FOR THE LADIES.

A Royal Bride's Trousseau.

The New York *Telegram* says of the trousseau belonging to the Princess Stephanie, of Belgium, married to the Crown Prince of Austria: It had been exhibited at the royal palace at Brussels, and the descriptions of its fairy-like materials, and the exquisite works of art in gold and silver embroidery and laces of marvelous delicacy, were most exciting. Amid all the bridal glories one table in the middle of the hall was heaped up with linen and household goods, which attracted the attention of the ladies. It may interest lady readers to know that the chemises are fringed with costly lace and with lovely bosoms of artistic workmanship. Then there were jackets, corsets, jupons, handkerchiefs, fichus, cravates and other most charming objects necessary to the feminine toilet. Near these were costlier presents of dresses and jewelry. The bridal dress was of the traditional cloth of silver, richly ornamented with embroidery designs representing oak, laurel and rose branches, intertwined with bouquets of orange blossoms, the whole, both for design and harmony of color, forming a robe such as connoisseurs declared was never seen before. The waist and arms were decorated with delicate silver lace, the train of the same material as the robe and embroidered to match. It was four meters long and four wide. The bouquets and designs in high relief on the train have occupied many industrious hands for over three months. The queen of the Belgians wore a dress at the wedding which was composed of azure velvet, the train, with rich silver embroidery, falling over a similarly embroidered underdress of dead blue satin. It was very tastefully decorated with silver lace, and the draping and arrangements of this matchless robe were such as to send those who have seen it into ecstasies.

How Women Should Dress.

An American authority says: No lady need be ashamed to dress plainly or cheaply; she can, with the help of the modern guides to dress, appear like a lady on very little money. She can lay down three rules for herself: Never to pretend to anything, never to wear jewelry, and, affirmatively, always to be neat. A young girl with a white muslin and a fresh flower is dressed for a queen's ball. A lady of maturer years, with a well-fitting dark silk, real jewelry or none, and her own hair—all the better if it is white—is also dressed for a ball. True womanhood include all the delicate refinements that overflow in the perfect glove, the well-fitting shoe, the pretty stocking, the neat frills, the becoming bonnet. The American woman, to do her only justice, is not a creature by instinct, and it she occasionally gives too much thought to dress, she is still to be admired and commended for her daintiness.

Fashion Notes.

Scarf draperies grow in favor.

Vermicelli lace is out of fashion.

Colored Spanish lace is made into hats.

Steel lace bonnets are trimmed with ostrich tips.

Tuscan cream is the name of a new color in lace.

Crosswise draperies are much used for short skirts.

Triangular sticks are the newest for sunshades.

Surah serge is trimmed with batiste embroidery.

Soft thick ostrich feathers are put on bonnets of steel lace.

The frills on summer silk dresses are cut in points this season.

Wall flower tints reappear again in flowers, ties and ribbons.

The Watteau is the favorite style for illuminated foulard dresses.

Paste jewels set in steel are used for buttons on foulard gowns.

The pinkish white color of the new laces is called baked earth.

Some of the summer piques have designs like those of brocade.

Surah is made into blouse waists for children's wear. It washes as well as linen.

Chenille dotted net is not tied when used for bonnet strings, but caught by a flower.

Flat collars to be worn on silk dresses have a point behind and a point on each shoulder.

Watered silk appears as panels in skirts, and also as waistcoats in evening costumes.

Black satin parasols are frequently edged with plaited satin ruffles of gold color or scarlet.

Shirred cuffs edged with lace, accompany shirred collarettes and fichus of the same material.

The fastening used with surplice waists is three buckles placed slantwise at the waist.

Some of the light summer mantles are trimmed all around with black lace over white lace.

Iris colors are the soft hues of the flag flower, and are becoming to young girls with yellow hair.

White pique bonnets in the poke shape have muslin crowns which are fastened on by buttons.

White waists under overdresses with square neck and no sleeves are to be worn by little children this summer.

Summer gowns for young girls have skirts of thin wool, and waists of surah with silk ruches and ruffles of choice lace.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The object-glass for the Lick observatory in California is to be three feet in diameter, and if successful, will be the most powerful instrument of the kind ever made. About three years will be required to finish the telescope.

An instrument called the margarimeter has been invented by two Parisian chemists for detecting the presence of margarine in butter. It is based on the different densities of butter and the grease substances substituted for it or mixed with it.

It is is said that during a recent hailstorm in Geneva, Professor Colladon observed that the hail-stones repelled each other as they fell, and that after lying quiet for a moment or two on the ground, bounded about like the electric hail experiment of Newton with pith-balls.

In a letter written by Mr. Charles Darwin to Professor Holmgren on vivisection, he says: "No one, unless he is grossly ignorant of what science has done for mankind, can entertain any doubt of incalculable benefits which will hereafter be derived from physiology, not only by man but the lower animals. Look, for instance, at Pasteur's results in modifying the germs of the most malignant diseases, from which animals will, in the first place, receive more relief than man."

Writing about some phenomena of optics, M. Treve mentions the fact that the flame of a lamp appears brighter, and that an upright post, shaft or mast is seen more distinctly through a vertical than a horizontal slit, but that a house, a landscape or the disks of the sun or moon is better observed when the slit is horizontal. Photographs present more or less clear definition according as the light passes from the kind of object exposed to the sensitive plate through an opening or slit of a horizontal or vertical nature. The results are ascribed to the action of diffused light.

Some time since a letter was received in New Orleans directed "to the Biggest Fool in New Orleans." The postmaster was absent, and on his return one of the youngest clerks in the office informed him of the letter. "And what became of it?" inquired the postmaster. "Why," replied the clerk, "I did not know who the biggest fool in New Orleans was, and so I opened the letter myself!" "And what did you find in it?" inquired the postmaster. "Why," responded the clerk, "nothing but the words, 'Thou art the man!'"

Given to Inventions.

"It is very well to talk about working for the heathen," said one, as the ladies of the circle put aside their sewing, "but I'd like to have some one tell me what I'm to do with my husband."

"What's the matter with him?" asked a sympathetic old lady.

"William is a good man," continued the first, waving her glasses in an argumentative way, "but William will invent. He goes inventing round from morning till night, and I have no peace or comfort. I didn't object when he invented a fire-escape, but I did remonstrate when he wanted me to crawl out the window one night last winter to see if it worked well. Then he originated a lock for the door that wouldn't open from midnight until morning, so as to keep burglars out. The first time he tried it he caught his coat-tail in it, and I had to walk around him with a pan of hot coals all night to keep him from freezing.'

"Why didn't he take his coat off?"

"I wanted him to, but he stood around till the thing opened itself trying to invent some way of unfastening it. That's William's trouble. He will invent. A little while ago he got up a cabinet bedstead that would shut and open without handling. It went by clockwork. William got into it and up it went. Bless your heart, he stayed in there from Saturday afternoon until Sunday evening, when it flew open and disclosed William with the plans and specifications of a patent wash-bowl that would tip over when it got just so full. The result was that I lost all my rings and a breast-pin down the waste pipe. Then he got up a crutch for a man that could also be used as an opera glass. Whenever the man leaned on it, up it shut, and when he put it to his eye to find William it flew out into a crutch and almost broke the top of his head off."

"Don't any of his inventions amount to anything?"

"He says they do. Once he invented a rope-ladder to be worn as a guard-chain and lengthened out with a spring. He put it around his neck, but the spring got loose and turned it into a ladder and almost choked him to death. Then he invented a patent boot-heel to crack nuts with, but he mashed his thumb with it and gave it up. His coal scuttle has made more trouble than anything else. It was riveted to the grate, and when the fire got low it would turn over and pour on coal. The rivets got rusty so he couldn't get it off, and I just sit up in bed and listen to that scuttle all night. Then he arranged a corn-popper so it would wiggle itself, and now he can't stop it. You can hear that popper going around in the closet, and he won't let me throw it away because he wants to invent something to hold it still. Why, he has got a washtub full of inventions. One of them is a prayer-book that always opens at the right place. We tried it one morning at church, but the wheels and springs made such a row that the sexton took William out by the collar and told him to leave his fire-engines home when he came to worship. The other day I saw him going up street with the model of a grain elevator sticking out of his hip pocket, and he is fixing up an improved shot tower in our bedroom."

"Does he make any money out of his inventions?"

"He doesn't appear to. The other night a man came down and wanted William to get up a patent umbrella fastening. Since then he has wrecked all the umbrellas and parasols in the house. We haven't a thing to use if it should rain. Now he's at work on a combined cat and rat trap. The cat and rats go in at different ends and each other up—at least he says they will; and after that he is going at a pair of pantaloons, in which a man can fall down without spraining his leg. William means well, but he's got that mania for inventing, and I don't know where it will end."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Durability of the Obelisk.

Commander Gorringe lectured a short time ago before the Teachers' association of New York, on "The Obelisk and African Archæology." In the course of his lecture he said:

The ancient Egyptian obelisks were originally monoliths, and were all quarried at Syene, on the banks of the Nile, about 650 miles from the sea, where there exists an enormous mass of rock known as syenite, celebrated for its hardness, freedom from cracks and veins of foreign matter, and susceptible of the most beautiful polish. It has been asserted that the climate of Egypt is more favorable for the preservation of syenite than that of Paris, London and New York. I contest the accuracy of this assertion. The wonderful preservation of the Egyptian monuments is due to the material of which they are made, and not the climate. In Egypt very heavy dews accumulate in the summer and autumn, when the sky is almost cloudless and the sun puts forth its greatest heat. The moistened surfaces are acted on by the powerful rays of the morning sun, and, as is universally the case where there are heat and moisture, there will be decay. Thus it is that the eastern and southern sides of the mountains all along the northern coast of Africa show signs of disintegration, while the western and northern sides remain more or less uninjured. You have observed that the hieroglyphics on two of the sides of our obelisk are perfect, while on the other they are more or less obliterated. This is not due to the sand storms of the desert, as has been stated, because the most perfect side was facing the southwest, from which direction the most severe sand storms of Alexandria invariably come. The same condition that caused the defacement of two sides in Egypt exists in New York, but under different circumstances and to a less degree. It is only during the summer afternoons, after the thunder-showers, that the sun has an opportunity to exert his most powerful influence on a moist surface. This is the reason I have turned the worst face of the obelisk to the west, to receive whatever injury may result from the same cause. Many persons interested in the preservation of the hieroglyphics as they are have expressed some anxiety as to the effect of severe cold following rapidly a heavy rain. I have no hesitation in asserting that we have little to fear from that cause.

Mexican Homes.

The Mexican ladies, writes a correspondent, are the most lovable, charming, amiable women in the world, and domestic life in this country is worthy the admiration of our people, and might be imitated by Americans. As there are no summer or winter resorts, families are not separated three or four months of each year. The mother does not urge her daughter to excel in the art of dress for the purpose of attracting attention or catching male butterflies. The fashionable hotel or boarding-house—that pest, that curse of our land—is, happily, unknown here. Each young couple, when they marry, settle down in their own little house, however humble it may be, and their children are brought up in the pure sunlight of home. There are more marriages "for love" here than in France and Spain combined. Cupid holds firmer sway than Plutus. I admit that Mexican girls ought to have a more solid, liberal education than they generally receive. Not that it is at all necessary for them to puzzle their brains over Euclid and the exact sciences, but they ought to burn their embroidery frames, stop making wax flowers (an absurdity in this beautiful, fertile land), and study modern history, natural philosophy and mark the present course of events, and take some interest in the political status of the world. In the higher class the ladies are generally accomplished, are good linguists and excellent musicians, but the great middle classes seem to have no higher ambition for their daughters than to have them taught to read, write and sew. The fragile forms, sallow complexions, and the listlessness we observe among them, are mainly due to their eternal stitching and want of exercise.—*Progress.*

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

Extended crop reports recently published in the Chicago *Times* indicate that the Northwest will more than make up for the partial failure of the winter wheat crop by an increased acreage and assured yield of spring wheat. Minnesota and Dakota alone promise to make good the deficit.

George Morton, a Canadian cheese exporter, will undertake a scheme for a great dairy colony in the Northwest. There are to be 224 farms of 160 acres each, stocked at the outset with thirty cows each. The novelty will be a narrow-gauge railroad, with a station on each farm, so that milk can be carried to a central cheese factory twice a day.

A dangerous counterfeit of the standard American silver dollar has made its appearance. They have the ring of the genuine metal, the milling is perfect, and there is an absence of that greasy substance which is found by running the thumb over the general run of base coins. They are, however, too light, and a trifle thicker than the genuine.

The days when nothing was sold in San Francisco for less than a dime, and even that minimum price was almost a badge of disgrace in the eyes of people who remembered the golden days of the half-dollar, have passed away forever. Californians have passed their period of contempt for small coins and the chink of the nickle is heard in the land. The *Bulletin* regards this fact as an indication of the healthy financial condition of the community. People purchase less of what they do not want and of necessary articles only what they need, and have ceased to fear the derision of those who still refuse to recognize any sum of money smaller than one "bit."

A writer in a French paper ascribes the exceptional healthiness of butchers to their inhaling the nutritive principles of meat, and a French physician of eminence deduces from this the desirability of vapor baths charged with vitalizing principles. Cooks, at this rate, ought to be amazingly full of vitality. The good health of butchers is probably due to their living entirely in the open air, the same cause which gives so many more years of life, on the average, to the grocer's clerk than to his dry goods brother. Thirty years ago butchers in London never wore hats when at work, but drove all over the town bareheaded, as many young butchers do now. This inhaling idea is, like all others, old. A century ago consumptive patients were sent to live over cow-houses.

The ratio of ministers to members varies greatly in different denominations, as the following table will show:

	Churches.		Members
African M. E., one minister to every			224
Lutheran,	"	"	221
M. E., South,	"	"	214
Reformed (Ger.), one minister to every			159
Colored M. E.,	"	"	177
Reformed (Dutch),	"	"	147
Methodist Episcopal,	"	"	144
Baptists,	"	"	138
African M. E. Zion,	"	"	127
Evangelical Associa'n,	"	"	125
United Presbyterian,	"	"	118
Presbyterian (North),	"	"	114
Congregationalists,	"	"	107
Protestant Episcopal,	"	"	100
Methodist Protestant,	"	"	86
Cumberland Pres.	"	"	80
United Brethren in Christ, one minister to every			61
Average			141

Recent advices speak of the discovery of a new gold field in the most inland part of New South Wales, which is causing some excitement among the gold-mining community. The scene of the find is the Grey Ranges, a wild elevated country in the extreme northwest of the colony, and on the borders of South Australia. Apart from the nature of the deposits, which are said to be rich, the discovery is interesting as a matter of science, as being a deviation from the rule which has hitherto prevailed that all of the mineral wealth, and especially the gold deposits, in Australia have been found within a short distance from the coast. The nearest village to the Grey Ranges is Wilcannia, on the Darling river, some 600 miles from Sidney, and 200 miles from the gold field. Water is scarce, and only to be met with at distances of fifty miles apart, so that intending prospectors will have to encounter more than the usual amount of difficulty.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

Sanitary errors: 1. To believe that the more hours children are at their studies the faster they learn. 2. To believe that the more a person eats the stronger and fatter he will become. 3. To believe that if exercise is good for one it should be taken at all hours and seasons, the more violent the better the result. 4. To imagine that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in. 5. To eat without appetite. 6. To eat a hearty supper the last thing at night.

A superior remedy for a sore throat is, on retiring to rest, to rub on the outside a little volatile liniment, and swallow slowly a few drops of paregoric, letting it dissolve in the saliva, and spread along down the inflamed parts. The liniment is generally sufficient alone. Volatile liniment is simply a mixture of sweet oil and aqua ammonia (called liquid hartshorn). These are put into a vial and shaken, using such proportion as to form a semi-liquid soap. An ounce or two can be got cheaply at the druggist's, and if tightly corked it will keep for months. Rub it on with the fingers. This is also good for soreness of the chest or joints, or for lameness, stiff neck, etc.

One of the simplest and best remedies to be given to children if they are troubled with worms is poplar bark. A well-known physician has used this for years with marked success. It can be bought at any drug store, and a little paper costing five cents will often prevent sickness and possibly save a large doctor's bill. If a child looks white around the mouth, with flushed cheeks and bad breath, it is safe to infer that he is afflicted with worms. I take a little pinch of the bark, about as much as one would naturally take up on the point of a penknife, and give it before breakfast. It has a clean, bitter taste, and there is no difficulty in getting a child to take it if you explain what it is for. A good way to regulate a child's stomach and bowels is to give him a little bowl of oatmeal and milk every day for breakfast and dinner. See that it is well salted, as salt promotes digestion. The ailments of a child who is in a normal condition almost always proceed from the stomach, and much may be done for our children by paying some attention to their diet and so avoid giving medicine as much as possible. "My little boy eats everything just the same as the rest of us, coffee and tea and all," said a lady to me with an air of pride and satisfaction. Now my little boy did not eat everything and never tasted of coffee or tea, and at the age of six years he was a perfectly healthy child and full half a head taller than the sallow, dyspeptic little fellow who ate everything.—*New York Post.*

An English newspaper directory gives the present position of the newspaper press of the United Kingdom: England—London, 378; Provinces, 1,087—1,465; Wales, 66, Scotland, 181; Ireland, 154; British Isles, 20; giving a total of 1,983. Of these there are 123 daily papers published in England, 4 in Wales, 21 in Scotland, 18 in Ireland and 2 in the British Isles. The magazines now in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number 1,097, of which no less than 319 are of a decidedly religious character.

It is said that Barnum pays Chang, the Chinese giant traveling with his show, $100 per day. If this is true there seems to be a great discrepancy in the wages of Celestials in this country. There are many Chinamen in America, half the size of Chang, working for fifty cents a day, who ought, on the Chang basis of size, to get $50. But they don't.—*Rome Sentinel.*

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

East and Middle.

GOVERNOR CORNELL, of New York, has issued a proclamation calling upon district attorneys to enforce the laws against the lottery traffic.

THE cremation society recently started in New York is reported to be steadily gaining ground.

THE Pennsylvania senate has passed a resolution asking for the transfer of William Penn's remains from England to Philadelphia.

THE Friends' meeting house at Woonsocket R. I., which was built in 1719, was burned the other day.

THE heat which prevailed in New York and vicinity a few days ago was the severest experienced so early in the season for many years. In New York the thermometer reached ninety-one degrees. Much suffering was caused, a large number of persons being overcome by sunstroke. About seventy-five men belonging to the First brigade of the First division, national guard, composed of five New York city regiments, while parading, were overcome by the heat, and in several instances fatal results were apprehended.

THE president of Trinity college, at Hartford, Conn., has dismissed the students for three weeks, by advice of the board of health, on account of one case of variolold and the possible exposure of other students.

MOODY and Sankey, the revivalists, conducted services in the Cooper institute, New York, the other night.

THE Boston wholesale dealers in canned goods have been greatly excited over the failure of L. J. B. Lincoln, a broker in canned goods, nuts, etc. The liabilities are estimated at about $500,000.

THE last six-day "go-as-you-please" pedestrian match in New York has proved a dreary failure. It was so slimly attended that most of the contestants dropped out before the third day, and only one man—Geldert, whose score was 501 miles—was on the track when the match ended.

Two men—John L. Sullivan, of Boston, and John Flood—succeeded in evading the police and engaging in a brutal prize-fight in New York by hiring a barge at night and proceeding ten miles up the Hudson river. The fight was for the so-called "heavy-weight championship" and $4,000. The ring was pitched on the deck of the barge, and after fighting eight rounds, lasting sixteen minutes, Flood, who had been terribly beaten from the start, was knocked senseless, and lost the fight.

THE long letter which Governor Cornell received from Messrs. Conkling and Platt announcing their resignation as United States Senators from New York, recites in full the reasons which in their judgment "made such a step respectful and necessary." They say that some weeks ago the President sent to the Senate, in a group, a number of nominations of persons for public offices already filled; that "it was proposed to displace them all, not for any alleged fault or for any alleged need or advantage of the public service, but in order to give the great office of collector of the port of New York to Mr. William H. Robertson as a 'reward' for certain acts of his, said to have aided in making the nomination of General Garfield possible;" that this movement was a surprise, they having been told only a few hours before that no removals in the New York offices were to be made, and that the Vice-President and Postmaster-General James were equally surprised; that thereupon they (the two Senators from New York) with the Vice-President and Postmaster-General, sent a letter to the President remonstrating against the proposed change in the collectorship at New York on the ground that in their belief the interests of the public service would not be promoted by removing the present collector and putting Mr. Robertson in his stead; that the President abruptly withdrew the names of several citizens of New York, nominated for various offices, for the purpose of controlling "the action of Senators touching matters committed by the constitution to the Senate exclusively;" that "following this sweeping and startling executive act came ominous avowals that dissent or failure to 'advise and consent' would be held an act of offense, exposing all Senators from whatever state to executive displeasure;" that Mr. Robertson ought not, by reason of any great political service or fitness for the office, to have received the nomination for collector; that "such prominence has been given to the subject and such distrust has been expressed of the correctness of our positions that we think it right and dutiful to submit the matter to the power to which alone we are bound and ever ready to bow;" and finally that they "therefore inclose their resignations, but hold fast the privilege, as citizens and Republicans, to stand for the constitutional rights of all men, and of all representatives, whether of the States, the nation or the people."

West and South.

ARCH. M. DEVOE, forty-five years of age traveling agent of the Hannibal (Mo.) *Clipper* and formerly private secretary to ex-Governor Robinson, of New York, committed suicide at St. Joseph, Mo. He left a note to his father stating that his life had been a failure.

A SCOUTING party in Texas struck an Indian camp near the mouth of the Pecos river, killed four Indians and one squaw and captured one boy, one wounded squaw and twenty-one animals.

A MEMORIAL column and bronze statue of General Daniel Morgan, of Revolutionary fame, was unveiled at Spartanburg, S. C. Senator Wade Hampton delivered the oration, and Thomas Wentworth Higginson, of Massachusetts, also spoke.

A FIRE at Denver, Col., destroyed the Rocky Mountain brewery, causing an estimated loss of $100,000.

AT the conclusion of ceremonies attending the dedication of the tomb of the Association of the Army of Northern Virginia and the unveiling of a statue of Stonewall Jackson in Metairie cemetery, New Orleans, Jefferson Davis made a speech highly eulogistic of General Jackson.

THE fifty-seventh anniversary of the Society of American Sunday-school Union was held in Chicago. Last year the union established, according to the reports, 1,415 Sunday-schools, with 6,295 teachers and 52,438 scholars. It added 3,887 other schools, with 16,614 teachers and 157,619 scholars. The collections, legacies, etc., during 1880 amounted to $81,595, and $29,301 was expended in missionary work.

THE brewers of the country, in convention at Chicago, adopted resolutions condemning recent prohibitory movements in various States.

ANNIE MYRTLE, a girl thirteen years of age died at Racine, Wis., from the effects of "jumping the rope" 102 times.

A STORM at Worthington, Ia., lifted the barn of John Pittman, containing six horses, and carried it a distance of half a mile without injury to the horses; also two barns belonging to R. Baker were blown a distance of two miles.

FOUR desperadoes in Missouri wounded an old man and a child, and killed one of a sheriff's posse in pursuit of them. One of the desperadoes gave himself up and was lynched.

While Brice Stough, his wife and two children and his sister, Mrs. Barbara Losch, were rowing in a small skiff at Newark, Ohio, the boat capsized. Before assistance could reach them all were drowned except Mrs. Stough.

A singular phenomenon is reported from Bedford, Ind., a cloud as low as the tree-tops having rushed over the trees with the roar of a hurricane. Only thirty-five seconds intervened from the time it was seen approaching until its disappearance. The sky was clear at the time and the sun shining.

Lieutenant Cherry, of the Fifth cavalry, United States army, was killed by one of his own men while in pursuit of a party of deserters who had robbed a ranch and murdered two men. Lieutenant Cherry was a young officer of great promise.

LEADING citizens of Denver, Col., are taking steps to have a national mining and industrial exposition.

HARRIMAN came out ahead in a six-day "heel-and-toe" walking match in Chicago, covering 530 miles and winning $1,000. Tracey, the second man, made 523 miles and won $750, and Krohne came third with a score of 520 miles and a prize of $500.

From Washington.

FURTHER confirmations by the Senate: James Longstreet, United States marshal for Georgia; Absalom Blythe, United States marshal for South Carolina; Samuel W. Melton, United States attorney for South Carolina; Philip H. Emerson, associate justice supreme court, Utah.

THE nomination of Stanley Matthews to be a justice of the United States supreme court was confirmed in executive session of the Senate by a majority of one in a vote of forty-five.

SECRETARY WINDOM has issued a call for the redemption of the five per cent. bonds, with the proviso that all the coupon and $250,000,000 of the registered bonds may be continued at 3½ per cent., at the wish of the holders.

THE nomination of Don A. Pardee to be circuit judge of the Fifth judicial district has been confirmed.

The President nominated Charles E. Henry, of Ohio, to be marshal, and Frederick Douglas to be recorder of deeds, of the District of Columbia.

THE director of the mint estimates that the total gold circulation of the United States, including bullion in the treasury, amounted at the commencement of May to $520,000,000, of which about $264,000,000 was held as treasury and national bank reserves, and $256,000,000 was in actual circulation. There has been a total gain of gold coin and bullion to the country since July 1, 1879, of $234,000,000, of which $35,000,000 was added to the treasury, $59,000,000 to the banks and $140,000,000 to the active circulation. The total amount of gold in the country makes a fair showing compared with the principal countries of Europe, being exceeded by only two. The amount estimated to be in England in 1880 was $596,000,000, of which $428,000,000 was in actual circulation, and France, with $927,000,000 of gold, had a circulation of about $816,000,000. The larger proportion of gold in active circulation in the latter two countries the director attributes in part to the fact that their coinage consists almost exclusively of denominations of less value than $5. The largest English gold coin is the sovereign, equivalent to $4.86⅔ of our money, while in France, out of a total coinage during the last seventy-seven years of $1,743,288,000 of gold, nearly ninety-nine per cent. was in pieces of less than $5. In the United States the bulk of the gold coinage has heretofore been double-eagles. From 1850 to 1880 nearly $920,000,000 was struck in that coin, $44,000,000 in eagles, $40,000,000 in half-eagles and $42,000,000,000 in pieces of smaller denominations.

THE postmaster-general has awarded the contract for furnishing the department with postal cards during the four years beginning July 1, to Woolworth & Graham, of New York city, who were the lowest bidders. Their bid was 54 58-100 cents per thousand. The last previous contract was at 69 56-100 cents per thousand. The saving to the government under this new contract—that is, on the number of cards estimated to be required—will be over $300,000. Under the contract ending on June 30 next the number of cards issued will be about 990,000,000. Under the new contract, which will expire on June 30, 1885, the estimated number will be 2,000,000,000. It would require three men over sixty years to count this number singly, working ten hours a day in the year, and counting at the rate of fifty a minute; and if the two billion cards could be placed end to end they would extend over 164,000 miles, or more than six times around the earth.

THE result of an investigation into American pork, made by order of Secretary Blaine, is a report setting forth the following facts: The swine of America are of the best and purest breeds, and are fed and fattened for market on corn. It is not believed that swine are thus fed in any other country. The reports published in Europe concerning the deaths of American hogs from hog cholera are gross exaggerations. The fears excited and fostered in parts of Europe by interested persons that any portion of hogs which have died or may die of cholera or from any other cause is or can be converted into merchantable lard are founded upon gross ignorance; for merchantable lard cannot be produced from such dead animals. The percentage of American hogs infected with trichinæ (though this question is thus far largely one of supposition) is in all probability, by reason of the superiority of the breed and feed, much less than that among the hogs in any other country.

FURTHER confirmations by the Senate: Richard A. Elmer, to be second assistant postmaster-general; Charles E. Henry, United States marshal for District of Columbia. Consuls: Albert L. Dow, at Aleppy, India; Sidney W. Cooper, at Guttenberg, Germany; Ernest L. Oppenheim, at Cadiz; McWalter B. Noyes, at Venice; Thaner M. Eder, at Guyaquil; Albert Rhoades, at Rouen, and A. Holderman, to be consul-general at Bangkok. William H. Steims, as postmaster at Rutherford, N. J.

Foreign News.

IN a speech in the house of commons on the land bill Mr. Bright said that if a great fleet, assembled at Cork or Galway, offered free passage to the whole population of Ireland it was probable that all, certainly that half, would find their way to the United States, which opened the doors to everybody. He should be sorry to see them go, but, though emigration would be a hardship to parents, it meant deliverance of the children from poverty and suffering.

LETTERS from Algiers, Africa, say that the remnants of Colonel Flatters' Sahara expedition were finally driven to take refuge in a cave, where they were starving, and resorted to cannibalism. Fifteen were eaten, including a sub-officer named Pobegian.

IN commemoration of the marriage of his son to the Princess Stephanie, the emperor of Austria has founded twenty-two scholarships at various schools, and has given 100,000 florins for the free admission of ten pupils to the establishment for the education of the daughters of officers. He has also granted complete or partial amnesty to 331 persons imprisoned for various offenses.

The marriage of the Crown Prince Rudolph, of Austria, heir to the Austrian throne, and the Princess Stephanie, of Belgium, was solemnized in Vienna with imposing ceremonies. At 11 o'clock A. M. the procession entered the Church of St. Augustine, preceded by officers and pages of the truchsess (lord high steward) clad in red and gold. Then came chamberlains, magnates, privy councilors, knights of the golden fleece, officials of the court, archdukes and foreign princes, two by two, with their attendants. After a short interval the crown prince advanced in a general's gala uniform, wearing the Belgian order of Leopold and accompanied by Count Bombelles. There was another interval, and then came the emperor in a general's uniform, wearing the order of Leopold and the collar of the golden fleece. By his side was the king of the Belgians in the uniform of his Austrian regiment, wearing the grand cross of the order of St. Stephen, and followed by a numerous train of generals of the guard and members of the Belgian court. Then came another interval. A joyous murmur ran among the spectators and then came the empress of Austria, wearing a diamond crown, her train borne by three pages. With her walked the queen of the Belgians in a magnificent robe. Between them was the bride, looking charming, but somewhat pale, her long train borne by four beautiful pages dressed in red. On entering the church the trains were taken by the chief maids of honor. The pages then formed in line at the church door. Then followed the archdukes, foreign princesses and ladies of the palace. At the church door the procession was received by the Cardinal Archbishop of Prague, Prince Schwarzenburg, who led the way with numerous assistant clergy down the long aisle to the altar. The imperial and royal pairs then took their places under the canopy on the evangelist side of the altar, while the bridal pair walked to the high altar. There they knelt in prayer, tears being visible in the eyes of the bride. The cardinal archbishop then proceeded with the ceremony. The conclusion of the ceremony was welcomed by the report of musketry and the ringing of church bells. During the wedding the royal bride broke out into a sudden fit of weeping and trembled with excitement. The ceremony was followed by a banquet, after which the newly-married pair departed for the Chateau of Luxenberg. Prince Rudolph is twenty-three years of age, while his bride is only sixteen.

FRESH anti-Jewish riots have broken out in the Ukraine, Russia, and it is feared they may terminate in a frightful social war, as in many places the Jews form a majority of the population.

Mr. JONAS, editor of the New York *Volks-Zeitung*, who is traveling in Germany, was arrested at Dresden recently under the socialist law. He was kept under surveillance for nine days and then suffered to go. He has applied to the American minister at Berlin for redress.

IN Palmer & Sullivan's camp, near Acambaro, Mexico, Engineer Sackerider became insane and killed Engineers Martin and Jones. Sackerider was killed by Filley, the chief of the party.

THE Christian population of Koritscha, Macedonia, has risen against the Turks on account of heavy taxation and abuses by the authorities. Some fighting has taken place, and a number of persons were killed. The Christians were victorious.

THE czar of Russia has issued a proclamation calling upon his subjects to aid him in extirpating the Nihilists.

THE agitation against the Jews, which in Germany has been literary and controversial, has broken out into open violence in Russia. The Austrian consul at Kieff reports to his government that the warehouses of Jewish merchants in Kieff and other places in Southern Russia have been a prey to pillage. Serious rioting has also broken out at Vasilikow, where the people attacked the Jews at the railway station, where they had gathered to leave the place. The military had to be sent to the rescue of the Jews. There was two days' rioting at Beresowka, in the government of Cherson. Shops were pillaged and three Jewish houses burned. There was a serious encounter between the peasants and the village authorities at Victorowk, in the government of Odessa, owing to the authorities trying to recover stolen property. Troops were dispatched there from Odessa. At Kieff troops were stationed in the streets. One person was killed and eighteen wounded. There were 1,400 arrests. The whole of the Jewish quarter in Kieff, known as Podol, has been burned. The damage is estimated at 30,000,000 rubles. Crowds of refugee Jews are crossing the Austrian frontier at Podaulocyska.

J. K. EMMETT, the actor, has frequently failed to keep his engagement at various theaters in this country on account of drunkenness. A few days ago he was announced to appear as "Fritz" at a theater in Liverpool, but on the opening night Mr. Emmett was absent. A day or two afterward he was placed in a lunatic asylum.

MORE arrests under the coercion act have been made in Ireland.

GENERAL MELIKOFF, commander of St. Petersburg, and three Russian state ministers, have resigned.

A NAVAL officer named Sukhanoff has been arrested in St. Petersburg charged with complicity in the late czar assassination.

AT Kuba in the Caucasus fifty-three persons escaped from jail. They were pursued, when seventeen of them were killed and three recaptured. The others made good their escape.

THE crop prospects in England are very discouraging, drought and late frosts having killed oats and barley and seriously injured wheat. The general trade of the country is also reported to be at present in a depressed condition.

THE town of Vissane, near Janina, has been pillaged by brigands, who carried off several women and some persons of note.

THE French success in Tunis has caused intense excitement in Italy, and the members of the Italian cabinet have resigned and a new ministry has been formed.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate Special Session.

Mr. Kellogg called up his resolution calling upon the heads of the various executive departments for information relative to the clerks and employes in their respective departments, including information as to the person or persons on whose recommendation such clerks or employes were appointed. Mr. Sherman opposed the resolution. Under the existing law, he said, there was a register made up of all officers and employes of the government, which was itself a very expensive document. It contained all the information called for by the present resolution, with the exception of the information relative to the person or persons on whose recommendation the appointments were made. That information would only give a handle to enable persons seeking office to get out men who were valuable from long public service. Mr. Bayard agreed with Mr. Sherman in opposing the resolution, and moved that it be referred to the committee on printing. Mr. Kellogg argued that the information asked for by the resolution was not contained in the "Blue Book." If it were true that there were scores of persons employed in the various departments who were born in Northern States and had never seen a State south of Mason and Dixon's line, and who were, however, credited to Southern States, that wrong ought to be righted. Let the resolution be referred to the committee on printing, and let the whole question be taken into consideration. The resolution was referred to the committee on printing. Mr. McHill called up his resolution directing that hereafter there shall be contained in the Official Register of the United States information as to the congressional district from which each government employe is appointed. Mr. Brown offered an amendment providing that it should also contain information as to whether such employes are white or colored. The resolution and amendment were referred to the committee on printing. Mr. Hoar offered a resolution directing the committee on privileges and elections to inquire into and report at the next session of Congress what measures are needful to secure the ascertainment and declaration of the result of the election of President and Vice-President. Adopted.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate two communications from Messrs. Conkling and Platt, in which these gentlemen requested that announcement be made to the Senate that they had forwarded their resignations as Senators from New York to the governor of that State. The reading of these letters caused great commotion in the Senate chamber. After the excitement had subsided Mr. Burnside, from the committee on foreign relations, reported favorably the resolution declaring the consent of the United States a necessary condition precedent to the construction of ship canals or railways across the isthmus, and then the Senate went into executive session.

A Terrible Malady and Its Cause.

The terrible malady known as the pellagra has at length aroused the serious attention of the Italian government and the municipal authorities of some of the leading cities of the districts where it prevails. It seems to have been unknown before the middle of the last century, and its ravages are confined to those of the rural laboring population who are ill-fed and overtasked, and even then only afflict certain districts. Sardinia and Sicily are exempt from it. The provinces of Brescia, Padua, Piacenza and Ferrara suffer most—in Brescia 80 in the 1,000. The earliest sensations of the person attacked are an itching and redness on the hands and feet, followed by attenuation of the whole body. Finally the patient becomes a mere mummy, dried up, apathetic, insentient. A tendency to suicide is a marked characteristic of the malady, which frequently ends in madness. Great pains have been taken to discover the origin of this terrible trouble. It is established beyond a doubt that poor food is the main cause, but obviously there must be something more than this, inasmuch as the pellagra has not broken out in Ireland and many other countries where the food has been as scanty. A most intelligent reporter of the Pavia chamber of commerce seems to have solved the mystery in the course of his painstaking inquiries on the spot. The flour of maize forms the basis of the food of Pellagra's smitten populations, and the peasants there rarely consume it in a wholesome condition, but eat it more or less fermented, formed into bread so revolting that the very pigs recoil from it, and washed down with water almost always of the worst. If maize be sound and of good quality no ill results follow, even if it be used exclusively, but pellagra almost certainly follows the exclusive use of damaged maize by those in weak condition. It has often been observed here, says a New York paper, that Italians will undertake the most noisome labor, and that they live more frugally than any other class in the community. But to thousands of them the hardest life in New York must be luxury to what they have known at home. The Pavian reporter tells us that in the richest districts may be seen a population morally reduced to the level of brutes, and physically ruined by the inhuman severity of its labor, infamous food and shameful lodging. The proprietors and their agents appear to be utterly indifferent to the condition of the laborers. Now that the government and the great cities have turned their attention to the subject there seems some ground to hope that this frightful state of things may be at last abated.

A test of the capacity and inclination of American college students and graduates for practical journalism is about to be made. Mr. W. R. Balch, the editor of the Philadelphia *American*, offers $1,500 in prizes for the best editorials, the best special essays and the best poems written by college students or college graduates. There are two sets of prizes—twenty-one in all—offered by the *American*. One set is for college students only; the second set of prizes is for those who have been graduated from American colleges. The topics are not limited.

[Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

Edgar T. Page, Esq., druggist, writes us from Chicopee Falls that Mr. Albert Guenther,