FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Women's Toys.

When a chord in the harp is broken,
Though the others their music retain,
It hangs unstrung, and shall ne'er respond
To the player's touch again.

Long since, in my early manhood,
Full of promise, of hope and joy,
My heart's best string was broken
When a woman crushed her toy.

My life yet runs as calmly,
But that one chord is dumb;
And however rudely they strike it,
No answering echoes come.

"Bazar" Fashion Hints.

To REMODEL DRESSES.—In remodeling silk or woolen suits of last season the short pointed revers collar meeting at the top of the darts will be much used. This will be made of plain satin, or else with moire stripes. Another plan will be a striped satin collar that extends down each side of the front to the end of the basque, as if outlining a vest. Large long-looped bows that form a jabot partly down each side will be made of striped satin and used on overskirts. When the back drapery is not sufficiently bouffant, a width of the trimming material will be added on one side, or else in the middle, and bunched up irregularly. A great deal of lengthwise trimming will be used on the fron and sides of overskirts. A curtain overskirt has the front breadths opening from the waist line, carried away to the sides, and edged with fringe; this is handsome when made of plain silk, while the front gore of the lower skirt—which is shown its whole length—is of striped moire.

SPRING WRAPS. — Dressy wraps for spring will be mantles of Chuddah or of plain camel's-hair trimmed with rich fringes. Black mantles will be most used, though light drab or beige-colored wraps will be considered more dressy. The shapes are very similar to those of last season, with the back fitted by three seams, and clinging sides that drape the arm, and are finished in square Hungarian fashion, instead of drooping in pointed wings like dolmans. These mantles are of medium length, covering the tournure and hips, and are trimmed with one or with three braided points down the back and on the sides. A great deal of imitation lace in French thread patterns will be used for trimming these fine wool wraps. Merchants also predict the use of beads again. Coats of soft light cloth will be used for spring sacques and for cool mornings out of town. Stitched edges and showy buttons will be the only trimmings for these. Gray tweeds and twilled cloths will be chosen for jackets.

For traveling and steamer cloaks single-breasted ulsters are shown in the English homespun cloths that are loosely woven in small checks of yellow-brown shades and in heather grays. The belt for these is confined to the back, and is very wide. Circular wraps of light-gray cloth, black, brown and navy blue, are also shown for traveling. They are made with long pointed hood, and have a showy clasp of oxidized silver at the throat.

A Happy Accident.

When maidens are "doing their hair," an important element of daily duty in many a household, they may perhaps be gratified in learning that this process led accidentally to a very useful invention. Joshua Heil man, engaged in the cotton manufacture at Mulhouse, in Alsace, was long meditating on the possibility of inventing a combing machine for long-staple cotton, the carding machine until then employed being better suited for cotton having a short staple. He tried, and tried again, and impoverished himself by preparing machines and models which failed to realize the intended purpose. Brooding over the matter one evening, he watched his daughters combing their hair, and noticed (perhaps for the first time really noticed) how they drew the long tresses between their fingers, alternately with drawing the comb through them. The thought struck him that if he could successfully imitate by a machine this twofold action, so as to comb out the long fibers of cotton, and drive back the shorter by reversing the action of the comb, his long-sought object would be pretty nearly attained. Armed with this new idea, he set to work with renewed cheerfulness, and invented a beautiful machine, which enabled him to comb cheap cotton into moderately-fine yarn, more easily and with less waste than by any process until then known.

Evenings at Home.

It is a bad sign when a husband does not spend his evenings at home. Some men's business duties will not permit them to do so, and they are excusable, but are nevertheless most unfortunately placed in life for enjoying the sweetest and best part of home happiness. It is even a worse sign when the wife and mother prefers to spend her evenings elsewhere than in the home circle of which she should be the center and the light. Bad, likewise, is it when the young folks find their enjoyment away from home, or are kept in at night only by an authority from which they long to be free. Between a lawless freedom and a stern restraint for children there is not much to choose. Each course sends thousands to their ruin every year. It is a pity there can't be a playroom in every house where there are young children, fitted up with simple gymnastic apparatus; kept clear of furniture, so that all sorts of lively games and indoor sports may be indulged in, and open to the boisterous little folks whenever they want a "spree." But it is not much to give up an early evening hour in the sitting-room for some one of the many pleasant ways in which people can entertain each other when they set about it. Don't save all of your "good times," any more than your good manners, for company." There are two months more of "evenings at home." If the reading has flagged, or the old games grown stale, devise new methods of amusement. What would you do if a dozen friends were coming in for an evening? Can't you do as much for the children? Don't be afraid of fun, good people, even if it be a little noisy, and prize it enough to plan for it.—*Golden Rule.*

Josh Billings' Philosophy.

Simple pitty aint mutch better to a person than an insult, but to pitty him with a 5-dollar bill iz bizzness.

Thare iz nothing so simple az gratitude, and yet it iz the highest possible price we kan pay for ennything.

The necessarys ov life are cheap and simple, and yet we manage to make the akt ov living a kontinual slavery.

If expekt to git at the tru value ov things we hav got to bile them down, and skim them well, too, when they are biling.

The grate art ov kontentment konsists not only in being satisfied with what we hav got, but with what hain't got, nor kan't git.

Politeness will win everey time. I have seen it win even on a mule, when 4, quarts ov oats, and a klub besides, want nowhare.

The reputashun that a man gits for an excentricity iz worth just about az mutch to him, and no more, az the one he gits for a deformity.

Thare iz a mighty sight ov odds between knowing everybody and having everybody kno yu; but thare iz lots ov folks who never diskover the diffrence.

Mi dear fellow, yu kant git ennything out ov this world unless yu ask for it, and yu aint a going to git mutch enyhow, unless you insist upon it. Yours truly,

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These French painters have a grim and peculiar idea of a joke. Not long since one of them gave a dinner-party, and had a stuffed mouse concealed in the napkin of each lady guest. When the napkins were opened there was a universal scream that would have delighted Wagner, and if those stuffed mice had been really in the fresh they would have heartily enjoyed the gymnastics of those lady guests.

A REMARKABLE CRIMINAL.

The Extraordinary Career of Charles Peace, an English Murderer and Burglar.

A London correspondent gives the history of the extraordinary career of Charles Peace, arrested for committing numerous burglaries and the murder of a Mr. Dyson, at Bannercross. Born in Sheffield, Peace was originally a workingman, fond of music, and evincing a taste for art. He abandoned the shop for the music hall, where he made an appearance as "the Ethiopian Paganini." He played the fiddle with more or less skill, and managed to get a living. But he was ambitious in his desires and extravagant in his recreations. He became a thief, and suffered various terms of imprisonment, confining his operations as "a Sheffield blade" chiefly to his own district. Once he was sentenced to as long a term as five years' penal servitude, during which time he probably elaborated his plans in regard to the future; for during a number of years he has succeeded in living a luxurious, if not a quiet life, as the results of a series of the most daring robberies, which, now that he is in his last letters, he is not averse to talking about. When he was last restored to liberty, he did not confine his attentions to Sheffield. He lived in various places, though mostly in the midlands. He married, and took a great interest in his children, being careful that they should attend Sunday-school. He had changed his name, and people thought he was a man of independent means. He played the harmonium in his leisure hours, and always played religious tunes. He amused himself by carving in wood, and always carved images of saints.

After committing a large number of heavy burglaries in various English towns, Peace was captured one night, at Blackheath, by an officer, "he was shot and stabbed by the thief before he could be secured. When he was arraigned he gave the name of John Ward. He had stained his face with walnut-juice. His hair was closely cut, and he wore no beard. Five feet four inches, and of slight but wiry build, he did not look as if burglary was his regular trade. John Ward was locked up as John Ward; but presently there came to the police the information that John Ward was no other than Charles Peace, for whose apprehension a reward of $500 had been offered, in connection with the murder of one Dyson in 1876. While living near Sheffield in the character of a gentleman of leisure, Peace persecuted Mrs. Dyson with his attentions, following her about everywhere. Finally Mr. Dyson and his wife removed to Bannercross. They were followed by Peace, and one night Mr. Dyson was shot by the fellow, falling dead at his wife's feet. Peace fled, and eluded capture for a long time. He continually changed his residence, assumed various disguises, and had many narrow escapes, but always managed to get away by sheer audacity and an appearance of innocence that he could assume to perfection. Once he walked into the very headquarters of the London police in order to escape the scrutiny of an acquaintance, who had recognized the burglar, but became satisfied it must be a case of mistaken identity. At the time of his arrest for burglary, Peace was living with a woman under the name of Thompson. When Mrs. Thompson heard of the capture of John Ward, at Blackheath, read the description of the man, and found that Peace, *alias* Thompson, did not come home any more, she told the police who John Ward really was; and then began the search for Mrs. Dyson, late of Bannercross. Meanwhile, Peace was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to penal servitude for the Blackheath burglary.

After a long search Mrs. Dyson was found in America, and induced to return to England to testify against her husband's murderer. After a preliminary hearing Peace was remanded to Pentenville jail, near London, and thence taken by rail to Sheffield. When the train arrived within thirteen miles of Sheffield, at a lonely and wooded spot, which Peace knew well, he endeavored to escape, and there is no doubt he had planned the daring project from the first; his conduct and acting all through the journey leading up to this *denoument*. The train was running along a level bank, thick with snow, and beyond it woods and valleys and stone-pits, in which a hunted man might have given his pursuers a good deal of trouble. Peace asked for the window to be let down, the sash being simply an opening in the door, through which an ordinary man would find it difficult to squeeze. The moment the window was opened, the train traveling at nearly fifty miles an hour, Peace took a flying harlequin-leap, head foremost, out of it. One of the warders caught hold of a foot as it wa disappearing. The foot pulled and tugged, and another foot kicked and struggled. The other warder tried to communicate with the guard, but could not make the signal-cord act. People, however, in the next carriage pulled the string, and the steam was speedily shut off. Meanwhile Peace had struggled out of his boot, which had come off in the warder's hands, the convict falling upon his head on the footboard or step which runs alongside of each car, and rolling stunned and bleeding beside the up-track. Had his leap been unobstructed, he would have landed upon the soft snow on the bank, and possibly with little or no injury. That unlucky foot, which lagged too long behind, spoiled his plans. The warder says it was a fierce and wonderful struggle. Peace once curled fairly up, and struck the warder with his manacled hands, bruising him with the "bracelets." The train had ran over a mile from the first alarm with this fight going on and heads out of every window. When it stopped the warders went back along the track and picked the convict up. He was conscious, for, conceiving the position where he had fallen dangerous in case of a train coming along, he had crawled to a place of safety; but he was weak and bleeding from a severe cut on the head. From Sheffield Peace was taken to Leeds, tried, found guilty and hanged.

A Bankrupt Baron's Munificence.

Baron Albert Grant, the London financier, who is bankrupt to the tune of £981,993, or $3,409,965, was an operator of such magnificence and genius that the Jay Cookes, Jay Goulds and Jay Nobodies of our country pale before him. He is a native of Dublin, Ireland, and he adopted the trade of banker and financier when quite young. He is only forty-nine years of age now. His life has been spent mainly on the continent, though he has served several times in the English parliament. In 1868 he was created by the king of Italy an hereditary baron of the kingdom of Italy and also commander of the order of St. Maurice and Lazare, and in 1871 was made commander of the order of Christ by the king of Portugal. His connection with General Schenck in the Emma mine affair has made his name quite familiar to American people. In 1874, just before his return to parliament from Kidderminster, he purchased Leicester square, a neglected spot in the old center of London, filled it full of statuary and presented it to the city. Not long ago his magnificent house in South Kensington was sold to satisfy creditors. It cost about $1,500,000, and was a much finer structure than Buckingham palace, the modest residence of Queen Victoria. It had seven acres of ground around it, filled with fine old forest trees. There was also a lake, a skating-rink and an American bowling-alley. The principal feature of the grand house, however, was the carving of the woodwork.—*Chicago Telegraph.*

A Big Wapiti.

An Ottawa correspondent writes: "A large wapiti (elk), weighing about 800 pounds, was killed by an Indian named Baptiste Cimon, on the headwaters of the Mississippi river, in this province, on the 14th of December last. This was one of the largest specimens of the wapiti ever seen in Canada. This gigantic deer was found all through Ontario at one time, but for many years no single specimen has been seen on this side of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The horns of this splendid animal measured six feet in width, and were seven feet in length from the skull to the highest point. It is to be stuffed and placed in the government museum."

MAKING A NEWSPAPER.

Mr. Bunby Tries to Explain to Mrs. B. the Inner Mysteries of a Printing Office.

It was an exceedingly cold night and Mr. and Mrs. Bunby hugged the stove closely, he passing the time reading a paper, and she sitting looking into the fire.

Without any preface whatever, she dropped the poker. With so much force did it strike the hearth that Mr. Bunby stopped his reading abruptly, and looked over the top of his spectacles inquiringly.

Mrs. B. had a happy thought; quickly it was transmitted to Mr. B.

"John," said she, "you remember some time ago you promised to tell me how newspapers are made."

"Yes, yes; but some other timea love."

"No, now, please, John."

Again he tried to content her with a promise, but it was of no avail; she wanted to know, then, just "how papers are put together."

He hesitated. The longer he hesitated the more impatient she grew, and he felt it. Seeing that a postponement was of no avail, he heaved a long sigh, laid aside his paper and reluctantly began to unravel for his wife's edification the "inner life of a newspaper."

"In the first place," said he, "the copy is sent to the composing room".

"Where does the copy come from?" she queried.

"From the editors and reporters, of course."

"Oh, I see."

"Then it is given to the type setters".

"What do they do; sit on it?"

"No—thunder, no; they are the compositors who set it up."

"Oh, they compose the copy, and then set it up. But how does it sit?"

He drew another long sigh and calmly replied:

"The editors compose the copy, then send it to the composition-room, and the type-setters put it in type."

"What! the copy?"

"Yes; they set the types up so that they will read as the copy reads."

"Oh, I see."

A pause ensued.

"John," said Mrs. Bunby, "you stopped at the compositors setting the type. What do they set the type in?"

"In a stick."

"A stick! What kind of a stick?"

"Oh, a stick is a device that is just the width of the columns of the paper, and holds seventeen lines of brevier."

"And what is brevier?"

"A kind of type that is pleasing to the eye and easily read."

"Oh, I see."

"When the printers get a stick full," he went on, "they empty"—

"Are the printers different from the compositors?"

"No!" he replied, a little out of temper, "they are one and the same."

"Oh, I see."

"When they get a stick full of type, as I was about to say, they empty it on a galley"—

"And in throwing it upon a galley, don't it go all apart?"

"No; they lift it from the stick, and place it gently, very gently, on a galley"—

"And what's a galley?"

"A long article made of brass, in which the matter is proved"—

"What kind of matter, and how do they prove it?"

"Will you wait a moment? if so, I will try and explain—but give me time," he said, nettled a little at her cross-examination.

"All right, go on."

"Type, when it is set up, is called 'matter,' and when the first impression of it is taken, they call it"—

"Impression of what?"

"Oh, bother—the type! when it is first printed on the galley, that is called a proof, and they call it 'proving the matter.'"

"Oh, I see. Does the galley print it?"

"No, the 'devil!'"

"Oh! John!" she cried in tones of reproach. "Why will you use such words?"

"I was not swearing. The apprentice around a printing office is known as 'the devil.'"

"Oh!"

"The proof sheet which he makes after going to the proofreader, is returned to the printers and the corrections are made."

"Corrections made in what?"

"The matter, my dear. It is then given to the foreman."

"What, the proof?"

"No, the matter."

"And what does he do with it?"

"Will you wait a minute?"

"The foreman takes the matter and places it in the form."

"What kind of a form?"

"An iron chase, which, when it has all the news in it which is in type, and it is locked up, is called a form."

"Locked up! How?"

"With quoins and side-sticks."

"Sticks and coins—ha, ha, ha—what kind of coins?"

"Not coins, but quions, q-u-o-i-n-s."

"And what are they?"

"Goodness gracious, any more questions? A quoin," he resumed, "is a small block and is wedged in between the chase and side-sticks with a 'shooting-stick.'"

"A shooting-stick! How does it shoot?"

"Shoots the quoins into place with the aid of a mallet."

She did not quite understand, but saw by the white of his eye that it would not be well to question him too much, so she bided her time and he went on.

"Sometimes the matter is 'pied'—"

"How's that?"

"Why, when some type is knocked over or dropped on the floor, it is useless, and is called by the fraternity 'pi.'"

He thought he had gotten through, but the irrepressible wife continued:

"Where do they make the form up?"

"On 'the stone,'" was the rejoiner.

"What kind of a stone—a round one?"

"No, a flat one—a piece of level marble."

"Oh, I see."

"Well, when the form is made up it is put on the printing machine and the edition goes to press."

"What do they press the papers for?"

"They don't press the papers; press means printing; and after they are printed, are circulated throughout the city."

"Oh, I see." After waiting some little time for him to continue, Mrs. Bunby asked, "Is that all?"

"Thank heaven, yes!" he grumbled from behind the paper he had resumed. Silence followed. He read on undisturbed for fully an hour. His wife having gained her hold on the poker, was occupied in twirling it, at the same time murmuring, while looking intently at the ashes: "Types, matter, galley, proofs, devils, coins, presses."

Values of Foreign Coin.

Following is a list of foreign coins and their respective values, as compared with the standard dollar of the United States. It was prepared by the treasury department, and may be regarded as authentic in all particulars:

Country.	Monetary Unit.	Standard.	Value in U.S. Money.
Austria	Florin	Silver	$ 48 2
Belgium	Franc	Gold and sil	19 3
Bolivia	Dollar	Gold and sil	96 5
Brazil	Mil. of 1,000 reis	Gold	54 5
British Possessions, North America	Dollar	Gold	1.00
Bogota	Peso	Gold	96 5
Central America	Dollar	Silver	91 5
Chili	Peso	Gold	91 2
Denmark	Crown	Gold	26 8
Ecuador	Dollar	Silver	91 8
Egypt	Pounds of 100 piastres	Gold	4.97 4
France	Franc	Gold and sil	19 3
Great Britain	Pound Sterling	Gold	4.86 6
Greece	Drachma	Gold and sil	19 3
German Empire	Mark	Gold	23 8
Japan	Yen	Gold	99 7
India	Rupee of 16 annas	Silver	43 6
Italy	Lira	Gold and sil	19
Liberia	Dollar	Gold	1.00
Mexico	Dollar	Silver	90
Netherlands	Florin	Gold and sil	38
Norway	Crown	Gold	26 8
Peru	Dollar	Silver	91 8
Portugal	Mil. of 1,000 reis	Gold	1.08
Russia	Ruble of 100 copecs	Silver	73 4
Sandwich Islands	Dollar	Gold	1.00
Spain	Peseta of 100 cents	Gold and sil	19 3
Sweden	Crown	Gold	26 8
Switzerland	Franc	Gold and sil	19 3
Tripoli	Mahbub of 20 piastres	Silver	82 9
Tunis	Pia of 16 carubs	Silver	11 8
Turkey	Piastre	Gold	04 8
U. S. Columbia	Peso	Silver	91 5

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

Jacob A. Westervelt, an ex-mayor of New York and president of the dock department in that city, is dead in his eightieth year.

John C. O'Sullivan, an East Newark (N. J.) politician, was found guilty, some time ago, of being a common barrator—that is of causing and encouraging dissensions among his neighbors—and has been sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment in the county jail and to pay a fine of $100, with costs. O'Sullivan is the only man ever charged with this offense in New Jersey, and it is said that besides himself only one man has ever been convicted on a similar charge in this country.

Henry Bigelow Williams, a Boston real estate agent, has failed for $1,276,000.

Captain Paul Boyton started from Pittsburgh, Pa., in an attempt to swim to New Orleans in his life-saving rubber suit. When he made the start the temperature of the water at Pittsburgh was at freezing point, and the river was full of ice.

A car attached to a train at Chambersburg, Pa., left the track and fell over an embankment six feet high, turning on its side. About fifteen persons were injured more or less seriously.

Twenty-one new dentists were graduated at the thirteenth annual commencement of the New York College of Dentistry in that city.

The Peru Steel and Iron company, of New York city and Clintonville, N. Y., has failed for $200,000, and a receiver has been appointed. It is thought the assets will more than cover the liabilities.

David Pender, the young criminal who attacked Mrs. DeBary in broad daylight on Fifth avenue, New York, tearing a valuable earring from the lady's ear while the street was filled with pedestrians, has been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in State's prison.

The schooner David H. Tolek went ashore at Barnegat, N. J., and the sea being heavy, began to break up rapidly. The captain's wife died in the rigging, and out of seven men and a boy landed by the efforts of a life-saving station's crew, two were dead, while the rest were in a dying condition. Another man was swept from the rigging and drowned.

At the convention of the American Fish Culture association in New York, a number of papers on pisciculture were read, and Robert B. Roosevelt was elected president for the coming year.

To the recent fatal burning of about seventy-five valuable horses in a New York stable, must be added a similar casualty, by which forty-three horses were burned to death. This time the stable destroyed was on Fifty-third street, close to Fifth avenue, and of the forty-three horses lost in the flames a number were fast trotters. Many of the carriages and sleighs burned were also very valuable. The loss in horses alone exceeds $50,000. Total loss, over $100,000. A panic ensued among the inmates of a girls' seminary, next door to the blazing stable; but they were all removed in safety.

Western and Southern States.

George Washington, a colored man, twenty-five years old, was hanged at Louisville, Ky., for an atrocious assault on a little German girl four months ago. Twenty thousand persons witnessed the hanging. A horrible failure was made at the first attempt, the rope breaking and precipitating Washington to the ground. He was picked up half insensible, and hanged again as soon as possible. He was pronounced dead at noon and the body was cut down.

Indian depredations in Dakota are reported. Two wagon-trains were attacked near Rapid City, the savages firing several volleys into the town to prevent the citizens from going to the rescue of the teamsters. Another band of Indians attacked the Sulphur Springs station, on the Bismarck road, killing one man and running off four horses. Troops were sent in pursuit of the Indians.

The annual Mardi-Gras carnival, at New Orleans, began with the landing of the king, who was escorted through the city and paid his respects to the mayor, who handed him the keys of the city. General Sherman and party were present at the king's reception and ball.

A legislative investigating committee in Missouri reported that State Treasurer Gates was a defaulter in the sum of $843,000, and recommended his impeachment.

A Portland (Oregon) dispatch says thirty-six Indians—the remnant of the Bannock band which made such a bloody last summer—were surprised by pursuing settlers and all but two or three of the whole band killed.

A fire destroyed two-thirds of the business portion of Bamberg, S. C., causing a loss of $50,000.

The flames destroyed seventeen buildings in Pensacola, Florida, entailing a loss of $125,000, on which the insurance is $70,000.

Major A. M. Hutchens and Thomas McNatt, both highly-respected citizens of Tishomingo county, Miss., left jaks together to go home, being neighbors. Hutchens had drawn $1,700 in gold from the express office, while McNatt had cinnati house to be used in purchasing a farm. Late in the evening McNatt's horse reached home riderless, with blood marks on the saddle. This aroused the suspicions of McNatt's family, and a search was made. United States was instituted, which revealed the dead body of McNatt, terribly mutilated, about two miles from his home. One hundred yards further on Major Hutchens' body was found in like condition.

Ten months ago Charles W. Angell, secretary of the Pullman Palace Car company, at Chicago, embezzled $100,000 belonging to the company and fled to foreign lands. He was eventually captured, taken back to Chicago, tried, found guilty, and the other day sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

From Washington.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Representative Horatio C. Burchard, of Illinois, to be director-of-the-mint.

The Greenback members of the next Congress have held several caucuses, and have resolved to vote together when the next House organizes. At a recent session eighteen members of the next Congress were present, and an address to the people was adopted.

An altercation in the Senate lobby between Donn Piatt, editor of the Washington *Capital*, and William McGarrahan, who has been prominently before the country in connection with a large silver mine claim, led to blows. Piatt was knocked down and badly beaten in the face. The parties to the fray were opponents in the claim referred, and just before the trouble a bill in McGarrahan's interest had been laid over in the Senate, upon Senator McDonald's objection.

Foreign News.

After being forty-two days out, and no tidings having been received from her, the British steamship Zanzibar, from New York, bound for Glasgow, was given up as lost. The Zanzibar carried a complement of thirty-six officers and crew, but no passengers, and with her cargo was valued at about $400,000.

During a violent storm on Prince Edward island a Presbyterian church at Souris, a Catholic church at Cardigan Road, and several other buildings were blown down.

A rise in the river Loire is causing disastrous inundations.

Many of the striking dock laborers at Liverpool have resumed work at reduced prices. At a meeting of the striking weavers at Ashton-under-Lyne, of 3,000, it was decided, by a vote of 1,500 to 1,400, to resume work. Only four dissentient voices, to continue the strike until they are reduced to starvation.

The work of burning infected houses in the Russian plague districts has commenced.

C. R. Urmany, cashier of the Exchange bank, of Montreal, stole $20,000 of the institution's funds and fled.

At Sienna, Italy, an earthquake shock overthrew two churches and killed a number of persons, including two priests.

Tremendous storms are reported in the south of France, where hundreds of people have been thrown on public charity by the destruction and inundation of their houses. In Spain the tempest lasted four days, with much damage and loss of life. Various villages and farms in the Navarre and Asturias were destroyed. A bark was wrecked at Corunna, and thirty persons were drowned.

Senor Cirilo Antonio Rivarola, ex-president of Paraguay, was set upon by five assassins in the streets of Asuncion — the capital of the country—and stabbed to death.

Charles Peace, the notorious English burglar and murderer, was hanged at Leeds, England. His many crimes and escapes from the clutches of the law would fill a volume, and he was considered one of the most remarkable criminals of the age. Just before his execution he confessed that he had murdered a Manchester policeman in 1876, for which crime another man is undergoing imprisonment for life.

A Vienna dispatch says twenty-one persons were killed and nine houses destroyed by an avalanche, near Marburg.

The British ship Adriatic stranded near Dunkirk, Scotland, and out of forty-nine persons on board only seven were saved.

The disastrous storm which visited France and Spain burst over Italy also, doing incalculable damage. The whole coast, from Genova to the south of Naples, was strewn with wrecks of small craft, and many large vessels were seriously damaged. At Leghorn two English steamers broke from their moorings and caused much injury. At Follonica six vessels were wrecked—four Italian and two English. At Puaggiuolo the campanile of a church was blown down while the people were at mass, killing two priests officiating at the altar and three other persons, and wounding twenty-four others. A similar catastrophe occurred at Aontauro, where the vault of a church yielded to the force of the storm and killed a priest who was celebrating mass, and injured a number of the congregation. At Rome the force of the wind was unparalleled.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

The bill to amend certain provisions of the revised statutes relating to the transportation of animals was passed. It provides that animals shall not be kept in cars more than forty-five hours at one time; that they be properly fed and watered, and that the secretary of the treasury appoint an agent at Portland, Me., Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, New Orleans and Galveston, to inspect all live animals designed for exportation, and certify as to their healthy condition. Adjourned.

A communication was received from the secretary of the treasury in regard to the exportation of cattle, and suggesting legislation to prevent the shipment of diseased animals ....Hon. Zachariah Chandler, the newly-elected Senator from Michigan, was sworn in and took his seat.... The consideration of the army appropriation bill was resumed, the question being on the amendment striking out the reorganization sections, which was agreed to—yeas 45, nays 18. The House provision forbidding the use of troops at elections was also stricken out by a strict party vote — yeas 34, nays 30. Various other clauses of the House bill were stricken out. When the provision authorizing railroad companies to do a telegraph business was reached, Mr. Howe offered an amendment requiring railroad companies desiring to do a telegraph business to accept the restrictions imposed on telegraph companies, one of which is that their lines may be purchased by the government at an approximate valuation. This gave rise to a debate, pending which the Senate went into executive session and then adjourned.

The bill accepting Mr. Bennett's ship Jeannette for Arctic explorations and that amending the Freedmen's savings bank charter were passed without discussion....The Senate resumed the consideration of the army appropriation bill. After considerable discussion, Mr. Howe's amendment, making railroad companies doing a telegraph business liable to the same restrictions as telegraph companies, was adopted. Mr. Eaton finally moved to strike out the railroad telegraph clause as amended, which was rejected. Finally the bill was reported to the Senate and passed....The yellow fever bill was then taken up and several amendments were adopted. During the evening several attempts were made to obtain a quorum, and at midnight the sergeant-at-arms was instructed to request absent Senators to attend. An hour later he reported, but as only two or three additional members appeared he was instructed to compel the attendance of the absentees. This is said to be the first time such an order has been made.

The bill to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into the United States, and to establish a bureau of public health, was passed. The Vice-President, by request, laid before the Senate a telegram from the California constitutional convention, thanking Congress for the passage of the bill restricting the emigration of Chinese, and declaring that the Senators and Representatives in Congress who supported it will receive the lasting gratitude of the people of California. Upon Mr. Hoar's point of order the chair decided the telegram could not be received. After adopting suitable resolutions in honor of the late Representative Welch, the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, from the committee on the judiciary, reported, in accordance with a resolution recently adopted by the Senate on his motion, a bill further to protect the constitutional rights of citizens and to punish violations of the same. It was placed on the calendar....The conference report on the internal revenue bill was agreed to. By its provisions the tax on tobacco has been reduced, and the tax on lucifer matches retained....The consideration of the deficiency appropriation bill was resumed, the pending question being on the amendment appropriating $250,000 for court expenses and for expenses incurred under the enforcement act, and, after a debate, it was agreed to, and the bill passed. At the evening session a large number of relief and pension bills were passed after which the Senate adjourned.

The majority of the Teller committee of investigation into alleged election frauds presented their report. Mr. Morrill reported from the finance committee an amendment to the bill making an appropriation for the payment of arrears in pensions, which provides for the issue and sale of four per cent. bonds to the amount of $18,000,000, or in lieu thereof the issuing of government certificates of deposit. 300,000 copies of the agricultural report were ordered to be printed.... The bill making appropriation for the payment of pension arrears was taken up. An amendment was agreed to, providing that pension agents shall receive for their services thirty cents for every payment, and appropriating $30,000 to meet such expenses; also that the pension arrears act shall extend to pensions granted by special act of Congress. Resolutions in honor of the late Representative Douglass were adopted. Adjourned.

House.

Mr. Whitthorne, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, reported back the bill authorizing the secretary of the navy to accept, for the purpose of Polar exploration by way of Behring straits, the ship Jeannette, offered by Mr. James G. Bennett. Passed. The bill for the relief of John T. Armstrong, of Virginia, on account of wharf property occupied by the United States army in Alexandria, during the war, was defeated, as were several other bills providing for the payment of war claims. Adjourned.

The committee on expenditures in the State department presented a report ordering a warrant to be issued for the arrest of Richard Wallach, ex-Assistant Secretary of the treasury, and for the arrest of George F. Seward for contempt as a contumacious witness....On motion the business on the speaker's table was proceeded with. The second bill was the House bill for the repeal of the resumption act, as amended by the Senate, providing that after the passage of this act United States notes shall be receivable the same as coin in the payment of four per cent. bonds, which are authorized by law to be issued on and after October 1, 1879, they shall be receivable for duties on imports. Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, acting under authority of the committee on banking and currency, submitted amendments, the first striking out Oct. 1, 1879, and the last providing that notes immediately receivable for payment of custom duties. The second amendment offered by him was as follows: "Provided that the money hereafter received from any sale of United States bonds shall be applied only to the redemption of other bonds bearing the highest rate of interest and subject to call, and provided that whenever, from time to time, the proceeds of the sales of bonds shall aggregate $5,000,000, the secretary of the treasury shall issue a call for that amount of bonds, and the interest on the bonds called for redemption shall cease in thirty days from the date of such call; and all United States notes received into the treasury shall be released and kept in circulation without change in the aggregate amount of the several denominations existing on May 31, 1878; and it shall not be lawful to issue legal-tender notes of a larger denomination than $1,000." The amendment was supported by Messrs. Ewing, Kelley and Phillips, and opposed by Messrs. Garfield, Price, Chittenden, etc. Mr. Garfield's motion to lay the bill and amendments on the table was agreed to by 141 to 110....The Senate amendments to the bill restricting Chinese emigration were agreed to, and the bill went to the President. Adjourned.

A conference committee on the internal revenue bill was ordered....Bills were introduced by Mr. Cox, of New York, to refund national bank notes. It provides that whenever any national bank notes shall be received at the treasury, it shall be the duty of the treasurer to burn or otherwise destroy them, and in place thereof to issue an equal amount of United States notes of the same denomination, and no more national bank notes shall be printed or issued or paid out by the treasurer or the assistant treasurer. By Mr. Kelley, authorizing the issue of coupon certificates of deposit to aid in refunding the national debt. The sundry civil appropriation bill was then passed. It appropriates $16,936,000.

Mr. Monroe moved to pass the bill providing for the payment of arrears of pensions. It provides that the act "to authorize the issue of certificates of deposit in aid of refunding the public debt" be so amended as to authorize the secretary of the treasury to apply such portion of the proceeds of the sale of certificates of deposit provided for in said act as may be necessary, not exceeding $20,000,000, for the payment of claims for arrears of pensions. Mr. Atkins called attention to the fact that the House had already passed a bill appropriating $26,000,000 for the payment of arrears of pensions, and Mr. Monroe replied that his bill was to provide the ways and means. Mr. Monroe's motion was defeated by 125 to 116. The House went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill, the pending amendment being the one repealing the law creating supervisors of elections. A long debate took place, at the conclusion of which the amendment was adopted by 143 to 3, the Republicans abstaining from voting. The bill was then passed—yeas, 143; nays, 117. Adjourned.

The national census bill was passed without a division. The bill provides that the enumeration shall begin on the first Monday in June, 1880, and the returns shall be forwarded to the supervisors on or before the 1st of July following; and in any city having over 10,000 inhabitants the enumeration shall be taken within two weeks from the first Monday in June. The President, by and with the consent of the Senate, is to have the appointment of the supervisors of the census, whose number is limited to 150, and who are to receive a compensation of $500 each. The sum of $3,000,000 ($250,000 of which is appropriated by the bill) is limited as the maximum cost of the census. After discussing the sugar bill and the internal revenue bill, the House adjourned.

Speaker Randall, calling Mr. Carlisle to the chair, rose to a personal explanation. He quoted from a letter printed in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, signed by Special Agent H. H. Willcox, in which it was said that appropriation warrants were illegally signed to get money to continue operations of the bureau of printing and engraving, which was directly in the interest of Mr. Randall, who was said to be a stockholder in the paper mill which supplies the bureau. Mr. Randall entered the most absolute denial, and offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the facts of the accusations. The resolution was adopted....The conference report on the internal revenue bill was adopted....The Seward contempt case was then taken up, and, after much opposition, the resolutions for the arrest of Minister George F. Seward, as a contumacious witness, were agreed to....An evening session was held, at which several reports from the ways and means committee were acted upon....The bill regulating protests and appeals from decisions of collectors of customs was passed. Adjourned.

THE BLACK DEATH.

Terrible Details of Russia's Visitation—Whole Towns Laid Waste—Exit from Russia Cut Off.

A private letter from St. Petersburg, received in New York, gives the following graphic details of the terrible plague which is raging in many districts of Russia:

"I have a sad story to tell. You have probably heard some reports about the epidemic prevailing in Russia. It is a most fearful disease, brought here by the soldiers from the East. It has spread in the southern provinces of Russia at a rapid rate. Thousands upon thousands have died with it within the last five days. The victims when taken live only about two hours, and turn black all over. All the physicians ordered to the care of the sick have died within twenty-four hours after their arrival. The corpses are burned, and so are the houses in which the people die. Whole towns have been laid waste during the last few days. The government has placed a cordon of soldiers around the infected provinces so that the people cannot get out and spread the disease. Any who attempt to leave or break through the cordon are shot dead on the spot.

"The people are beginning to feel uneasy all over the empire. The government, of course, does not allow the news to get out. All reports are suppressed, but the worst of all is that nobody can get out of the empire. The Austrian and German governments have placed a double cordon of soldiers along all the frontiers, preventing all persons from entering their territory from Russia. All persons from Russia by railroad are stopped at the frontier and detained twenty days in quarantine, their baggage and clothing disinfected, and if they prove all right after the lapse of twenty days, they are permitted to cross the border. During the twenty days' quarantine people are housed in large sheds and barns, without any accommodations or comforts. Of course, a knowledge of this fact keeps people from traveling. There is no possibility of slipping out anywhere.

"May God grant that the disease—'black pest,' as they call it here—may in some way be checked. I believe the government is doing all in its power to prevent the disease from spreading; but if it is not stayed soon then the victims may fall by the thousands daily. It is much worse than the yellow fever was in the South last summer. It was brought by a Tartar soldier a month ago, who, on leaving the Turkish territory, pulled off from a dead Turk on the battlefield a handsome silk shawl, which he tied around his body. On arriving in his native town he presented the shawl to his sweetheart, a girl of nineteen years. She tied it around her body and danced about for joy in a room in which were some twenty-five people. In two hours she died, and five hours after the introduction of the shawl into the room the whole party of twenty-five had died. All turned black. In three days the whole town, containing 1,100 people, had died, with the exception of forty-three persons, who had fled in time. From this town the pest began spreading all over the country.

An Explosion's Fatal Work.

Seventeen persons were killed and twenty-five more or less severely injured by a terrific explosion on El Dorado street, Stockton, Cal. The telegraphic account says that a crowd of more than two hundred people had assembled to witness the trial of a new propeller pump set in Stockton slough and run by a threshing engine. When the explosion occurred those who stood near were prostrated. The body of the engineer was blown a distance of 150 feet through the crowd. The dead lay prostrate in every direction, some falling into the slough from the bridge. Ten or twelve bodies lay in one heap