FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

Tulle illusion is the popular bridal veil.

Bridal slippers may be either of white satin or white kid.

Tinted white satins and gauzes are shown for bridal robes.

The latest style of hosiery for children are double over the knee.

Dark wine and garnet are the favorite colors for children's hosiery.

The most costly silk hose have ovals of real lace inserted in the instep.

Slippers have precedence over boots, in the moment, for the bridal toilet.

Cream white of the medium shade is the most in favor for brides' dresses.

Satin ribbon is used more than grosgrain for bonnet trimmings and strings.

Bridal gloves are of cream or pure-white kid, with from eight to twelve buttons.

Underwear of spun silk, in cardinal red, are among the choice novelties in hosiery.

The bridal fan and handkerchief should be of the same kind of lace that trims the wedding robe.

Bridal slippers are trimmed with pearl-bead buckles and small bouquets of orange blossoms, or else bridal roses.

Cream color is shown in all shades, from dark Alderney cream, twenty-four hours old, to full cream, just off from milk white.

Tortoise-shell ornaments for the hair or neck, and brooches, bracelets and watch cases of carved Neapolitan shell are very fashionable.

Corsets of satin—white, blue, red, rose color and gray—are worn over cardinal red spun-silk underwear by fastidious and luxurious women.

When the bridal veil is of point lace, the fall over the face is of tulle illusion, reaching just to the waist, where it is fastened on one side with a bridal bouquet.

Very youthful brides wear Valenciennes and Mechlin laces, while those no longer in their teens or twenties select points de Bruxelles, d'Alencon, or Duchesse.

White silk stockings for bridal wear are either plain, checked or embroidered on the side seams or instep, or have medallions or ovals inserted in the instep or sides of fine laces.

Spun silk hosiery in broad ribs and high colors—red, blue, black and brown—are worn in the coldest weather by delicately-organized women who cannot bear the contact of wool stockings.

Black kid gloves, embroidered in silk to match the dress and with several rows of buttons, are the most stylish gloves for ceremonious toilets. Perfumed gloves are worn with elegant toilets. Their odor is delicate and lasting. Leather belts are worn with Spanish buckles of iron, inlaid with gold and silver.

Buttons occupy so large a field that any taste may be gratified in choosing. From agates and foreign pebbles, cut with great care and beauty, down to the papier mache trifle—cheap, yet blended with attractive colors—there is a great variety. Metal buttons for waistcoats and vests include a kind made of silver, gold and copper, in Japanese designs; those for evening dresses are of quartz, crystal and silk or satin, either painted by hand or embroidered. The diamond button is an expensive novelty for evening dresses.

News and Notes for Women.

Young ladies at Racine, Wis., are given to dressing in male attire and promenading the streets.

Lucy Stone received one vote for sergeant-at-arms of the Massachusetts house of representatives.

Senator Sargent's two daughters have both studied medicine, and the elder, having been graduated, is practicing her profession in the Freedman's hospital in Washington.

Florence Nightingale was engaged to marry Mr. Spotteswoode, one of the queen's printers, when the Crimean war broke out, and the lady accepted a mission which she thought higher than marriage.

Harriet Hosmer is complimented in the London *Warld* as the greatest of the few female sculptors who have ever lived, and one of the very few who have produced strong work and not mere prettiness.

An English lady, whose husband is a governor of St. Bartholomew's hospital, has just given a hundred Nightingale jackets and fifty scrapbooks to the institution. The articles were the work of nearly a year.

Olive Logan says that the duchesses, marchionesses and other noble ladies who write to her by penny-post can't spell, and don't understand grammar, although they are charming in face, form and manner.

Dr. Holmes says: The true girl has to be sought for. She does not parade herself to show goods. She is not fashionable. Generally she is not rich, but oh, what a heart she has when you find her! So large and pure and womanly.

The day before a Turkish girl is married she is taken to the bath by her lady friends, and lumps of sugar are broken over her head as a forecast of the sweets of matrimony. A year or so afterward her husband breaks the whole sugar bowl over her head.

A Boston bride was so flurried with the novelty of the situation, the other day, that she walked up the broad aisle of the church in her woolen overshoes, and did not discover she had them on until turning to leave the altar she tripped in the folds of her satin train.

There is a "Book of Heiresses" in circulation among the young men of London. The compiler has devoted much time and trouble to his work, and has appended notes relating to the ages, tempers, good looks and social positions of the various entries. Twelve hundred pounds a year or its equivalent in ready money is the lowest qualification for admittance to the work.

An Authority on Humpbacks.

There died lately in Paris a humpbacked man, who, for the previous fifty years of his life, had given his time to researches upon the humpbacked brethren. His heirs found, instead of a will, a voluminous manuscript of two thousand pages upon humps. He was rich, and traveled in every direction for information. It was in the milder regions of Europe that he found the misfortune the most prevalent. Spain supplied the greatest number, and in a circumscribed locality at the foot of the Sierra Morena there existed one humpbacked individual to every thirteen inhabitants. They were also found very numerous in the valley of the Loire in France. The writer's conclusion was that for every thousand persons on the globe there was one humpback, or an aggregate of a million against the thousand millions of the entire earth. The last page of the manuscript contains the will of the deceased, which said nothing regarding the disposition of his property, but simply desired that a hump of marble should be raised upon his tomb with this inscription: "Here lies a humpback, who had a taste for humps, and knew more about them than any other humpback."

Chinese Canals.

The Egyptians cut many canals; and this simple method of promoting internal communication is of unknown antiquity. In China canals appears to have been one of the earliest evidences of civilization. The "Great Canal" in that country is a memorable example of this class of engineering exploits. It is said to have occupied a hundred and twenty years in its construction, and to have given employment to thirty thousand men, occupying the entire fourteenth century. It is about one thousand miles in length; and is supplied by a great number of streams from the flat country through which it flows. Strong dykes, formed of alternate layers of earth and straw, and sometimes cased with stone, prevent the water from overflowing the flat country. In some parts the canal is carried on an embankment twenty feet high, while on others it traverses a cutting a hundred feet deep,

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

A Farmer on Chemical Farming.

Mr. Conrad Wilson, in an essay on "Chemical Farming: its possibilities and its mistakes," illustrates the necessity and value of chemical elements when the conditions are right, and the danger of them when the conditions are wrong; and further more includes an examination of the Stockbridge formulas.

In his investigation of the subject Mr. Wilson at the onset makes this very essential distinction: While chemical elements are of great value to the farmer, it does not follow that chemical formulas are either valuable or safe. That they are in certain cases well adapted and successful, and occasionally give striking results, is not denied. But the net result of the yield, cost and final profit that is claimed for them, on a general average can only be safely accepted when definitely proved. In regard to the system of Professor Stockbridge—the fundamental principle of which Mr. Wilson admits is sound, and that some of the conclusions are true and important—he asserts it has not been successful in adapting its formulas in very many cases to the needs of the crop, and says that it is still more unfortunate in not adapting them to the needs of the soil. "It is well known," he says, "that soils differ so often and so widely in their constituent elements that a fertilizer fitted to one is not necessarily suited to another; and that if wrongly applied in a given case it may entail a loss instead of a gain. Yet these formulas make no distinction between rich and poor land, nor do they ever recognize the fact that some soils have already in sufficient amount one or more of the elements presented by this theory. A plan more inconsistent than this, or more opposed to true economy, can hardly be conceived. It involves the necessity of applying more plant food than is needed, and the possibility of using, in some cases, three elements, two of which are not needed, in order to make sure of one. The farmer," he continues, "must adapt his fertilizers to the soil or else cease to apply them, for there is no other way to make chemical farming pay. If he does not fully understand the soil he must be guided by the light he has, and get more as soon as possible. If the chemist can't enlighten him he must look to his own experience, judgement and skill, and just so far as he is in the dark on this point, to that extent his fertilizing is a game of chance. Every crop raised under a new theory is merely an experiment, however improperly performed. Each ray of light struck from the soil in these experiments creates a new value in husbandry and is often a new factor in the cost of production. It belongs not to one individual but to the whole community of farmers."—*New York World.*

Orchard and Garden Notes.

Tacks were driven in the bodies of trees from one to six years old on the grounds of the Iowa agricultural college, and at the end of the season it was found that the distance between the tacks had not increased—thus illustrating the fact, familiar to botanists, that tree trunks do not elongate.

Avoid hollows, ravines and any spongy black land. Even if well drained, such land grows trees which are likely to be succulent and short-lived. Cold air settles in the hollows, which are colder than the hills; For an orchard, choose land that is high or relatively high. The land may slope in either direction. There is not much choice unless the land is very steep.—*Professor Beal, Michigan.*

The *Rural New Yorker* says: We condemn the practice of heaping up the earth about the stems of fruit trees as generally recommended. Some say this mound will steady newly transplanted trees and will also tend to keep away mice. The only effects of this mound, to our thinking, are to soften the bark underneath, rendering it more sensitive to the alternations of freezing and thawing in February and March, and to induce sprouts from the parts so covered.

One of its readers sends an exchange the following note: Out of twenty-six witnesses I have examined in reference to the best way of managing an orchard after the trees have matured, nineteen of them say the less ploughing the better—keep in grass and clover, and top-dress with manure every fall. Two of them recommend plowing shallow every few years to let in the air, and five of them believe in "hog cultivation;" that is, let the hogs run in the orchard and root up the ground as they please. All agreed that up to good bearing age, the cultivation of hoed crops, with liberal dressings of manure, was the only proper way.

Plants are often frosted through neglect, and allowed to die through ignorance. Those that have been quite severely nipped may be saved if treated rightly. An exchange says: The proper way is, when the frost has been partially drawn out of them, naturally, to drench them with cold water from a fine-rosed watering pot, and immediately cover again and let them so remain until they regain their natural color. When they are removed clip off all such parts as are blackened. As soon as it is discovered that a plant has been touched by frost remove it to a cool, dark room, and on no account suffer the sun to shine on it. If they can be covered so as to exclude air as well as light, it is better still. Dahlias, cannas and the like need not be removed until the frosts are severe enough to blacken the leaves.

Cultivating Roses.

I have for several years cultivated a few choice roses. Last spring I added twenty to the number, and nearly all of them I set out in three or four-inch pots. In June I plunged these into the soil of my flower garden; two of my older roses and three of my new ones, however, were planted directly in the soil. All these roses were of the ever-blooming sort. One of the three new roses that were set in the ground, and only one, grew more luxuriantly and bloomed more abundantly than those in the pots. It was the charming rose *bon silene*. It gave me six roses in midsummer, and then a new shoot sprang up from the roots, grew very rapidly, and put forth three buds, and a branch put forth two more, so in the autumn I had five roses (eleven in all) on that tiny bush. After potting and removing to the house in October, I let it rest a few weeks and then cut off nearly all of its leaves; from the shoot referred to I removed every one. At this time, two weeks later, there are vigorous shoots more than an inch long, with three buds already peeping forth, where I cut off the leaves.

Several years ago I was forced to strip my bushes of their leaves, not knowing then how otherwise to get rid of the aphis, though I have since proved the virtues of hellebore. Soon after thus despoiling the plant, it would repay my harshness by putting forth new shoots at the leaf-joints, crowned with buds. Some people are so careful of their barren rose plants that not a leaf must be cut off, nor a branch pruned, so they have naught but the unsightly bush to care for, whereas, if they would cut down the old wood, they might be rewarded by a new growth. A good rich soil is quite as essential as pruning; also moisture and sunshine. I have seen people who have became discouraged because their new rose plants dropped their leaves. No matter how green the stalk, they exclaim, "My rose bush is dead!" and by neglect they soon kill it. Had I pursued the same course, several of my choice plants, that have yielded lovely roses two months after setting out, would have been a failure. So long as there is life in the stalk there is hope that it will put forth and bud.—*M. D. W., in Vick's Magazine.*

Value of Apples or Fodder.

The value of apples for fodder for farm stock is one point on which all stock-growers agree who have had an opportunity of giving this fruit a trial in connection with other rations. The chief objection to apples for this purpose—the liability of animals choking on them—disappeared with the introduction of root-cutters, and farmers, especially those operating in climates which forbid grass during the entire year, are increasing the area devoted to orchards, with a view of disposing of any surplus amount as fodder. Some of our progressive dairymen, indeed, go further, and urge apple culture as a necessary adjunct to the dairy business, so thoroughly convinced are they that apples given to milch cows in connection with feed rich in nitrogen, during the winter season, impart to their milk a rich flavor, and to the butter a color akin to that gained from grass. Where soil and climate are adapted to them, there is no doubt but that apples for stock can be grown cheaper than any other kind of food of corresponding value, grass excepted.

Hogs are rapidly fattened on apples, when grain meal is intermixed, and horses and sheep thrive on them in place of roots, when given with hay.

Apples are of comparatively little value when fed alone. This is accounted for by the small amount of nitrogen they contain; hence the necessity of associating them with rations rich in the elements they lack. The same rule holds good with apple pomace, which is valuable or almost worthless according as it is fed separately or in connection with other materials.—*New York World.*

Health Hints.

To Stop Nose Bleeding.—Pressing on the artery that passes along the underside of the right jaw will stop nose bleeding.

Bruises.—Bathe bad bruises in hot water. Arnica water hastens a cure, but is injurious and weakening to the parts when used too long and too freely.

The Sick Room.—An invalid requires something besides physic. Good nursing and common sense rules, gently and pleasantly enforced, do more toward recovery than the doctor can. Heat the sick room, if possible, by an open grate fire, or wood upon the hearth; the latter is the best of all modes.

Burns.—In the case of bad burns that take off the skin creosote water is the best remedy. If this is not at hand, wood-soot (not coal), pounded, sifted and mixed with lard is nearly as good, as such soot contains creosote. When a dressing is put on do not remove it till a skin is formed under it. If nothing else is at hand for a bad burn sprinkle flour over the place where the skin is off, and then let it remain, protected by a bandage. The chief aim is to keep the part without skin from the air.

Children's Garters.—Children's stockings should not be fastened with elastic (or other) bands around the leg, as any band so applied interferes more or less with the circulation of the blood. Buttons should be sewed on the tops of the stockings, on the outer side of the leg, and elastic straps with button-holes at each end should fasten to these and to buttons on the under waists, under the arms. There are patent stocking supporters much like this, only the strap forks above the knee and attaches to the stocking on the outside, and also on the inside of each stocking-leg. Home-made garters can be arranged the same way, but I find one fastening sufficient.—*Agriculturist.*

Keeping a Diary.

If by a diary is intended a collection of vapid or flat verbiage, supposed to be reflections or "sentiments," or the record of fancied feelings, or morbid imaginings, or vain attempts to imitate the reputed journals of young women in society, it were indeed better left alone. But if, as a guide to memory a person makes a habit of preserving dates, even of occurrences apparently of little consequence, the record at the end of the year may be discovered to be quite a useful guide to memory, and the source of a good fund of interesting conversation. Association will connect with the entries so made many occurrences not among those written at the time, but which afterward grew into more consequence; and also with many thoughts and impressions of real service which, when recalled by association, may assume a new and prominent interest. Doubts and inquiries about dates and facts can be settled by some such process as this: "I know that it was before such or such a thing that I wrote or did." The simplest notes and bare dates in the diary may thus become series of landmarks—stakes planted in the survey of the past. The receipt of letters and the dates on which letters are written; calls, conferences, engagements, visits, journeys and a thousand other things, such as books read, books bound, books borrowed or bought, stories begun or ended, pleasant evenings at home or abroad, parties attended, amusements, sermons heard, all make material for entries, which, if nothing better presents, will constitute a capital aid to "mnemonics," as the science of memory used to be called. That science, as taught in formal treatises, included a parsimonious of words and things which are harder to recollect than the matters which they are supposed to preserve. In the diary this machinery of memory, being written out in order, does its work without the formidable labor imposed by "artificial memory," as it was called. It works by mental photographs upon the memory of "what is writ."

In business matters the necessary purely mercantile records greatly aid in the recollections of other things quite apart from them. Among the best and clearest witnesses in court are men of business. Their heads are kept clear by the records of the dates of their transactions. The private diary extends this convenience, and creates a sort of social bookkeeping. Under the date ruled and printed something for every day may be put down, no matter how briefly. It may be a mere record of the state of the weather. It is not necessary, or even desirable, that each day should record a wonder; for this, becoming common, wonders would cease; yet any day's entry may furnish a useful hint when least expected; and all of them together will certainly constitute an interesting fund of topics for home conversation and review, no matter how plain the recorded events may be.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Useful if Old.

The following simple rules for preserving health and promoting comfort, if not new to some of our readers, are none the less important to every one.

The object of brushing the teeth is to remove the destructive particles of food which, by their decomposition, generate decay. To neutralize the acid resulting from this chemical change is the object of dentrifice. A stiff brush should be used after every meal, and a thread of silk floss or India rubber passed through between the teeth to remove particles of food. Rinsing the mouth in lime water neutralizes the acid.

Living and sleeping in a room in which the sun never enters is a slow form of suicide. A sun-bath is the most refreshing and life-giving bath that can possibly be taken.

Always keep the feet warm, and thus avoid colds. To this end, never sit in damp shoes or wear foot covering fitting or pressing closely.

The best time to eat fruit is half an hour before breakfast.

A full bath should not be taken less than three hours after a meal. Never drink cold water before bathing. Do not take a cold bath when tired.

Keep a box of powdered starch on the washstand; and, after washing, rub a pinch over the hands. It will prevent chapping.

If feeling cold before going to bed, exercise; do not roast over a fire.—*Scientific American.*

A Cat in Love.

Frederick H. Balfour, an Englishman writes to the London *Spectator* that he has seen a cat give evidence of being in love with a terrier, and that the "spooning" going on between them was very comical. On one occasion, he says, in my presence, the dog (who was seated on a lady's lap) feeling dissatisfied or aggrieved at something or other that was taking place, vented his feelings in a long, low whining or howl. The cat, who was on the hearth-rug, turned her head and gazed with a wistful, sympathetic expression at her suffering friend for some seconds; at last, unable to listen to his weeping any long, she sprang upon the lady's knee, put her paws around the dog's neck, and kissed his cheeks with her lips. This occurred twice, the dog responding to her caresses by licking her back in the tenderest manner conceivable.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States.

Augustus Phillips, better known as "Oofty Goofy," an actor and comic author of some reputation, was shot and fatally wounded by a woman living with him as his wife in New York, with whom he had a "row." Phillips asserted that after the woman shot him she beat him with a poker! while she made a counter charge, alleging he had struck her with his fists.

Three college students took the train at Princeton, N. J., to spend the Sunday with their relatives in Wilmington, Del. A strong wind was blowing, and as the young men attempted to pass from one car to another one of them, named Vaughan—son of a prominent Wilmington physician—was blown from the platform and killed.

John C. O'Sullivan, an East Newark alderman, was found guilty at Jersey City, N. J., of being a common barrator, in having stirred up strife and instigated lawsuits between his neighbors. The indictment was the first ever found in New Jersey for such an offense, and O'Sullivan is the third person convicted of it in the United States. The penalty is two years' imprisonment or $500 fine, or both.

The New York *Tribune* says that information derived from the most direct sources warrants the statement in the most positive terms that the body of the late Alexander T. Stewart has not been recovered by Mrs. Stewart or Judge Hilton or any of their agents."

Byron Wright, conductor, and David Jones, fireman, were killed by a collision of two freight trains at Trellytown, N. J.

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The recent success of Madame Anderson in walking 2,700 quarter miles in 2,700 consecutive quarter hours, is bringing to the front a number of female rivals. Miss Annie Bartell, a milkmaid, accustomed to getting up early every morning, milking many cows and walking long distances, started on a walk in New York city of 3,000 quarter miles in 3,000 consecutive quarter hours.

At Montville, Me., a farmer named McFarland, his wife and granddaughter were murdered by one Rowell, an insane man, who was in turn killed by a neighbor whom he attacked.

Mrs. Catharine Gorman, who was bitten in October last by a dog, died in Philadelphia of hydrophobia.

The best part of Turkey City, Pa., has been destroyed by fire.

A two years' crop of ice has been harvested along the Hudson river this season—a thing that has never happened before. The number of tons stowed away exceeds 3,000,000.

Judge Lowell, in the United States circuit court at Boston, rendered a decision in the celebrated Woodbury patent case, which has been in litigation for more than thirty years. The decision was adverse to the plaintiffs, the judge refusing to sustain the patent on the ground of lack of originality, and the bill was dismissed, with costs. Had the patent been sustained, it would have covered nearly all the planing machines in use in the United States, and its value would have been nearly $40,000,000, of which $20,000,000 is for royalties claimed to have accrued since its issue. The case will probably be reargued before the supreme court at Washington.

Rev. H. H. Hayden's trial for the murder of Mary E. Stannard, of Madison, Conn., has been postponed until April.

The various stage lines in New York have reduced their fares from ten cents to five.

One hundred of the several hundred laborers who went to Brazil last spring, to work on a railroad, arrived in New York, the other day. They suffered a great deal from the climate and other causes, were finally aided to return to this country by the Brazilian government, and reached New York in a dilapidated condition.

A New York paper asserts that Jay Gould, the well-known "financier," has been losing at the rate of $100,000 a week since the first of January, in an unsuccessful attempt, on an extensive scale, to cause a rise in gold and a fall in stocks.

Father Pelletier, a Catholic priest, died while officiating at a marriage ceremony in New York.

Cashier James W. Barron, of the Dexter (Me.) savings bank, was found bound, gagged, stunned and unconscious in the vault of the institution on February 22, 1878, and died the next morning in a state of insensibility. It was supposed at the time that he had been murdered by robbers, and several circumstances indicating that belief were published out; but now come detectives who have been investigating the matter and allege that Mr. Barron committed suicide. It is asserted his accounts were not straight. After his death his widow received about $6,000 dollars subscribed by banks throughout the country in recognition of her husband's heroic death, and money had been raised to build the Barron memorial church, now partly finished.

The three ending New York bank note companies—the American, National and Continental—have consolidated under the name of the American Bank Note company. This action was taken because since the national government established the bureau of engraving and printing at Washington the business formerly appropriated by these companies has been mainly transacted by that bureau, and profits have been correspondingly cut down.

Miss Annie Bartell failed in her attempt to walk 3,000 consecutive quarter miles in 3,000 consecutive quarter hours, in New York, after completing 566 quarters of her allotted task. During the latter part of her walk she suffered intensely from physical prostration.

The city of Elizabeth, N. J., was unable to pay the interest—amounting to $35,000—on its debt. The cause is said to be due mainly to extravagance in street improvements.

Western and Southern States.

A horrifying tragedy is reported from Washington county, Iowa. O. P. Hill, a highly-respected and wealthy farmer grew so fond of his daughter, Emma, a beautiful girl of eighteen, and a leader in the society in which he moved, that he love took the form of a mania and unsettled his mind. One evening, after Emma's return from spelling school, Mr. Hill entered the poor girl's room, where she lay sleeping beside a sister, nearly overcome by heat with an axe, and then shot himself with a revolver, dying instantly.

In the United States circuit court at Jacksonville, Fla., Judge Settle sentenced the Brevard county canvassing board, convicted of making a false return of the election, Lee, county clerk, was sentenced to three years' and Wright and Johns, sheriff and justice, respectively, to one year each in the Albany penitentiary. Lee is also a State Senator from Brevard county.

General Sherman will soon make a long-contemplated tour of inspection through Florida, Georgia and the South Atlantic States, to examine certain abandoned military posts and neglected property of the United States, with a view of reclaiming the same. He will go in his capacity of general of the army, and will be absent about a fortnight.

An elevator at Toledo, Ohio, with 143,000 bushels of grain, mostly corn, was entirely destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of about $85,000.

J. D. Walker, Democrat, has been elected to the United States Senate by the Arkansas legislature.

G. M. Nelson, treasurer of Fayette county, Ind., has been arrested, charged with embezzling $9,000 of the county funds.

The destruction of the Missouri State lunatic asylum at St. Joseph, caused a loss of $400,000; no insurance. The three hundred patients in the building escaped without injury.

Frank Leffet and a companion, both farmers, were killed by a runaway accident at Donaldsville, Ohio.

Three white men and three colored, in Wayne county, Miss., disputed over the possession of some land, and the fight that followed resulted in the killing of John Gamblin and the wounding of his brother (whites), and the killing of two colored men.

The British bark Romeo arrived at Baltimore, having on board the two sole survivors of the schooner Morro, which upset at sea. The captain and five seamen were drowned.

Forty houses in Lockport, Texas, were demolished by a tornado; one child was killed and several persons were badly injured.

Runners from Sitting Bull, arriving at Standing Rock agency, in Dakota, say the warrior wants to return from Canada to Standing Rock, as his tribe, the Uncapapas, stop on that reservation. The Bismarck (Dakota) *Tribune* publishes this message from Sitting Bull to the Uncapapas: "Once I was strong and brave and my people had hearts of iron, but now I am a coward and will fight no more forever. My people are cold and hungry; my women are sick and my children are freezing. I will do as the Great Father wishes. I will give my guns and my ponies into his hands. My arrows are broken and my war paint thrown to the winds."

William E. Merrick and John Ackey were hanged at Indianapolis, Ind., the former for poisoning his wife, who gave birth to a child in her death struggles and was then buried with her babe in a pile of rubbish by the unnatural father, and the latter for shooting a fellow-gambler who he charged had swindled him.

Losses amounting to $235,000 were incurred by the destruction by fire of a furniture establishment and dry goods house in St. Joseph, Mo.

Twelve buildings at Mason, Tenn., were destroyed by fire.

A tornado at Iuka, Miss., killed six colored persons, five of them children, and destroyed five buildings, including a church.

A boiler explosion at Bloomington, Ill., killed four persons—literally tearing their bodies to fragments—and badly injured a fifth.

B. F. Jones has been elected United States Senator from Louisiana, to succeed Mr. Enstis, and John J. Ingalls has been re-elected to the same body from Kansas, the former being a Democrat and the latter a Republican.

The oysters schooner Adamantine sank in Chesapeake bay, between Kedge's straits and Smith's island, and the bodies of ten men, composing her captain and crew, were found lashed to the deck, which was several feet under water.

Three men were killed while trying to escape from a fire in the City almshouse at Louisville, Ky.

Samuel R. Bowels, ex-county engineer of Hamilton county, Ohio, was arrested on the charge of forging and raising county bonds to the amount of $22,000.

From Washington.

The presidential nominations of General Merritt and Mr. Burt, as collector and naval officer of New York, respectively, have been rejected by the Senate committee on commerce, to whom they were referred.

Representative Oliver, of Iowa, has introduced a bill in the House "to reform the Gregorian calendar." It provides that beginning with the 1st day of January, 1882, each year shall consist as now of 365 days, except every fiftieth year, which shall contain 377 days, and be called "a year of jubilee," until the five hundredth year arrives, which shall be called "the great jubilee," and contain 378 days.

The congressional joint committee of inquiry into the advisability of transferring the management of Indian affairs from the interior department to the war department, disagree, four members favoring the proposed transfer and the other four opposing it.

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Senator Ferry has introduced a bill providing that able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, resident within the respective States and Territories, except such as may be exempt by law, shall constitute the militia. The militia are to be divided into two classes—the active to be known as the national or State guard, as the legislature of each State may prescribe, and the inactive to be known as the reserve militia. The bill proposes to appropriate $1,000,000 to providing arms, ammunition and other ordinary and quartermaster stores for the active militia.

In executive session the Senate committee on commerce reported in favor of rejecting the nominations of Merritt and Burt for collector and naval officer of New York. Secretary Sherman's letter giving the reasons why the removal of General Arthur and Mr. Cornell was deemed necessary, and the replies of these gentlemen, were made public.

Dr. Henry R. Linderman, director of the United States mint, died in Washington a few days ago, aged fifty-four years.

The investigation into a large number of cipher dispatches was begun by the Potter committee.

General Brady, second assistant postmaster-general, and William E. Chandler testified before the Potter committee that they sent the cipher dispatches which appeared in the New York *Tribune* to that paper.

The House committee on war claims has authorized the chairman to report to the House a bill appropriating $287,628, to be divided among 657 war claimants, whose cases have been reported favorably upon by the committee.

The Senate, in executive session, has confirmed the nomination of Senator Christianey as United States minister to Peru.

Whitelaw Reid, of the New York *Tribune*, testified before the Potter committee that the cipher dispatches which appeared in his paper were received from William E. Chandler and Mr. Hiscock—the latter a member of the committee—and that they were mainly translated by Messrs. Hazard and Grosvenor, through the aid of an Associated Press dispatch, which stated the cipher was an old mining one, taken from the household dictionary.

The subscriptions to the new four per cent. loan during January amounted to $158,851,150.

The board of experts authorized by Congress to investigate the yellow fever epidemic of 1878 submitted their report to the joint congressional committee. After saying that the investigation has been necessarily incomplete on account of the shortness of the time, they recommend that special experts examine the subject in detail and visit foreign ports where the fever prevails regularly. Two classes of medical officers are suggested: First—Medical officers of health to serve in foreign ports, from which we receive importations of yellow fever and cholera. Second—Medical officers of health to have charge of quarantine stations and to supervise inter-state travel and traffic from infected places in times of epidemic. It is also suggested that general health laws be passed by Congress and rigidly enforced. The board say yellow fever is a specific disease and is produced by the introduction in the human organism of a specific poison. The specific poison of yellow fever has never been chemically nor microscopically demonstrated, nor in any way made evident to the human senses. The most perfect local sanitary conditions attainable should be established and uniformly maintained in our cities and towns and their surroundings. It is recommended that the bodies of persons who die of yellow fever be promptly buried. When cholera is prevalent persons should be instructed to apply for treatment upon the preliminary symptoms. The apartments of the sick should be freely ventilated. With the exception of Dr. Louis Fallagat, the board voted unanimously on the above propositions. That gentleman, while approving fully the necessity of a well-regulated quarantine, holds the view that yellow fever may be developed by indigenous as well as by imported poison. Last summer the whole number of yellow fever cases in the South was 120,000, of which 20,000 resulted in death, while the pecuniary loss to the country was estimated at all the way from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000.

Chief Joseph's Nez Perce Indians are willing to cede their lands, amounting to about 4,800 square miles, to the government for six townships in the Indian Territory and $250,000 in money. The interior department agrees to these terms and Congress will be asked to make the necessary appropriation.

The Senate committee on agriculture heard Commissioner Le Duc in advocacy of legislation which will enable the department of agriculture to give more attention to the subject of cattle diseases and contagious diseases, and to devote a portion of the fund to devising measures for their prevention or suppression.

The Senate sub-committee of the Teller investigating committee has returned to Washington from its visit to the South.

The public debt was decreased $2,751,980.66 during January, and $9,890,711.39 during the past six months. Cash in the treasury, $382,450,695.96. Debt less cash in the treasury, $2,028,641,111.09.

Foreign News.

All Eastern Europe is in a great state of alarm over the fatal disease raging in portions of Russia, which is believed to be the genuine Oriental plague, although Russian medical journals claim that it is malignant typhus. The disease is said to have been introduced by two Cossack regiments recently returned from the war in Turkey.

Northern Brazil is suffering severely from smallpox and drought.

England is in danger of having another war on its hands—Cetywayo, king of Zulu, in South Africa, having defied the British government and assembled 6,000 men for resistance.

Eighty gentlemen, comprising the American industrial deputation, arrived in the City of Mexico and were welcomed by President Diaz. The object of the deputation is to obtain full information in regard to the imports and exports, the mining, manufacturing and commercial interests of Mexico; also the condition of that country's educational and charitable institutions. All the leading mercantile and manufacturing interests of the United States are represented in the deputation.

The bodies of the dead throughout the Russian plague-infected districts are burned.

A fire in Hong Kong, China, destroyed 368 houses, valued at about $1,000,000.

Several houses were demolished and many persons killed by the caving in of a large quarry in the suburbs of Oporto, Portugal.

There is talk of relieving the sufferers from the Bank of Glasgow failure by a huge lottery.

Six hundred persons belonging to a caravan near Hedjaz, were reported killed, by a party of insurgent Arabs.

France has a new president, Marshal MacMahon having resigned eleven months before the expiration of his term of office. The cause of his withdrawal, after serving six years, is briefly as follows: The majority in both branches of the French legislature had promised the cabinet of M. Dufaure, the prime minister, their support upon condition that changes in the personnel of several departments were made. After the recent senatorial elections, in which the republicans secured a signal victory, the leaders of that party, in accordance with the compact, demanded the removal of several public officers. For a time Marshal MacMahon opposed the changes requested of him by the cabinet and legislature, but at last consented to signing the decree removing several high officers. When it came to signing the military decree, making changes among the heads of the army, MacMahon flatly refused, saying: "I cannot sign a decree superseding brave generals, my friends and comrades," and tendered his resignation in a letter to the cabinet. The letter of resignation was read to the senate and chamber of deputies at Versailles, and two hours afterward Jules Grevy, president of the latter body, was elected MacMahon's successor by a vote of 536 to 99 for General Chanzy. M. Grevy was at once proclaimed president of the French republic for the term of seven years. This implies no change in the life of the French imports... change in the life of the French republic was made without much excitement or any disturbance. After Grevy's election MacMahon's cabinet tendered their resignations, but the new president expressed a wish that they remain in office another month. President Grevy comes of a family of farmers, is nearly seventy years old, and among French living statesmen is one of the eldest. A lawyer by profession, he has always been a staunch republican, and when the empire of Napoleon III. came he refused to make any terms with it, and continued one of its most uncompromising enemies

The letter of Captain Adams, of the British ship Ralston, describing his meeting a supposed pirate alongside a burning vessel off the English coast, proves to have been a silly hoax.

M. Gambetta has been elected president of the French chamber of deputies, to succeed M. Grevy, elected to the presidency of the republic. He received 314 votes out of a total of 405.

The plague began to spread with such virulence throughout the infected districts of Russia that the czar ordered the adoption of summary measures for stopping the disease. The minister of the interior was empowered to burn Wetlianka and other villages where necessary, the inhabitants to be removed elsewhere within the quarantine district. General Lonis Melikoff was appointed governor-general of the plague-stricken districts, with full powers to adopt extraordinary measures. He was accompanied by a medical commission to investigate the causes of the epidemic. From St. Petersburg came a dispatch stating that efforts to stay the plague proved useless, and that the sanitary commission of Moscow decided on the most stringent precautions, such as the closing of unhealthy basement dwellings, the erection of buildings to accommodate 2,000 people and of furnaces for burning infected clothes, and the gratuitous distribution of cooked provisions. Russia also asked England to send medical men to report on the epidemic. Meanwhile great alarm was felt in other European countries, and a sanitary council was convoked at Rome to take precautionary measures against the dreaded disease. An Austrian imperial ordinance was issued, identical with that of the German government, prohibiting the importation of a large number of articles from Russia, and ordering the disinfection of all arrivals therefrom.

The Theatre Royal, Glasgow, Scotland, with seating capacity of 4,000, originally costing $150,000, and having the largest stage of any theatre in the kingdom, has been totally destroyed by fire.

Two directors of the broken City of Glasgow bank have been convicted of fraud, theft and embezzlement and sentenced each to eighteen months' imprisonment. The five other directors—convicted of uttering false abstracts of balance sheets—were sentenced each to eight months' imprisonment.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate memorial of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and other officers of the National Woman's Suffrage association, favoring the passage of the joint resolution now pending before the Senate, proposing an amendment to the constitution to prohibit the several States from disfranchising persons on account of sex, and, also that the judiciary committee of the House be discharged from the further consideration of that resolution, where it rests on account of a tie vote, that it may be brought to a direct vote in the House. Referred to the committee on privileges and elections.... Mr. Grover introduced a bill to restrict Chinese emigration into the United States.... Mr. Saulsbury's resolution calling upon the secretary of the treasury for information in regard to commissions paid to bankers in the negotiation of bonds, was adopted.... Mr. Ferry reported amendments to the postoffice appropriation bill, similar to those attached to the joint conte bill of last session, and a debate ensued thereon. Finally, the amendments were referred to a special committee. Mr. Edmunds moved to take up his resolution reaffirming the validity of the last three constitutional amendments, but was cut off by a motion to adjourn.

Mr. Sargent, called up his bill for the abolition of the volunteer navy, and it was passed.... Hon. James Shields, the new Senator from Missouri, was sworn in and took his seat in the Senate.... Mr. Edmunds reported a substitute for the House joint resolution, proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting the payment of Southern war claims.... The bill to pay Warren Mitchell $128,692 for cotton captured by United States troops at Savannah, was then taken up. Mr. Hill, of Georgia, opposed the bill and war claims generally, while Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, spoke in favor of the bill. Without taking action, the Senate went into executive session. When the doors were reopened a message was received from the House transmitting the testimony in regard to Senator Matthews and the electoral count. Adjourned.

Mr. Davis presented a memorial signed by 3,100 prominent business and professional men providing for the establishment of a national industrial bureau and the collation of full statistics regarding agriculture and labor.... The bill for the cotton claim of Warren Mitchell was taken up as unfinished business, and after a long discussion was rejected by 30 to 17.... Mr. Edmunds moved to take up his resolutions affirming the validity of the constitutional amendments, and it was agreed to by 25 to 16; but without debating the resolutions the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Edmunds' resolutions affirming the validity of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution were taken up, and Mr. Morgan proceeded to speak in opposition to their adoption, and in favor of the substitute agreed upon by the Democratic senators in caucus. Adjourned after an executive session.

Mr. Saunders announced that the joint committee on the proposed transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department had been unable to agree on a report, being equally divided. He submitted a report of four of the members, together with a bill authorizing the President temporarily to transfer the management of certain Indian tribes from the interior to the war department.... Mr. Booth, of California, presented a petition asking for the payment of war prisoners out of the Geneva award.... A message and a bundle of documents in relation to the New York custom house nominations were received from the President, when the Senate went into executive session, after which it adjourned.

Mr. McCreery, from the joint committee appointed at the last session of Congress to inquire into the expediency of transferring the Indian bureau from the interior to the war department, submitted a report signed by four members of the committee in favor of the trans