NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL ITEMS.

—Trouble seems to be again brewing in South Africa between the Zulus and the English.

—Michael Casey's house and barn at Southampton, Mass., were burned. Casey's seven years' old son perished in the burning house, and the rest of the family barely escaped.

—The message of Governor Marks, of Tennessee, to the Legislature, says the payment of no part of the State debt can be renewed until there shall be an adjustment of it on such basis as will bring the debt within the ability of the taxpayers to meet it.

—At Greenwich, Conn., Alexander Mead's barn was burned, with twenty-four head of cattle. Loss, $6,000; partly insured.

—O. H. Platt is the new Senator from Connecticut.

—The exports of the United States for the ten months ending October 31st, as just made up by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, amount to $628,493,404. For the same ten months of 1877 they were $553,527,019.

—Martin Bergin, condemned for the murder of Patrick Burns in 1870, was hanged at Pottsville, Pa., this being the twentieth Molly Maguire executed in that State.

—Philadelphia's total debt is $71,835,101; a decrease during the year of $1,800,000.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange four per cent. bonds for uncalled five-twenties was passed without a division, and the bill organizing the Mississippi River Improvement Commission was discussed in Committee of the Whole, several amendments being offered.

—It is stated upon good authority in New York that the body of A. T. Stewart has been recovered, that it has been delivered to Judge Hilton, and that it has been placed by him in a secure vault, well guarded, there to remain until the completion of the crypt in the Stewart Memorial Cathedral in Garden City. It is declared that negotiations for its return were made through a noted lawyer of the city. At first $100,000 was demanded for it, but a final compromise was made on $50,000, and this sum was paid.

—General James Shields has been nominated to succeed David Armstrong as Senator from Missouri for the short term.

—According to a report presented to the final meeting of the Centennial Commission, at Philadelphia, the gross receipts of the exhibition were $11,161,611.55, and the expenses to date, $10,997,980.59, leaving a cash balance of $163,630.96; $3,834,290 was taken at the gate.

—A dispatch to the London *Standard* from Philippopolis states that a railway train fell into the river Arda, and that a Russian general, several other officers and 200 men were drowned. The accident was caused by the breaking-down of a bridge.

—The Ohio river is filled with floating ice and much damage has been done to the shipping in Louisville and Cincinnati.

—The Giant Powder Works, near Golden Gate Park, California, were blown up by an explosion in the nitro-glycerine house and several men killed.

—The coal miners near Pittsburg [illegible] concluded to ask an advance on present prices, and a large strike seems imminent.

—A fire destroyed the Brooks Building at Broadway and Grand street, New York, occupied by Howard, Sanger & Co., Naumberg, Krause, Lauer & Co., and Edwin Bates & Co.; the total loss was about $2,000,000; one fireman was killed and two were severely injured.

—The hanging of Charles Sharpe and James McDonnell, two Molly Maguires, who had been found guilty of complicity in the murder of George K. Smith, in 1863, took place in the little jail, in the rear of Mauch Chunk, Pa., where so many poor wretches have already paid the penalty of their lives for being connected with the secret association in question. Messages to the men were constantly sent in, telling them that they must not be afraid, for the Governor would most assuredly grant the petition for the respite. A reprieve had been granted the two men, but it arrived at Mauch Chunk too late, and when it came the men were dangling at the end of ropes, dead.

—The State Treasurer of Missouri is short in his accounts some $250,000 a committee has ascertained.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

—The Democratic Congressmen generally are averse to the plan of holding an extra session.

—The Senate Committee on the Judiciary has agreed to report a bill disqualifying believers in polygamy for jury duty.

—The Burnside Army Reorganization bill has little chance of passing Congress, even if there should be time to dispose of it.

—The Washington *Republican* appears to believe that the charges against Messrs. Arthur and Cornell will be proved, and that the President's nominations will be confirmed.

—The House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures has authorized Mr. Muldrow to prepare a bill for the redemption of the trade dollar at par and the prohibition of its further circulation in the United States. The question whether its coinage for export shall be permitted in the future has not been finally acted upon, but will come up at the next meeting of the committee.

—It is understood that the President does not want to convene the Senate in extraordinary session at the close of the present Congress, and to that end all the business requiring the action of the Senate is being promptly sent to that body.

—The Pension Arrears bill, which passed the House last session and the Senate this, gives pensioners who did not comply with the application for a pension within the five years' limit the right to a pension for the time back to when the wound or disabilities for which the pension is granted were received or incurred. The Pension Bureau estimates the amount which will be required to pay this class of cases at not exceeding $7,000,000, while the Treasury officials say that it will reach nearly $38,000,000. Advocates of the measure say that the President might be expected to veto it, not because the bill is not meritorious in itself, but because it will require such an enormous sum to be paid from the Treasury at a time when the resources of the government need the most careful husbanding. The bill having passed the House with but a few dissenting votes and the Senate with scarcely any opposition, it is thought it would be passed over a veto.

—The delegation of Ute Indians, which has been in this city for several days engaged in negotiations with the Interior Department relative to a sale of their lands, had a final interview with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at which satisfactory business arrangements were concluded. The Department will hasten all necessary steps toward purchasing the lands occupied by these Indians. A medal and a small sum of money were given to each of the Indians.

—The Democratic Senators held a caucus to determine what course should be adopted in regard to Mr. Edmunds's resolutions, which in substance declare that the three last constitutional amendments were duly ratified; that the laws already enacted for their enforcement should be faithfully executed, and that Congress should further provide for their enforcement by additional legislation. After some discussion, the subject was referred to a committee of seven, headed by Mr. Thurman, to report to a future meeting of the caucus. The caucus also appointed a committee of three, with Senator Morgan as Chairman, to report what further action, if any, should be taken to secure the repeal of both the sections of the Revised Statutes which prescribe test oaths for jurors in the United States courts.

—Mr. Phillips (of Kansas) has presented to the House a proposition to open railway communication between the United States and Mexico, and especially urging that a survey of a road by the Secretary of War from Austin, Texas, to Toplovampa Bay in the Gulf of California, shall be made.

SENATE.

The Senate appointed a committee to act with the House committee in making preparations for Representative Schleicher's funeral. The bill appropriating $250,000 for the erection of a fire proof museum adjoining the Smithsonian Institute was passed.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, made a speech in support of his resolution directing the Committee on Agriculture to consider the subject and report what the general Government ought to do to advance agricultural interests. Mr. Christiancy presented the petition of 2,000 Gentile women of Utah, asking for such legislation as will make effective the anti-Polygamy law of 1862.

The Senate agreed to the conference committee's report on the Military Academy Appropriation bill and to a resolution calling for information regarding the escape of Indians from Fort Robinson. Messrs. Wadleigh, Conkling and Matthews discussed the bill to amend the patent laws. Mr. Anthony (Rep., R. I.) introduced a bill appropriating money for the payment of bounty to the officers and men of Farragut's fleet.

Mr. Windom (Rep.) offered a resolution looking to the partial removal of the colored population to a State or Territory by themselves. The bill to grant arrears of pensions was passed after a debate without amendment, and now goes to the President.

Mr. Saulsbury offered a comprehensive resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information regarding all his dealings with bankers and syndicates in regard to bonds. The bill to revise the pension laws was discussed and action was taken on some of the amendments.

HOUSE.

The bill providing for the payment of pensions to soldiers of the Mexican war was considered in the Committee of the Whole. Various amendments designed to restrict its benefits to invalids were rejected. Finally a clause was added granting pensions to all soldiers who served sixty days in the war of 1861. No final action was taken on the bill.

The bills authorizing the issue of certificates of deposit of a low denomination convertible into four per cent. bonds, and providing for the payment of customs dues in legal tenders was reported from the Ways and Means Committee, and passed after a spirited debate. The opposition to the first named measure was especially earnest, and expressed itself in unsuccessful attempts to amend or table the bill, as well as in speeches by Messrs. Hewitt and Butler. Mr. Wood reported a bill from the Ways and Means Committee to make legal tenders receivable for customs, and when Mr. Garfield attempted to amend it by inserting the words "only when they can be exchanged at par for coin," there was considerable excitement. Mr. Garfield's amendment was defeated, and he attempted to filibuster to prevent the passage of the bill, but he was beaten by the overwhelming vote of 155 to 49, and the bill was passed as it came from the Committee.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange four per cent. bonds for uncalled five-twenties was passed without a division, and the bill organizing the Mississippi River Improvement Commission was discussed in Committee of the Whole, several amendments being offered.

The House discussed a bill to pay the trustees of a school in Alexandria $20,000 rent for the use of its building during the war, Messrs. Conger, Townsend and other Republicans opposing it as a war claim.

The House devoted a day to the Geneva Award bill; the majority bill was rejected and the minority bill was passed. The bill divides claims into three classes: For damages done by Confederate cruisers on the high seas, for additional interest on previous judgments, and for loss incurred by the payment of war premiums of insurance. The insurance men intend to renew the fight over this bill in the Senate.

Those Husking Parties.

And the husking parties—hold me for a minute! I went to one once; had I been twenty years older then how I would have sketched it for you; but I was only a boy and I've only a boy's remembrance. I only remember the lanterns strung on cords from one great beam to the other, each comer bringing his own lantern. I remember the lights and the darkness overhead; the bright flashes and the great shadows that swallowed them up; and the hens that nodded and blinked on the scaffolding, and the one foot of a rooster that kept crowing; thinking that the morning had come, and the huge pile of yellow ears that grew and grew in size; and the greater pile of straw-colored husks that were thrown backward and pushed out until they blocked the great barn doorway; and the sleepy cattle in the stalls that looked stupidly but benevolently out at the strange goings on; and the red ear!—how the young fellows wished the red ears were thicker; and the chasings and tumblings through the rattling husks; and the screams and laughter. I know all this is heretical, but who would be a saint when heresy is so pleasant?—*Golden Rule.*

THE FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

A REVIEW OF THE FAILURES FOR 1878, AND A REASON GIVEN WHY THE NUMBER IS SO LARGE.

From the annual circular of the Mercantile Agency of R. G. Dun & Co., we learn that the total number of failures in the United States for 1878 were 10,478, with liabilities amounting to $234,000,000. This shows an increase over 1877 of 1,571 in number, and 40,000,000 in amount. A gradual growth of these casualties is shown in a statement of figures for the seven years since 1872, in which latter year the failures were 4,069 in number, with liabilities amounting to $121,056,000. The failures in 1878 accurred as follows:

STATES.	No. Failures.	Amount of Liabilities.
Eastern States	1,734	$35,294,026
Middle States	3,199	95,298,466
Southern States	1,415	26,322,961
Western States	3,436	64,309,503
Pacific States & Ter.	694	13,163,176
Total for the U. S.	10,478	$234,388,132
Dominion of Canada	1,697	28,908,677

The Agency states that "it is very easy to account for the increase of 1,571 failures among 700,000 business men within a year in which the circumstances have been peculiarly influential in encouraging casualities of this character." These circumstances are stated at five in number, as follows; 1878 is the fifth year of a depression unparalleled in extent, character and duration; the weather for the first quarter of the year was unseasonable, and thus most unfavorable for sales and collections; the discussions in and out of Congress as to financial matters, impaired confidence for the time being; the notable decline in the value of staples the world over; the existence of the epidemic in the South; and, finally, more influential than all others, was the abolition of the Bankrupt Law, and the long delay permitted to elapse before its repeal.

The review says: In view, therefore, of the peculiarities of the year under review, it is submitted that an increase of failures to the extent of only 1,571 in number, and 40 millions in liabilities, is even much less than might have been anticipated. It is significant that out of the six leading circumstances above enumerated as contributing to failures during the year, five no longer exist. In the room of these disturbing elements other favorable conditions are present, which ought, in the immediate future, to so much improve business as to make the decrease of failures in 1879 much more marked than the increase in 1878.

Romance of Murder.

Mrs. Mack was convicted of murdering her husband in Janesville, Wis., in order that she might marry a lover named Dickinson, who helped to commit the crime; and it was Dickinson's testimony on which the verdict was obtained. Mrs. Cobb is accused of murdering her husband in Norwich, Conn., that she might marry a lover named Bishop, and Bishop testified against her as sharply as he could. These strikingly similar cases naturally excite the remark that women are more constant than men in murder as well as in love. But the hanging of Thomas Dowd in St. Andrews, N. B., furnishes a contrary instance. Dowd and Mrs. Ward murdered Mr. Ward. Neither turned State's evidence, and both were convicted. Dowd maintained to the last, in the face of the most convincing proof, that he alone was guilty. Although few believed him, his persistency gave a pretext for avoiding the hanging of a woman, and her death sentence was commuted to imprisonment. So Dowd died with the consciousness that he had saved his criminal partner from the gallows.

Riding on a Rail.

Burdette's letter to the Burlington *Hawkeye* from New England says:—Railroading is exciting business in this country. On most of the New England roads trains run both ways every fifteen seconds. On busy days they put on a few extra and the freights never count for anything. When you come from Providence to Foxboro, not "east" or "west" or "north" or "south" or "middle" or "upper" or "lower" or "old" or "new" Foxboro, but just plain, raw, unvarnished and untitled Foxboro, you have your choice of coming straight through or taking a train by which you must change cars at Mansfield. If you have to change cars you get off at Mansfield and find three or four trains, all headed in different directions, all impatient to jump away like rockets, and you climb into one and sail away and the conductor comes along, looks at your ticket and says, "Wrong train," and holds out his hand for ten cents. When do you get a train back? Eleven and one-half seconds. Back you go clear through; "this train doesn't stop at Mansfield!" When can you get a train that does? Three minutes. Up you go again. That train doesn't stop at Foxboro. In four minutes after you have passed through the town you strike the train that passes the happy qualifications of going in the right direction and stopping in the proper place, and you are at Foxboro. You have traveled on five different railroads, in eleven different directions, have gone 123 miles, and got to Foxboro in eighteen minutes.

More or less.

A Bad Husband.

Mr. Westwood, of Mount Auburn, Ohio, was worth $65,000 when his first wife died. Her industry and management had been to a great extent the cause of his prosperity, and he gratefully spent $1,400 in putting a monument over her grave. He soon married again, and his second wife rapidly wasted his fortune until he had no property left except the monument. Acceding to the new Mrs. Woodward's advice, he had it removed to a marble yard, effaced the inscription, and offered it for sale at half its original cost.

NIAGARA FALLS IN WINTER.

SPANNING THE ENTIRE WIDTH OF NIAGARA RIVER JUST BELOW THE CATARACT. A WINTER SCENE VIVIDLY DESCRIBED.

A Buffalo paper thus describes a winter scene at Niagara Falls:—Great hummocks, weighing hundreds of tons, were pushed into the air and remained there as monuments of the fearful battle. Large boulders were torn from the shore and swept into the stream, and the solitary fir which was wont to mark the landing place of the ferry became a victim of the warring elements, though ordinarily it stands three feet above high water. The slow, awful strength of the infuriated waters was so apparent that it seemed as if they must rend the great gorge in twain and escape from their thralldom by some new road; but there was only one gateway for them, and, as they could not break the mile-wide dam in two, they lifted it up bodily and swept away beneath. Having thus succumbed, the water allowed the ice to rest above it, accepting the yoke which it could not break, despite its boasted strength. And now the victor rests quietly, torn and ragged it is true, but invincible; and so it will remain until the beams of the spring sun deprive it of its strength, and once more restore Niagara to its accustomed freedom. The bridge is nearly a mile in length, extending from a line drawn perpendicularly to Point Lookout, in the American Park, half way to the railroad bridge, and filling the gorge from shore to shore.

The first view of the Falls brings the heart up into the mouth with a shock that is almost painful in its suddenness and force. Everything is so changed, so transfigured. Ice everywhere! Ice upon the rocks, upon the trees, encroaching upon the cataract itself and deadening its roar, even stealing away a large portion of its power, to all seeming. As the spectator stands upon this point the wind blows the spray into his face, and soon covers him all over with jewels, but what cares he for the spray in the enthusiasm of the glorious view! In the park the ice has been as destructive as it is beautiful, and though it has robed the trees and buildings in snowy beauty, it has torn down huge limbs by its overpowering weight. Looking over to the Canadian shore, the observer can see huge icicles of many tons weight hanging like the ropy locks on the foreheads of giants in the story books. But these sights are nothing when compared to the broad sheet of wrinkled snow-ice which lies at his feet. There it is—the conqueror of Niagara—sparkling in the sunlight calmly and peacefully.

Beside the rotunda which stands at the base of the American fall a mountain of snowy spray ice towers up eighty feet high, and is each day climbing higher and higher toward the summit. The dome of the rotunda bears an ice crown of exceeding beauty and along the roof of the dressing shed are curious ice formations which nothing less than photographic camera can adequately picture. Giant icicles hang from the cliffs and every once in a while a huge fragment comes tumbling down. The ice is perfectly white and seemingly quite porous, but excessively hard-frozen. Its appearance is exactly that of spun glass. It is said that the spray which formed this ice was perfectly pure, and that if a ton of it were melted it would produce no appreciable quantity of sediment. The ice mountain is still in comparative infancy, but if the wind and the mercury are favorable it will soon be in a condition to form a coasting hill for the people as it did during the winter of 1875.

The great ice bridge itself is a counterpart in miniature of an Alpine glacier. You have the rough, broken surface, the hummocks reaching ten, fifteen, twenty feet into the air, the startling fissures gaping perhaps with a depth of thirty feet in the solid ice; and you have the pure snow ice itself in a million strange and inexplicable shapes; but there is an association of terror in this place which does not belong to the genuine glacier, and which may come from the muffled roar of the waterfall, perchance the thought of 200 feet of water seething and boiling beneath your feet. Many of our readers have stood on the bank beside the whirlpool rapids and seen the wrathful waters mound upward toward the sky in a thousand contending currents as they battle to escape from their prisoning walls. Imagine this agitated surface suddenly becoming petrified, and every broken wave halting just where it was, and this will give an idea of the magnitude of this structure. In thickness it is probably about sixty feet, while the surface of the ice is at least half that distance from the surface of the water. There are crevasses twenty-five or thirty feet in depth, and yet they show no signs of water. As we have said before, the surface of the ice bridge (or ice field, for it is really that) is exceedingly rough, and the work of crossing is fatiguing. Before long, however, a road will be constructed from the American to the Canadian shore, and it will be quite an easy matter to cross.

The ice formation of the bridge is curiously dissimilar on the different sides of the river. On the American side it is composed of snow ice, formed into rounded boulder shapes, and looking exactly like white cora. As you near the centre of the river, the ice fragments grow larger, and when you near the Canadian shore you find huge cakes of water ice amalgamated into a solid mass. The surface of the bridge is roughest upon the American side, and it would seem as if the greater pressure was here exerted, though the wildest disturbance evidently took place at the lower end of the bridge, for the hummocks are very large and frequent here.

The first man that crossed was Mr. Tom Conroy, the well-known guide, who saved a man from the rapids a year or two ago. As Mr. Conroy weighs abou two hundred pounds, he demonstrated the entire safety of the bridge for purposes of locomotion.

Worth Knowing.

That fish may be scaled much easier by first dipping into boiling water about a minute.

That salt fish are quickest and best freshened by soaking in sour milk.

That milk which has turned or changed may be sweetened or rendered fit for use by stirring in a little soda.

That milk can be kept sweet by adding to it a very small quantity of borax.

That salt will curdle new milk; hence in preparing milk porridge, gravies, etc., the salt should not be added until the dish is prepared.

That clear boiling water will remove tea stains and many fruit stains. Pour the water through the stain and thus prevent its spreading over the fabric.

That a tablespoonful of turpentine boiled with your white clothes will greatly aid the whitening process.

That boiling starch is much improved by the addition of sperm, or salt, or both, or a little gum arabic dissolved.

That blue ointment and kerosene mixed in equal proportion, and applied to bedsteads, is an unfailing bug remedy and that a coat of whitewash is ditto for the walls of a log house.

That kerosene will soften boots or shoes that have been hardened by water, and will render them pliable as new.

That kerosene will make your teakettle as bright as new. Saturate a woolen rag and rub with it. It will also remove stain from the clean varnished furniture.

That cold rain water and soap will remove grease from washable fabrics.

That beeswax and salt will make your rusty flat-irons as clean and smooth as glass. Tie a lump of wax in a rag, and keep it for the purpose. When the irons are hot, rub them first with the wax rag, then scour with a paper or cloth sprinkled with salt.—*Rural World.*

A Dog Killed by a Mouse.

A gentleman writing to an exchange relates the following curious occurrence: I was alone with my labors in a field where potatoes were being harvested. My watch dog was along with me. I saw him seize a mouse, swallow it and then lie down at my feet. I went home to dinner, and while seated at the table was asked what was the matter with the dog. He was turning round and moaning, and something was hanging from his side. I took him up in my arms and found it was a mouse which had just been killed. At first I thought it had merely stuck in the long hair, but on examining closer I saw that only one-half of the mouse protruded from the dog's body. When the aperture was cleared it was found to be an inch in depth. The dog had no front teeth, had swallowed the mouse and the little animal at once began to gnaw its way out. It was at first stopped by one of the ribs, and had actually burrowed out between the skin and rib. The dog killed the mouse when it put its head out by munching it with his jaws. The dog died the next day.

There May be Some

Who do not know that the New York *Daily Witness* is again published. It is published at the old rate, $5 per annum, and is even more wide awake than ever to the interests of its patrons. It is bright, newsy, wholesome and Christian. Many a man who will read this item should subscribe for it for himself and his family. Its daily contents are calculated to interest readers of all ages. Who cannot afford it for a year?—or if not for a year, for ten weeks for $1? The *Weekly Witness* (only $1.50 a year) is known to many, and we may say that it grows better as it grows older. John Dougall, publisher, No. 7 Franfort street, New York city.

—A number of schools have been closed up lately in Germany on account of diphtheria.

Palate and Stomach

Are both offended by cheap, rancid, indigestible preparations of cod liver oil, but experience nothing objectionable in PHILLIPS' "PALATABLE" COD LIVER OIL, in combination with PHOSPHO-NUTRITINE. Use it, Consumptives. All druggists. Depot, 2 Platt street, New York.

ABOUT organs, this fact is conclusive: Mason & Hamlin Organs have taken the highest honors at *every World's Exhibition for twelve years*, and no other American organ has taken the highest award at *any such.*

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

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York. Branch Office, cor F & 7th Sts., Washington, D. C.

Dec 14—4t

$777 is not easily earned in these times. Agents in NEW YORK cannot it can.

The wholesale New York market quotations show:

Beans.—Prime, 1.40a1.45; fair to good $1.25 a1 35 per bushel.

Butter.—N. Y. sold at 25c. for choice in pails, and 16a20c. common to good. Western sold at 32c, and the common Western at 7a10c.

Cheese.—Factory fancy, 9½c.; do. fair 8c.

Eggs.—Quotations ranged from 28c. for ordinary to 27c. for New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania

Flour.—Superfine, $3.25a3.50; Western, $3.65a3.90; extra New York $3.50a3.80.

Hay.—Shippine 35a40c.; clover 40a45c.; salt 40a45 straw 30a40c.

Hops.—New York 5a15. Eastern 8a12c yearlings 4a6c., olds 2a3c.

Petroleum.—Refined 11¾a13½c., crude 8¾c. in bulk; in barrels 8c. Naptha 8¼c. in shipping order, and 12a13c in cases.

Pork.—New mess $8.50a8.95. Family mess 8.75, extra prime $11.50, dressed hogs 4a4¾c.

Wheat.—Spring No. 2, 97c. Milwaukee, No. 2, 1,01. Amber $1.06. White $1.11½.

Rye.—State 58c

Wool.—Ohio Pennsylvania and Virginia xxx 37a39c., xx 34a35., x 33a34c. No. 1, 35a 39c. No. 2, 30a32c., common, 28a30c. New York and Western xx 31a32c., x and No. 1, 31a32a33a35c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Flour.—State family $4.50; rye flour $2.87 Wheat, State 1.09c. Amber $1.06. Corn yellow 45c.; mixed State 45c.

Petroleum—Refined 7½c.; crude 7¾c.

Wool—State and Western xx 35a37c., x 35a 36c., medium 35a37c., coarse 30a33c.

CATTLE MARKETS.

BUFFALO.—Cattle ¶ good quality, $4.35 Hogs, fair to good $3.65 best $3.15.

EAST LIBERTY, PENN.—Best cattle $5.00, medium to good $4.00a4.35; common to fair $3.75a4.00 Hogs, Yorkers, $3.80a3.00; Philadelphias, $3.10a3.20. Sheep, $3.75a4.75.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Cattle, choice, $7.50 extra $6.75a7.00, first quality, $6.00a6.50 second qual. $5.25a5.75, third quality 4.00 a5.00. Sheep and lambs—wool sheep, $2.25a 2.75, extra $3.00a3.50, spring lambs 4a4½c., ea/ calves 5½a8½c

American Tools.

"I have at this moment," writes Mr. Thomas Fletcher, in the *English Mechanic*, "at least three-fourths of my tools of American manufacture, many of which have been bought at a very fancy price. If it were not an absolute necessity I should be exceedingly foolish to buy American tools at a high price if English tools were to be bought which would do the work equally well. From my own practical experience, the difference between the two is, that an English workman does not, in the first instance, learn what a tool is for, and adapt the tool to the requirements; an American workman will, as a rule, use his brains and make what you want without spoiling the whole by ridiculous blunders. If I needed a thing, making which required judgment on the part of the workman, and I could not give my personal and constant supervision, I should, as the simplest way to get the thing right, send the instructions to America."

In the course of a paper recently read in London on "England and her Colonies at the Paris Exhibition," Mr. Frederick Young quoted a large Sheffield manufacturer, who attributed the superiority of several of the samples of hand and machine tools shown from the United States to the fact of the determination of the American artisan to make good work of everything he took in hand, in "contradistinction to the growing most mischievous and demoralizing sentiment which has prevailed during the last fifteen or twenty years among an increasing class of British workmen, that slovenly and bad work makes more work, and therefore is good for trade."

—It does littlo good to boast of your ability. If you have any the less you say about it the better. Solid work always speaks for itself. "If that man had been under my treatment," said a physician who worshipped himself and didn't believe in any other god, or know of any, "he would have been out of doors in twenty-four hours, instead of lingering for six weeks." "Yes," was the rejoinder, "out of doors on the way to the cemetery."

FOR SPECIAL RATES for advertising in this paper apply to the publisher of the paper. U 4

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.:

Gentlemen,—In the fall of 1877 I used Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy and received immediate relief, and would most cheerfully recommend it to any person troubled with Hay Fever or Asthma. MRS. R. SHERMAN.
180 Ellis Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale by all respectable Druggists.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

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