machines, the same as heretofore sold for $65 and $85. Remittances may be made through the editor of this paper.

It is Very Difficult for the Stomach

To digest the ordinary saponified cod liver oil. But Philtips' "Palatable" Cod Liver Oil, in combination with Phosphо-Nutriline, is easily digested by consumptive and other invalids with feeble stomachs. All druggists. Depot, 2 Platt street, New York.

MARKET NOTES.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

The wholesale New York market quotations show:

Beans.—Prime 1.70a1.75 fair to good 1 55 a1.65 per bushel.

Butter.—N. Y. sold at 26c. for choice in pails, and 14a19c. common to good. Western sold at 27c., and the common Western at 7a9c.

Cheese.—Factory fancy 9c.; do. fair 8c.

Eggs.—Quotations ranged from 22c. for ordinary to 25c. for New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Flour.—Superfine, $3.40a3.70; Western, $3.75a4.10; extra New York $3.75a$4.00.

Hay.—Shipping 35a40c.; clover 25a35c. salt, 25a35c., straw 30a40c.

Hops—New York 12a15c. Eastern 8a12c. yearlings 4a6c., olds 2a3c.

Petroleum—Refined ——, crude 5c. in bulk, in barrels 8c. Naptha 8¼c. in shipping order and 12a14c. in cases.

Pork—New mess $8.60a8.80. Family mess 8.75. extra prime 11.50. Dressed hogs 8¼a4

Wheat.—Spring No. 2, 1.00. Milwaukee No. 3 1.01 Amber 1.09. White 1.10.

Rye.—State 57a60c.

Wool.—Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia xxx 39a41c, xx 35a36c., x34a35c. No. 1 36a 37. No. 2, 32a35c.; common 28a31. New York and Western xx 31a33c., x and No. 1, 31a33a34a36c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Flour.—State family $4.75, rye flour 3.90 Wheat, State 1.04. Amber 1.06. Corn, yellow, 44c.; mixed State 46c.

Petroleum.—Refined 9½c.; crude, 7¾c.

Wool.—State and Western xx 35a37c.; x 35a 6c.; medium 35a37; coarse 30a33c.

CATTLE MARKETS.

BUFFALO.—Cattle, good quality, $4.75. Hogs, fair to good 2.80 best 3.10.

EAST LIBERTY, PENN.—Best cattle 4.75; medium to good 4.00a4.50. common to fair 3.30a3.60. Hogs, Yorkers, 2.75a2.85 Philadelphias 3.00a3.20. Sheep, 3.00a4.25.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Cattle, choice 7.25 extra 6.25a7.00; first quality 5.75a6.00; second quality 5.00a5.25; third quality 4.00a 4.75. Sheep and lambs—wool sheep 2.00a2.50; extra 2.75a4.50; spring lambs 4a4½c.; veal calves 4½a5½c.

IT is impossible to sell the best article of any kind as low as the poorest can be afforded. But the prices of Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs are not much more than those of very inferior organs, while the difference in quality, and especially in durability, is very great.

Notice for December.

Do not buy a piano of anybody until you send for *Special Low Prices and Discounts* for cash to Dealers, Clergymen and Music Teachers—mailed free upon application to HAINES BROS., 145 Fifth Ave., New York.

For Upwards of Thirty Years Mrs *Winslow's Soothing Syrup* has been used for children with never-failing success. It 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 51

A GREAT OFFER FOR

HOLIDAYS!!

We will during the Holidays dispose of 100 Pianos and Organs, at Extraordinary Low Prices for Cash. Splendid Organs, 2, 3 and 5 sets of reeds, $65, 3 sets $40, 1 set $35. 7 Octave all Rosewood Pianos $130, 7 1-3 do. $140, warranted for Six Years. Agents wanted. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East 14th St., New York.

Music Books for Presents!

Gems of English Song, New enlarged edition. Sunshine of Song. Cluster of Gems. Clarke's Reed Organ Melodies. Price of each in Cloth, $4.00. Fine Gilt, $4.00. Boards, $3.50.

These are samples of 50 or more fine collections of bound music, each containing 200 to 250 large pages of the best songs or pieces. The "Cluster" is filled with rather difficult Piano Music, and "Clarke's" with the best arranged Reed Organ music extant.

Elegant Books of Musical Literature.

Gilt edged, interesting, are the lives of Mendelssohn, Schumann and Mozart ($1.75 each); and other great Masters. RITTER'S HISTORY OF MUSIC, (2 vols. each $1.50) and Urbino's Musical Biographies, ($1.75). Also many attractive collections of Christmas Carols, the splendid Sunlight of Song, (illustrated). The Mother Goose (illustrated), that will throw the little ones into ecstacies, and many others.

Stainer's Dictionary of Musical Terms, ($5.00) is a magnificent Illustrated Musical Encyclopedia, of great and permanent value.

Any book mailed post-free, for retail price.

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

Whitcomb's Remedy —FOR— ASTHMA, Rose Cold and Hay Fever.

The late Jonas Whitcomb of Boston, visited Europe a few years since for the benefit of his health, which was impaired by frequent attacks of *Spasmodic Asthma*. While under the treatment of an eminent German physician his asthma disappeared; he procured the recipe which had done so much for him. This remedy has been used in thousands of the worst cases with astonishing and uniform success. It contains no injurious properties whatever.

TESTIMONIALS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10, 1877.

Messrs. J. BURNETT & Co.: The relief the Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy afforded me was perfect; I have not had a bad night since taking it, and I have in no case found any relief until your Remedy came to hand. I most cheerfully recommend it to anyone troubled with Hay Fever or Asthma, for it is the only remedy ever used by me with any good effects.

Yours truly, WM. T. MASON, Of Messrs. MASON & GORDON, *Lawyers*, 517½ Chestnut Street.

Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston, Mass.:

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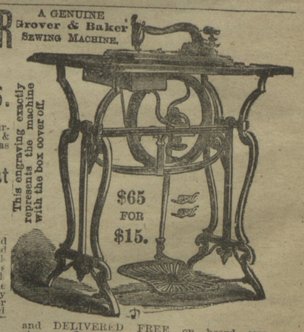

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