FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Spring Sewing.

The Philadelphia *Times* gives the following hints concerning the remodeling of last year's dresses, and how to make and mend spring garments: Careful mothers are bringing out last year's garments to see what may be available—what must be made over and what can be handed down. The fashion of combination-suits renders the task of turning and twisting comparatively easy, since something may always be found to go with what is left of a dress. Cheap goods are rarely worth making over, while all woolen materials of good quality may be used again and again. These also pay best for dyeing, and two dresses which have outlived their usefulness in their first estate, may, after passing through the dyer's vat, be united to form a serviceable suit of black or some dark color. The dyers themselves always advise black for dark blues, browns, violets—indeed almost all dark colors will not recolor successfully in any other shade. Dyed silks rarely look well, and mixed goods, cotton and wool, or wool and silk, seldom pay for the trouble and expense of having them colored. Some standard houses refuse to attempt them at all. Irish poplin is also rejected, although we have seen it well dyed. It shrunk fearfully through the process, but the new shade obtained was a good one and the fabric wore well after it was dyed. If the fabric be figured the figure will always show through the dye.

Black woolens should be sponged with hartshorn water and ironed while damp. If very dirty wash like flannels in luke-warm water, and rinse in indigo water made as blue as possible. Do not wring out, but hang up to drip, and when nearly dry iron on the wrong side. Few lower skirts are now made of the dress material. English cambric, cheap alpaca or foulard silk, are usually employed for the foundation. On this a facing of the dress goods half a yard deep is put, and on this facing the plattings, flounces, etc., are set. Plaiting may be pieced to any extent, the joints being hidden in the folds. Bias folds should be lined with wiggins to give them the proper set. Be careful also to cut them exactly on the bias. The arm-holes are no longer corded.

In remodeling silk or woolen suits the short pointed revers collar, meeting at the top of the darts, will be much used. The popular plastron affords an excellent mode of covering the rubbed fronts of dresses. Stitch it on both fronts from collar to bottom, and work the buttonholes over the old ones. When the back drapery is too scant add a width of the trimming material on one side and bunch it up irregularly. The accepted trimming for plain skirts is one or two flounces cut straight and put on in inch-wide plaits. These flounces are usually deep enough to hide all that part of the lower skirt not hidden by the long underskirt. Silesia or drilling is preferred to linen for dress lining by many dressmakers. This is, however, a matter of taste. Linen and lawn dresses are not lined, but are made with the French fell, which prevents the seams stretching. To make this stitch on the right side, trim the seams off close, turn and stitch up once more on the wrong side. In all bias seams on garments which are meant to be washed, stitch a narrow, straight strip of cloth to serve as a stay. Skirt braids should always be shrunk before using, else they will draw in the wearing. White petticoats which have cut out on the edges may be made "as good as new" by putting on a ruffle of thin new cotton or cambric, as the material may require. The ruffle may be easily made on the sewing machine.

Children's white dresses may be lengthened by adding a band of insertion and a scant flounce of Hamburg work on the bottom. If the dress is plaited at the back, lengthen the body by means of the trimming and piece the plaiting at the top, where the added trimming will cover it. Plain princess dresses, white or colored, may be made longer by cutting the edge out in vandykes or tabs and setting a plaited flounce underneath—a fashion popular for new suits.

When sheets give way in the middle, tear them down the center and sew the outside edges together, thus bringing the best part where the hardest wear comes. Pillowcases are not often worth mending. If it seems desirable, put a large piece of old cloth under the thin places and darn the broken threads. Tablecloths should be carefully darned with fine linen thread. When too far gone for mending, use the best parts—usually the four corners—for travelcloths, and take the worst pieces for the drawer or bag in which rags for bandages and sickness are kept; old linen rags are invaluable for such purposes.

News and Notes for Women.

The first female candidate for a degree at the University of London was unsuccessful.

Greef leaves sewn with crystal beads and woven into garlands are worn for ball wreaths by French blondes.

Mrs. Martha Sinclair, of Des Moines, has been elected assistant preceptress at the Iowa State agricultural college.

English dressmakers use watchspring tipped with brass instead of whalebone. It costs only about one-fiftieth as much.

Words are nothing to paint a mother's love, a mother's consolation. A baby's smile contains the divinest essence of all earthly solacement; a child's love soothes without weakening; it demands so much that in blessing it one is blessed by it unawares.—*Ellen W. Olney.*

A silver medal has been awarded to Miss Mary D. McNamara, of Clinton, by the Humane Society of Massachusetts, by reason of her bravery last August in rescuing a daughter of Mr. Levi Burk from drowning in the Lancaster Mills pond. Miss McNamara had previously rescued two other girls from a watery grave. She is but fifteen years of age.

A Paris letter describes a queer dress thus: It represented an owl, and was worn by a foreign duchess. The dress, in the darkest shade of blue satin, was trimmed with grayish brown raw colored feathers, the line of the night bird. The front of the dress was covered with fringes in feathers. The head of an owl with diamond eyes shone in the middle of the lady's chest, and another owl ornamented her hair.

Romance of the Custer Massacre.

Colonel Benteen, of the Seventh cavalry, left the impression in his testimony in the Reno inquiry that Dr. Lord and Lieutenant Sturgis, who were with Custer, and whose bodies were not found, might be still alive and with the Indians. Away down in Maine this ray of hope fell upon the heart of a young lady who is in reality, but not in name, one of the widows of the fatal dash for vindication. There was more in the colonel's words to her than he intended. For the fifteenth time she wrote to Bismarck, Dakota, pitifully inquiring if there was any possible hope that Benteen's intimation was founded upon fact. Her friend at Dakota answered "No." If Dr. Lord was alive and in Sitting Bull's camp the Canadian mounted police would have found it out long before this. Major Walsh, who is on the best of terms with the hostiles, and is with them a great deal, has made every effort to discover a survivor. He is a great admirer of the dead Custer, and his personal feelings have been heartily enlisted in the vain search. All that he has found has been one horse of the white-horse company. Dr. Lord may be alive, but it is as improbable as Jules Verne's eighty-day trip around the world. The lady in Maine, however, has an intuitive belief that he is still alive, and she will yet see him. She reproaches herself for some little thing she did, thinking it sent him off with Custer, and that he was indifferent to the consequences.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Speaking of generosity, you wouldn call a man who had gouged a piece out of the bottom of his foot a whole-soled fellow, would you?

"On this head," said the lecturer, "there is nothing left to be desired." The bald-headed man in the front row immediately rose to call to order.

PIKE'S PEAK SIGNAL STATION.

Wonders of the Highest Inhabited Portion of the Globe.

A Colorado correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes as follows: The United States signal station at Pike's peak is the highest signal station in the world; it is also the highest inhabited portion of the globe. It was opened in the month of September, 1873. That it was a wise provision of the government in establishing a signal station at this point is no longer questioned, the facts having already demonstrated its practicability, and the present success promises that Pike's peak signal station is yet to stand at the head of all astronomical and meteorological stations in the world. This point is wonderfully favored by nature for the study of astronomy and meteorology. The rarity of the atmosphere brings out a remarkable brilliancy and clearness to the stars and all the heavenly bodies. The nights are most always cloudless, and cloudy days are the exception. Nine-tenths of the storms are below the peak. The best and most complete report of the last total eclipse of the sun received at Washington was the report of Professor Loud, of Colorado college, from observations taken at Pike's peak.

The signal station is now under the charge of Sergeants Choate, Blake and Sweeney. These officers are detailed from the army because of their peculiar adaptability and special qualifications for the accurate execution of the nice duties of taking astronomical and meteorological observations. To Sergeant Rufus Choate I am greatly indebted for the particulars embodied in this article.

The summit of Pike's peak contains sixty acres. It is 14,336 feet above the level of the sea. On the highest point stands the signal station, a rough stone building twenty-four by thirty, one story in height. It is divided into four rooms—officers' room, kitchen, store-room and woodroom. And here in this bleak spot, nearly twenty miles from the habitations of man, though three miles nearer the heavenly regions than most parts of New England, these men live the larger part of the year. The station is three miles from the timber line, where the greater part of vegetation ceases. Short grass tufted with delicate Alpine flowers struggle for an existence against the frigidity of the atmosphere and creep toward the mountain top; but there are hundreds of acres of cold gray and reddish rocks where not a vestige of verdure exists.

Like the dwellers of the Arctic regions, the inhabitants of Pike's peak have but two seasons—summer and winter. Two months of summer—August and September—and ten, long cold months of winter. The summer season passes quickly. The atmosphere is congenial; the many visitors at the peak enhance its social life with joy, wonderment and mirth. During the summer of 1878 upward of nine hundred people, in parties of from five to thirty, visited the peak, among them many ladies. They regretted from the four quarters of the globe, and they all expressed admiration and astonishment at the grandeur and sublimity of the wonderful views as seen from the peak. To behold a sunrise from the peak is an event of a lifetime, and for this purpose visitors often remain over night at the station to be ready to catch the first glimpse of the sun as it appears above the horizon, gilding with its bright rays the mountains, hills, valleys and plains, to the wonder and delight of the amazed beholder.

The duties of the officers are various. Seven observations are taken daily; all storms are closely watched, and each special and distinctive characteristic duly recorded. Sunrise and sunset demand close attention. Every peculiarity of the heavenly regions is viewed and a record made of the same, and monthly reports of these records are sent to headquarters at Washington. The present year has been unusually prolific in sun-dogs, which are said to prognosticate earthquakes, subterranean explosions, immense freshets and troublous times. A government office at Pike's peak is no sinecure, for the officer must buffet all storms and brave all weathers. Occasionally an electric storm visits the peak. There is but little thunder accompanying these storms, but the mountain seems all on fire. Sergeant Choate informs me that when he was out observing one of these storms it appeared as though the whole mountain top was a sheet of electric flame. It came out of every rock and darted around with wonderful audacity. It played around him, and, as he expressed it, shot down his back and darted out of each boot-toe, and so completely filled him with electricity that he could not retain his foothold, but bounded and rebounded from the rock like a rubber ball; he felt as though a powerful electric battery was pouring fiery darts all through him, and deeming "discretion the better part of valor," he bounded into the signal station for preservation. Sergeant Choate was at the spring, in December, and on December 21 he left for the peak, wearing Norwegian snowshoes twelve feet in length. It was a weary task and a dreary trip. The first night out he slept in the snow on the mountain's side. The second night the mercury fell to twenty degrees below zero. He sought shelter in a deserted cabin, through which the wind whistled tunes anything but agreeable; here he built a small fire, but avoided sleep, fearing the extreme cold might produce the sleep of death. The third day he reached the station safely.

The summer months are also occupied in preparing for the long siege of winter. During the months of August and September upward of 3,000 pounds of the usual variety of family stores and about twenty-five cords of firewood are snugly stowed away. These are all carried to the peak in small quantities on the back sof the poor, despised burro, whose head has the appearance of being encased in cloth and whose ears are nearly the length of his legs, and who walks at the pace of a snail, and a very slow snail at that.

Speculative Trunk Buyers.

The proprietor of the Everett house, St. Louis, recently had a sale of the baggage left at his hotel by frauds and impecunious patrons. There were eighty-three trunks and valises offered for sale, and the total amount realized was $83. A large crowd was present, but the bidding was far from spirited, as the contents of the trunks were not exposed to view. Many laughable incidents happened. One old gentleman persisted on prying open the trunks with a big knotted cane, and would only desist when made to do so forcibly. At the commencement of the sale he was observed to be closely eyeing a huge Saratoga which had been left at the Everett house by a female adventuress. When this trunk was cried he anxiously fumbled in his pockets and brought forth ten cents, with which he started the bidding. Finally it was knocked down to him for $2. "Open it, open it!" yelled the crowd, and he did so. The first thing seen was a roll of newspapers, and the last a lot of bricks, among which was found a sheet of foolscap with this inscription on it: "Sold again! and never got your money back. Yours in haste." A boy bought a trunk for forty cents and found in it about $10 worth of clothes and a valuable breastpin, evidently intended for a lady. A laborer purchased a rickety receptacle, held together by ropes. It was full of papers and letters, the latter written by a lady to her husband and full of pitiful tales of poverty, distress and sickness. To enumerate all the mistakes in buying would take a column. Suffice it to say that a grocer bought some surgical instruments, a druggist a sack of dried apples and a quantity of beans, and a market-woman a complete skeleton, carefully polished and set on wires but not put together. The sale wound up with a free fight, which the police had some trouble in stopping.—*The National Hotel Reporter.*

The New Haven *Register* opens the baseball season early, and scores a home run as follows: "When the head of the household arrives home at night and observes his oldest boy hanging his head in a corner, he is prepared to learn that he has broken the best vase in the house in early practice for the baseball season."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States.

James R. Keene, a well-known New York grain operator, says that a telegram to which his name was forged, was sent from that city to Chicago grain brokers, directing them to sell 3,000,000 bushels of wheat on his account. The sale caused a decline in wheat in Chicago from 96 cents to 93 cents a bushel. Mr. Keene said he repudiated the entire sale.

At the eighteenth commencement of the Eclectic medical college, of the city of New York, two of the twenty-five graduates were ladies.

Benjamin Shalleross, receiver of taxes for the twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, disappeared; and an investigation brought to light a deficiency of $25,000 in his accounts.

The Pennsylvania legislature adopted joint resolutions in honor of the late Bayard Taylor.

Prominent men of New York, Philadelphia and Washington have been swindled out of various sums by three plausible individuals, who represented themselves as a sub-committee engaged in collecting subscriptions for a national celebration in commemoration of the late Bayard Taylor, to be held in Washington.

A dispatch from Eastport, Me., says the ship Turkish Empire, 1,600 tons, West, master, from St. John to Dublin, with a cargo of deals, went ashore at Big Duck island, near Grand Menan, and was a total loss. The captain and sixteen were drowned. The pilot and seven men were saved.

John P. M. Richards encountered two burglars in his residence in New York, shot one of them dead and captured the other.

Rev. John Weiss, a well-known Boston lecturer and essayist, is dead.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the company formed to lay the Atlantic cable was celebrated at the residence of Cyrus W. Field in New York. Of the five original founders—Mr. Field, Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts and Chandler White—all were present except the last-named, who is dead. Among the hundreds in attendance were many persons well-known to the country, including William M. Evarts, Samuel J. Tilden, Henry Ward Beecher and others. A few short addresses were made, but the proceedings were mainly of an informal character. About one thousand persons were present during the evening.

About five hundred persons were present at a town meeting in Mechanics' hall, North Berwick, Me., when a part of the floor suddenly gave way, precipitating 150 men a distance of fourteen feet to the floor below. No one was killed outright, but many received frightful injuries, and the recovery of several was considered doubtful. Medical aid was immediately summoned from the adjoining towns, and everything possible done to alleviate the sufferings of the injured.

At an exciting meeting of the Brooklyn presbytery, a committee made a report in regard to charges against the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage's methods of preaching and allegations that he "stands charged by common fame with falsehood and deceit." Seven specifications charging the reverend gentleman with untruthfulness in regard to his church and other matters were attached, and he was cited to appear. Dr. Talmage was present and voted to have the trial take place.

At the Maine municipal elections the Republicans and hard-money Democrats elected their candidate for mayor of Belfast by ninety one majority; the Republican candidate for mayor of Bangor was successful; there was no election for mayor of Augusta, and a new election was ordered, and in Biddeford the combined Democrats and Greenbackers elected the mayor by seven majority.

A young man named Samuel Vickers was killed by lightning, during a thunder storm, at Maple Ridge, Pa. The only mark on his person was about the size of a bean on his forehead. His team was also killed.

There has been a second failure to elect a mayor of Rockland, Me. Of the 1,140 voters cast the Republican candidate received 580, the Greenbacker 516 and the Democrat 324.

The remains of Bayard Taylor, the late minister to Germany, were received in New York on the steamship Gellert, and were escorted by 400 members of German singing societies and by delegations from other associations. At the city hall the coffin was taken from the funeral car, and in the presence of several thousand persons the German societies sang the funeral dirge. The Hon. Algernon S. Sullivan then delivered an address reviewing the life and work of the dead poet. The remains were placed in state in the governor's room of the city hall, and were removed to Kennett Square, Pa., where the burial took place at Longwood cemetery.

John J. Evans, Calvin Mowery and Willette Lloyd were burned to death during a fire at the Mahoning powder works, near Danville, Pa. Lloyd was one of the proprietors of the works.

Western and Southern States.

The creditors of Judge Calver's banking house, at Pontiac, Ill., have closed the institution. The bank's liabilities are $80,000, and its suspension will occasion much suffering in the neighborhood.

Between one and two o'clock in the morning a fire broke out in the wagon shop of Mrs. Henrietta Bausch, on Broadway, East St. Louis, Ill. One brick and five frame buildings were destroyed, entailing a loss of about $10,000. In the second story of the wagon shop, which was occupied as a residence by Mrs. Bausch, there were sleeping her three children by former marriages, named Charles Kuchenbecker, aged sixteen years, and John and Emma Zipp, several years younger, together with Henry Shoepperkoetter, a blacksmith, and Mrs. Catharine Borst, who was spending the night with Mrs. Bausch. These persons were all burned to death, being unable to escape by reason of the door leading to their apartments being fastened on the outside. Mrs. Bausch was also asleep in the same house at the time, but she jumped from the window and was fatally injured.

The citizens of Columbus, Ohio, became terribly alarmed and excited by a concerted attempt to burn the city, no less than seven fires having been kindled at different points on one evening; and shortly after every night for a week the incendiary attempts were renewed. The losses from the many fires reached $125,000. At last the city council met in special session and offered rewards for the apprehension of the incendiaries, and ordered the closing of all saloons and places of public resort after ten o'clock P. M. All persons found on the streets after that hour were to be arrested unless they were known or could give a satisfactory account of themselves. Special policemen were on duty on every block, and all the military companies were under arms patrolling the streets. The police commission and a number of prominent citizens held a conference, and a large number of citizens were sworn in as detectives and assigned to duty. Every alley and avenue was patrolled by armed men.

H. H. Vickery, sheriff of Douglass county, Mo., went with a posse to the house of Shelt Alsope to arrest him. Alsope resisted the process and fired a number of shots at the sheriff's party, one of which killed the sheriff. Alsope and his little girl, five years old, were then killed by the sheriff's posse and two other persons wounded. The child's death was not intended.

A deplorable tragedy has taken place in the office of the State treasurer at the capitol in Atlanta, Ga., the parties engaged being Col. Robert A. Alston, a member of the legislature, and Capt. Edward Cox. The difficulty arose from Alston having a power of attorney from United States Senator Gordon to sell the latter's interest in the State convict lease. Cox is a sub-lessee under Gordon, and desired Alston to sell Gordon's interest to Watters, who had promised to buy Cox out. Alston sold to another person. Cox threatened Alston at noon that he would kill him before sundown if the sale was not cancelled and then made with his man. They met in the capitol, drew pistols and exchanged shots at close quarters. Alston firing three times and Cox twice. Alston was shot through the brain and died at 6.40 P. M. Cox died at 8 in the mouth and cough the left hand and throat.

Captain Boyton reached Cincinnati on his long swim in his rubber suit from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, and rested a few days before resuming the journey. He had made 620 miles of the 3,200 miles constituting his trip.

From Washington.

The President receives some curious letters and telegrams. The following dispatch was received at the White house recently: "May the King of kings incline the President of the United States to do a generous act, and to give the postoffice to ——, a Christian gentleman. He will have God's blessing and that of a thankful people."

At a fire in Georgetown, D. C., three children of Daniel Martin, a colored man, were burned to death.

Capt. Eads has received from the treasury $750,000, the last payment voted to him in the sundry civil appropriation bill, on account of his improvement of the southwest pass of the Mississippi.

Foreign News.

Bismarck's bill to discipline outspoken members of the German parliament has been rejected by that body.

Passanante, would-be assassin of King Humbert, at Naples, has been sentenced to death.

The rope connected with an ascending cage in a coal-pit near Wakefield, England, broke, and eight men were precipitated 360 feet and killed.

The Zulus have been defeated with great loss by the British troops in South Africa.

The ocean steamer Arizona, the largest in the world except the Great Eastern, has been successfully launched at Glasgow.

Regarding the recent massacre of relatives and others by the king of Burmah, a Calcutta dispatch tells this brief story of kingly cruelty: "It is said that while the massacres, at the instance of the king, only amounted to forty, the killing was attended by every possible atrocity. The victims were beaten and kicked. The women were shamefully abused. The royal princes were reserved to the last, and made to witness the torture and death of their families. The bodies of all the victims were thrown into old wells.

The Afghan ambassadors to Russia have received news that Yakoob Khan has been proclaimed ameer of Cabul. A message from Yakoob Khan, dated Cabul, says that two English battalions, supposed to be about eleven hundred men, have been completely defeated and pursued by the Eldji tribes in the Akosta valley, where the English had already established an administration of their own. He says that the British troops also sustained a severe defeat at Lagna fort at the foot of the Khonak mountains, and sixty miles south of Gazni. This fort was taken by the Eldji after a severe fight, and the English governor, bound with ropes, was carried in triumph to Cabul. This fort is an important post on the main road between the Indus valley and Gazni, by way of the Gomal pass, and if it can be held will serve as a check to the further progress of the British in that region.

The village of Pororma, Hungary, containing 400 houses, has been totally destroyed by a flood, the inhabitants taking refuge on a neighboring hill.

The arrival of General Grant at Calcutta, India, is announced.

Wallace Ross, of St. John, N. B., easily defeated Francis Emmett, an Englishman, in a rowing match over the Thames championship course.

The people of Cashmere, India, are reported to be dying of famine like flies, and at the present rate of mortality it is said the province will be nearly depopulated by the end of the year.

"The Learned Blacksmith."

Elihu Burritt, whose death took place the other day at New Britain, Conn., had an almost world-wide reputation as "The Learned Blacksmith." He was born in New Britain, Conn., on the 8th of December, 1810. His ancestors were Scotch, and both his father and grandfather served in the American army during the Revolution. His father was a shoemaker in humble circumstances, and having a family of ten children could not afford to give them liberal advantages. When seventeen years old, Elihu was apprenticed to a blacksmith, and it was during his labors at the anvil that a great deal of his study was accomplished. He was a natural mathematician, but had also a great taste for the languages, and with little assistance he mastered French, Latin and Greek, and later he acquired a knowledge of other tongues. It is related that when twenty-two years old, being ashamed to ask for aid, he resolved on working his own way in his studies; so he sat down to Homer's "Iliad," without note or comment, and with only a lexicon with Latin definitions. He had never read a line in the book, but determined that if he could read two lines by hard study during the whole day, he would never ask help of any one in mastering the Greek language. He won a complete victory, and by the middle of the afternoon had read read and committed fifteen lines to memory.

He went to Worcester, Mass., in order to use the library of the Antiquarian society there, and there he made his first attempt at journalism, editing the *Christian Citizen*, a journal devoted to the peaceable settlement of international troubles. He became a lecturer of note, speaking on the subjects of temperance, slavery and cheap ocean postage. In 1846 he went to England and formed "The League of Universal Brotherhood," which announced its aim to be the abolition of war.

He took a deep interest in the slavery question, advocating compensated emancipation, and he assumed charge of a Philadelphia journal, the *Citizen of the World*, in 1852, in order to advance this scheme. In his devotion to the subject it is said that he sometimes restricted his personal expenses to sixteen cents a day.

In 1865 Mr. Burritt was made United States consul at Birmingham, England, but was removed from office when President Grant was inaugurated. He returned to this country in 1870, and has given his attention since to quiet literary work, writing to the newspapers on many subjects. One of his latest articles was printed in the New York *Evening Post* last October on the relations of England and Russia. Among his books are "Sparks from the Anvil," "Miscellaneous Writings," "Olive Leaves," "Thoughts and Things at Home and Abroad," "A Walk from John O'Groat's to Land's End," "Lectures and Speeches," and "Ten Minute Talks on all Sorts of Topics."

Ten-Dollar Certificates.

A United States treasury circular calls attention to the act "authorizing the issue of certificates of deposit in aid of the refunding of the public debt." This act authorizes and directs the secretary of the treasury to issue, in exchange for lawful money of the United States that may be presented for such exchange, certificates of deposit of the denomination of $10, bearing four per cent. interest, and convertible at any time, with accrued interest, into the four per cent. bonds; the money so received to be applied only to the payment of the bonds bearing not less than five per cent. interest. The certificates will be made nearly of the form and size of a United States note, and will bear on its face the following:

UNITED STATES REFUNDING CERTIFICATE.
TEN DOLLARS. APRIL 1, 1879.

This certifies that the sum of $10 has been deposited with the treasurer of the United States, under the act of Feb. 26, 1879.
JAS. GILFILLAN, Treasurer of the United States.
G. W. SCOFIELD, Register of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Convertible, with accrued interest at four per cent. per annum, into four per cent. bonds of the United States, issued under the acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, upon presentation at the office of the treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C., in sums of $50, or multiples thereof.

The back of the certificate will bear the following:

Interest on this note will accrue as follows: For ten days, or one-tenth of a quarter, one cent; for each quarter year, ten cents; for each entire year, forty cents.

These certificates may be purchased of the treasurer at Washington or of any of the assistant-treasurers for lawful money, and the treasurer at Washington and the assistant-treasurer at New York may receive in payment drafts in favor of themselves respectively drawn on New York, which will be collected, and the excess, if any, returned by check to the depositor. The secretary of the treasury will also accept in payment certificates of deposit of national banks specially designated to receive deposits on this account; but the refunding certificates will not be delivered until the certificate of deposit issued by the bank has been paid for by a treasury draft or by a deposit of a like amount with the treasurer or some assistant-treasurer of the United States, or until United States bonds of equal amount are substituted in their stead.

The certificates will be ready for delivery April 1, 1879, at which date they will begin to bear interest, which will be payable upon the conversion of the certificates into four per cent. bonds. As soon as practicable $10 certificates will be issued under this law similar in form and upon like similar conditions to these above described, to be registered on the books of the treasury in the name of the owner, which name will also be entered on the face of the certificate.

A Town Destroyed by a Flood.

For several days Szegedin, the second commercial town in Hungary, containing 80,000 inhabitants, had been in imminent danger of inundation from the river Theiss, which flows through the place. Several large dykes protecting the back of the town had been burst, and the safety of the town then depended on the embankment of the Alfold railway, to strengthen which all efforts were concentrated. At last, however, the water, aided by a gale, broke through the embankment, and rushed in broad streams toward the doomed town. The scenes that ensued defy description, for, to add to the situation, the tremendous current undermined the foundations of the buildings in which the inhabitants lived or had sought shelter, and amid shrieks and frantic appeals for aid that it was impossible to render, the structures went crashing into the flood, carrying with them the inmates. Even the synagogue, to which many people had flown for refuge, was not spared by the waters, and fell in, burying hundreds in its ruins. The gas works having been submerged, people were left at the mercy of the torrent, unable to perceive what fresh danger threatened them, and in a state of prostration from which death would have been a relief. At daybreak the town was many feet deep in water, and the inhabitants had begun to realize the extent of their calamity. Here and there a house, less substantial than its neighbors, tottered and fell with a crash; and it frequently happened that at the moment a boat was nearing a window from which half-distracted people were appealing for aid, the whole edifice would succumb to the torrent, amid the piteous shrieks of the inmates. Such of the inhabitants as were so fortunate as to be able to do so fled to New Szegedin and more elevated parts of the town, hurriedly crossing the bridge of boats which separates the new city from the old. As the day wore on whole rows of houses fell, and the flood gained such headway that it submerged fully two-thirds of the town, including the citadel and the post and telegraph offices. Besides the synagogue, the orphanage succumbed, burying its inmates in the ruins, and two manufactories were discovered to be in flames. No excesses were observable, however, on the part of the inhabitants, precautionary measures having been taken for the protection of property. During the afternoon the dams were cut in several places to allow the water to run off; the flood was still rushing with an awful roar over the city, and the practical destruction of the town was complete. Happily, however, while there was much excitement there was no disorder, and such of the inhabitants as could be removed were conveyed to a place of safety by men who seemed to retain their presence of mind to a greater degree than might have been expected.

Sixty thousand persons were without a roof to cover them. The upper floors of all high houses were crammed with spectators in momentary fear of death.

One hundred square miles in the vicinity of Szegedin were flooded and the crops in that district totally ruined.

Terrible Scene at a Walking Match.

By the fall of a gallery at Gilmore's garden, New York, on the night of the third day's international walking match, twelve persons were injured. The affair is described thus: Two streams of human beings were pouring into the building, the lobby crowded full, and a solid wall of humanity blocking Madison avenue. Within was an immense throng variously estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000 people. It did not seem as if the garden would hold another person. The center of the building was black with men, the seats on the side were crowded, every available space of standing room was taken, and the gallery at the Madison avenue end of the garden was filled. This gallery was a temporary affair, put up for the Arion ball, and divided roughly off into boxes. It stretched nearly across the whole end of the building, directly over the rustic houses each side of the main entrance, and was about six feet deep. A great many ladies were in the gallery. Ennis had come on the track again, and all the men were walking well amid constant cheering.

Suddenly a single scream, as from a woman, arose above the uproar. It came from the gallery. Those who looked saw the south end of this gallery slowly settle, and saw its occupants arise to their feet. Then, amid the crashing of timbers and cries of people, about forty feet of this gallery seemed to collapse. The front gave way first, and, bending downward, shot its occupants headforemost fifteen feet upon the heads of the people below. Then the timbers gave way at the rear, and the whole section of forty feet fell.

A cloud of dust arose, and for an instant enveloped the spot.

Then followed what bid fair to be a fearful panic. From the adjoining sections of the gallery the people rushed like sheep, and those below, under, and around the gallery with them leaped for the entrances, through which the steady stream was pouring into the garden. The next moment, with white faces and staring eyes, from out these entrances poured the human stream, now an ungovernable torrent. For an instant it wavered as it met the inflowing stream, then dashing all before it, police officers, special detectives and all, it hurled itself against the wall of men in Madison avenue. Men and women rushed out of those two doors like wild beasts, trampling, shouting, groaning, cursing, praying, while from within came the great roar of the thousands. Women fainted, and cowards trampled upon them. Some cried "fire," and in the galleries on the sides of the building men threw open the windows, and, it is said, one in his fright jumped out to the sidewalk below.

A squad of special police officers and detectives stationed near the entrance were the first to stop the panic. Aided by the location of the accident, they succeeded in stopping the rush, for, the broken gallery being near the entrance, almost every person in the garden could see just what happened. Then a rush was made for the scene of the accident; but Capt. Williams, extricating himself from the throng that had carried him bodily out of the building, marshaled his forces and pressed back the multitude. Fifteen firemen, under Chief Fisher of the eighth battalion, who were detailed in the garden, were in their places as soon as they could press through the mass of people, and in less time than it takes to tell it the rubbish was cleared away, the wounded taken out, and either carried outside of the building or made as comfortable as possible within.

A ROYAL WEDDING.

Marriage of Queen Victoria's Third Son to the Princess Louise Baranret of Prussia.

Prince Arthur, duke of Connaught, the third son of Queen Victoria, and the Princess Louisa Margaret, of Prussia, were married at St. George's chapel, Windsor, in presence of a brilliant assemblage, which included the queen and several members of the royal family, the king and queen of Belgium and many German princes. The service was performed by the archbishop of Canterbury. In the forenoon Windsor was crowded with people. The bride is a niece of the Emperor William and daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, who commanded before Metz in the war between Germany and France. The marriage, which was conducted with all the ceremony of state befitting the high position of the royal bride and bridegroom, took place about one o'clock. Within the altar rails were the officiating clergy and the bride and bridegroom. Next to them were their respective supporters—the crown prince of Germany and Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, for the bride, the prince of Wales and the duke of Edinburgh for the bridegroom. The queen was on the right, near the prince of Wales. The Princess Beatrice and Prince Albert Victor of Wales were behind her majesty. Next behind them were the princess of Wales, Prince George and the princesses of Wales. The bridesmaids were on the western portion of the dias with the vice-chamberlain and the lord chamberlain on each side. The other royal persons in attendance were seated on each side of the altar. The body of the chapel was occupied by about 150 embassadors and foreign ministers with their families, cabinet ministers, members of the nobility, and distinguished soldiers and sailors. The bride wore a white silk dress trimmed with myrtle flowers, and a long vail. The bridesmaids were similarly attired. The queen wore a black corded silk dress, richly embroidered and trimmed, a white vail, a tiara of diamonds, a cloak of royal ermine, and the insignia of the garter. The princess of Wales wore a black dress trimmed with white, and a tiara of diamonds. The duke of Connaught wore the uniform of the Rifle brigade, the prince of Wales the uniform of a field marshal, and the duke of Edinburgh that of an admiral.

The queen's procession left her majesty's entrance to the castle at noon. It comprised three carriages, in the last of which (a landau drawn by four ponies) were her majesty, Princess Beatrice and Prince Albert Victor of Wales. The two other carriages were occupied by member of the royal suite. A field officer's escort of the royal horseguards attended the procession. The clerk of the royal chapel, the marshal, the equerries of the bridegroom and the maids of honor met the queen at the chapel, where her majesty was received by the great officers, and was conducted to the dais by the lord chamberlain, Mendelssohn's march in "Athalie" being played on the organ as the procession moved up the aisle of the chapel.

A quarter of an hour after the departure of her majesty from the castle, the bridegroom, accompanied by his supporters, the prince of Wales and the duke of Edinburgh, proceeded with their respective suites in the queen's carriages from the state entrance of the castle to St. George's chapel, attended by a captain's escort of the guards. The bridegroom was received at the west entrance by the lord chamberlain in full ceremonial, and conducted to a seat on the right of the dais leading to the altar; the prince of Wales and the duke of Edinburgh occupying seats near by. The bride left the queen's entrance to the castle at 12.30, accompanied by her father and the crown prince of Germany, with a numerous suite. The bride was received at the west door by the lord chamberlain. The bridal procession was immediately formed, and moved up the nave to the choir, the train of her royal highness being borne by eight unmarried daughters of dukes, marquises and earls. These were, Lady Ela Sackville Russell, eldest daughter of the duke and duchess of Bedford; Lady Georgiana Elizabeth Spencer-Churchville, fifth daughter of the duke and duchess of Marlborough; Lady Blanche Conyngham, eldest daughter of the marquis and marchioness of Conyngham; Lady Adelaide Louisa Jane Taylor, eldest daughter of the marquis of Headfort, Lady Louisa Elizabeth Bruce, sister of the earl of Elgin; Lady Mabel Selina Bridgeman, eldest daughter of the earl and countess of Bradford; Lady Cecilia Lelia Hay, eldest daughter of the earl and countess of Erroll, and Lady Victoria Frederica Caroline Edgcumbe, eldest daughter of the earl of Mount Edgcumbe.

As the procession passed up the chapel, Handel's "Occasional Overture" was given on the organ. The bride was conducted to a seat in the choir on the left of the dais, and her supporters to seats near by, while the bridesmaids stood behind, and the lord chamberlain and vice-chamberlain next to them. The archbishop of Canterbury performed the service. The bride was given away by her father. At the conclusion of the service the choir sang the "Hallelujah Chorus," and Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" pealed forth as the bride and bridegroom left the chapel, while in the long walk a salute of guns announced the termination of the ceremony. The royal family and guests left the chapel in the reversed order in which they entered it. All the royal guests returned to the queen's entrance to the castle, where the registry of the marriage was signed in the green drawing-room, and duly attested by the queen and the other distinguished persons invited to attend for that purpose. In the quadrangle opposite the principal entrance of the castle a guard of honor of the second battalion of the Coldstream guards was mounted.

The wedding presents were numerous and costly. The queen gave a magnificent diamond tiara, the brilliants hanging down in sparkling peaks from a central wreath of brilliants of pure water; also a pearl and diamond pendant, the jewel of the royal order of Victoria and Albert, a medallion of the queen and the prince consort, and the jewel of the imperial order of the crown of India, her majesty's royal and imperial cipher, "VR and I," in diamonds, pearls and torquoises, encircled by a border set with pearls, and surmounted by the imperial crown, jeweled and enameled in heraldic colors attached to a light blue worsted ribbon, edged with white.

The marriage presents were displayed in the white drawing-room of the castle, and were coming in up to the last moment. Later in the day the presents were viewed by many members of the royal family and party staying at the castle. Some of the most valuable jewelry presented had no cards attached. The room was filled with costly and splendid gifts and works of art. Diamonds blazed in one corner on a special table reserved for them. A center-table was occupied by plate and candelabra. Couches and guerdons had furs, cloaks, lace and embroidery disposed upon them.

Chinese Poetry.

Chinese poetry is the subject of an interesting article in *Macmillan's Magazine*. Few persons appreciate the genuine poetry to which the Chinese have given birth, yet poetry occupies almost as important a place in their literature as in our own. Here is a literal translation of a short poem:

The heart, when it is harassed, finds no place of rest.
The mind, when embittered, thinks only of grief.

In the following the writer is supposed to be apostrophizing a bed of chrysanthemum plants in full bloom:

See their slender shadows pictured on the fence without their delicate perfume scents the garden walls;
Their tints, now dark, now light, flash one against the other;
The dews as they drop strengthen their frames;
Hungry, they feed on air.
What can with their bright colors compete?
Talking of them one might pity their languor, as of that of an invalid;
Delicate, they open with constitutions at best attenuated.
Yet say not that they bloom to no purpose;
For did they not by their charms inspire Tao to poetry and conviviality?

Here is one that has been metrically translated. It is called the "Tiny Rill:"

Over green fields and meadows a tiny rill ran
(The little precious coquette);
She was pretty, she knew, and thus early began
Gayly flirting with all that she met.

Her favors on both sides she'd gracefully show
Regardless of whom they might be;
One moment she'd kiss the sweet lips of a flower,
The next—lave the root of a tree.

She would leap from one rock to another in play,
Tumble down on her pebbly bed;
Like a naiad, let the dazzling, sunsmitten spray,
Fall in prismatic gems round her head.

Sometimes she would lash herself into rage,
And rush roaring and seething along;
Till a bit of smooth ground would her anger assuage,
When she'd liquidly murmur a song.

How Careless Men Can be With Money.

A correspondent says: My friend was a paymaster of a large railroad company, and one day he went out with $30,000 to p