Listowel Standard.

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AROUND THE WORLD.

—A rope that has hanged eighteen men is gazed on with an awe in a Cleveland museum.

—The spring in England is abnormally dry. In Surrey the commons have been a blaze for miles.

—The health of Paris is below par. Typhoid fever and small-pox are the prevailing epidemics.

—Deacon Hale, of Nashville, Mich., was mobbed because he took a second wife within two months after the death of the first.

—Sir Lawrence Palk, Sir Arthur Guinness, Sir Ivor Guest, and Mr. Baillie Cochrane, members of the recent Parliament will be raised to the British peerage.

—The Sydney *Morning Herald* says:—"At present prime beef is not worth more than $3.25 per 100 pounds, and the average price does not exceed two cents in the wholesale market."

—The Netherlands Indies colonial report, Dec. 1878, returns the strength of the Dutch Indian army at 1,466 officers, 36,640 non-commissioned officers and men, with 1,281 horse. Of the officers only two were natives.

—King Alfonso shelters himself behind the screen of th Spanish Constitution in order to justify his refusal to commute the penalty imposed by the courts upon his would-be murderer, Otero. Unfortunately for the King, the Constitution he invokes limits in no way his prerogative.

—While Pastor Woolpert was out of his pulpit, at Fort Wayne, Ind., class leader Jackson, entered it, unfolded a manuscript, and read a formal charge of immortality against the minister. The congregation frequently interrupted, but Jackson persisted until they had heard all he had written.

—Twenty seven lawsuits are to be brought against the French Government by the Jesuits, in the name or the twenty-seven establishments which they possess in France; and each of the directors of the educational houses kept by the Jesuits will address a protest to the Superior Council of Public Instruction.

—An Illinois gentleman counts among his choicest treasures, and very rightly too, a quaint old ambrotype of Abraham Lincoln. It shows a gaunt and awkward man of 37 seated in an old rush-bottomed chair, and dressed in well-worn dark clothes, with an old-fashioned stock, and his uncombed hair out in all directions.

—The real Dr. Slade is in the Old World, but that does not prevent Leadville from having a pretended Dr. Slade, who accomplishes most of the wonderful things attributed to the rightful owner of the name. One of the Leadville man's feats is to place a compass on a table and cause the needle to point in any desired direction without touching it.

—Parisian toy dealers are in trouble. There have been several cases of poisoning of children who have played with, and doubtless sucked colored toys, and now the Prefect of Police has ordered that all colored toys offered for sale and supposed to contain poisonous matter shall be siezed and sent to the municipal laboratory for examination.

—The Rev. George Chainey, of Unity Church, Evansville, Ind., used to be a Unitarian, but he drifted wholly away from the belief in any revealed religion. His congregation went with him to a certain extent, but stopped short of a disavowal of faith in God, and finally passed a resolution that they were Christians. Mr. Chainey has therefore resigned.

—A boy in Hammersmith, England, named Hancock, is undoubtedly the person referred to in the line, "When the Coster's Done a Jumping on his Mother." His mother wished him to work for his living; and because she would not give him money he celebrated Easter Monday by thrashing her with a skipping rope, for which he was sent to prison for six months.

—An insidious worm called the fluke is causing losses among the sheep in Great Britain actually exceeding, in the aggregate, the cost of any of the wars which have figured in the indictment upon which the Tory Ministry is said to have been found guilty. In some parts of England, chiefly in the south-western provinces, whole flocks have perished, and not a sheep is sound.

—A tramp was put to work cutting the grass in a graveyard at Decatur, Ala. He soon abandoned the job, and declared that a young woman in one of the graves had warned him not to disturb the grass over her. What convinced the neighbors of the man's truthfulness was the fact that he gave the name of the grave's occupant, though there was no tombstome to convey the information, and he was a stranger in those parts.

—A fire recently broke out in an extensive German brewery and *bierhaus* in Monte Video. All available supplies of water having been exhausted, and the flames still advancing, the fire brigade asked and received permission of the proprietor to make use of a large stock of beer on the premises in order to continue their operations. After some 20,000 gallons of beer had been cast into the flames, the conflagration was arrested.

—"I am told," said Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Sam Ward one evening at Dalmeny after a day of great oratorical conflict, "that you have in your country a man who can play on the harp of a thousand strings." "Yes," was the reply, "but I have listened to a man to-day in this country who can play upon a harp of ten thousand strings." Mr. Gladstone is understood to have been pleased with the compliment.

—Mr. William Huntley, a pupil of George Stephenson, has just died, in England, at the age of 82. He erected the first locomotive engine that drew a passenger train, under Stephenson's personal superintendence, and had the honor of working it with him on the memorable 27th of September, 1825, the first day that a train passed over the Stockton and Darlington Railway.

—The eminent Greek scholar, Prof. E Curtius, has just published an illustrated pamphlet, which has been called forth by the recent discovery of an ancient Greek bronze relief in the course of the excavations of Olympia. The art of metallic relief among the ancient Greeks, of which nothing was known until this discovery, is a new and important chapter in the history of the fine arts and all that is at present known of it is expounded in this publication.

—A convict escaped from the Alabama prison with a ball and chain attached to one leg. He carried the irons in his arms until he came near the river, where he sat down to file them off. His pursuers came up, and he was compelled to choose between surrender and the forlorn hope of swimming the stream with the weight. He decided upon the latter, and plunged into the water. Although he was a powerful swimmer, and had a plank to buoy him, he was drowned.

—An account of a recent affray in Prussia shows that the old brutal spirit of Junkerdom has lost little or nothing of its ferocity of late years. It seems that a party of German officers took offence because their salute was not returned by the civilians in an inn at Georgenburg which they entered. Thereupon one of the former drew his sabre and ran one of the refractory civilians through the body, by way of giving him a lesson in good manners.

—Exclusive of the Bavarian troops, the German army lost by death in the month of January last 130 men. That there is something still wanting in the conditions of the German service to make it tolerable to many of the rank and file appears to be indicated by the fact that no fewer than twenty-two men and officers committed suicide in the course of the single month in question. Of the 130 deaths, therefore, only 108 are referable to causes other than suicide.

—Mr. Gladstone, since his triumph, has got into a charming mental condition. His speeches breathe nothing save peace and good will to all men, Lord Beaconsfield included. He has even, for the first time in his career, essayed the *role* of humorist. But his efforts have been very clumsy, and in most coarse contrast to the light and graceful raillery and irony, cold and polished as a Damascus blade, of Beaconsfield. Serious business is the new Premier's forte.

—A few days since an aquarium was exhibited at Munich, which has been manufactured by command of the German Emperor, and is intended for the first prize at the fishery exhibition at Berlin. It consists of a large glass sphere, supported by three Naiads. The space between the figures is filled with flowers. The stand on which the whole rests is of hammered ironwork. Dolphins and sea plants, wrought in copper, are intertwined in the work. The work was designed by Prof. Von Miller, and is pronounced to be a beautiful piece of art.

—The railway system is extending rapidly in Japan, two lines having been recently completed in the island of Niphon, and a third in the Island of Yesso, the most northerly of the Japanese group. The rails are of English make, but the rolling stock and engines have been ordered in America. The two first engines are to be named Benkei and Yoshitsze, after two celebrated early Japanese heroes. It is the first order of the the kind that has been given by Japan to American houses.

—A Berne journal has watched the number of casualties which happened during the boring of the St. Gothard tunnel. From the beginning of the work up to December, the number of workmen killed was 106, and that of the seriously injured about 300. Further, up to the 28th of February last, when the wall between the two tunnels was pierced, the casualties had amounted to 150 killed and 400 disabled. In proportion to the total number of workmen employed the killed form 1 per cent. and the injured 2½ per cent. A plan is on foot to assist the disabled men and the families of the killed.

—A Parisian gossip writes: "I met Mme. Patti a few days ago driving with M. Nicolini on the Terrace of St. Germains. They were quite alone and the unwise lady looked as happy as a bird. They had come out from Paris in a simple horse hired carriage, of which the driver was most discreet in his reply to all questions. They remained for a *tete-a-tete* dinner at the Henry IV restaurant, where the *chef* is no mean culinary artist. The dinner consisted of pea soup, fried gudgeon, mutton cutlets, a roast fowl and asparagus."

—From the 26th to the 28th of June next an international dog show will be held at Haarlem, in Holland, with special reference to the chase. The invitations to send specimens of hunting dogs emanate from the Dutch Nimrod Club, the President of which, Baron van Tuijll van Serooskerken, is willing to give information respecting all conditions and arrangements of the show. Dogs sent from abroad will be lodged, fed, and cared for by a committee composed of noblemen and gentlemen, through whom also they may be sold, should the exhibitor desire it.

—William P. Gillespie was on his deathbed at Columbus, Ind. The physician told him that he could not live many hours. "Are you sure I can't get well?" the patient asked; "I don't want you to make a mistake about it. Is there a possibility of recovery?" He was assured that his speedy demise was absolutely certain. Then he explained why he was so anxious to get exact information. He had murdered a man twelve years before, and had never been suspected of the crime. He desired to confess and be forgiven, if he really was going to die, but not otherwise. He died, and the truth of his statement has been amply sustained.

—Mr. Gladstone's eldest son has been returned for East Worcestershire, in which the large Lyttleton estates lie. The late Lord Lyttleton was Mr. Gladstone's brother in-law, being married to the second daughter and coheiress with Mrs. Gladstone of the late Sir Stephen Glyn. This eldest son of Mr. Gladstone, who was a Lord of the Treasury during his father's administration, is profoundly stupid, and could with difficulty obtain his degree at Oxford. The fourth son, Herbert, who was defeated at Middlesex, but who will be returned in his father's stead for Leeds, is especially bright, and is likely to make his mark in the House.

—The special school for idiots, which has been in existence at The Hague, in Holland, for now just a quarter of a century, points in its annual report to very cheerful results. From May, 1855, till March, 1880, the register of The Hague School for Idiots has borne the names of 417 pupils, of whom 148 were boarding out. Of the entire number, 43 have gone directly into service or adopted a regular trade, while 25, greatly restored to health, have been discharged from the institution. The school has at present 64 pupils, of whom 43 are boarders; but the total number of minor idiots in Holland is estimated at 3,000, one-third of whom are held to be capable of education.

—After a recent dinner at Dalmeny, Lord Rosebery's seat in Scotland, Mr. Gladstone delivered himself of the following lines, apropos of three of the Alisop family, the famous brewers of the ale of that name, who sought seats in Parliament on the Tory side and were defeated:

There were three jolly Alisops who sallied forth to woo,
One came to grief at Droitwich, then there were two;
Two jolly Alisops still for Parliament did run,
East Stafford declined Charley, then there was one;
But one jolly Alisop would yet keep up the fun,
When East Worcester settles him, then there will be none.

This was sung to the tune of "Little Billy," Mr. McLaren, M. P. for Edinburgh leading.

—The *Berleiner Zeitung* has caused some sensation in Germany by a terrible description which it has published of the maltreatment to which a soldier, and especially a young recruit, in the German army is liable to be subjected at the caprice of his superior, and without any hope of redress. Kicks in the stomach, boxes on the ear, blows with a sheathed sword or the butt end of a musket, are part of the treatment to which the soldier must submit. The number of cases of suicide in the German army, which is notoriously exceedingly large, is mentioned by the writer in support of his case. Ill-treated by his superiors, drilled till he faints from fatigue, subjected to the most cruel tortures, which compare with those of the Inquisition, the soldier, despairing of obtaining justice or relief, puts an end to his life.

—A Russian paper, the *Kievlianin*, reports that in the latter part of 1879, in the province of Poltava, the cattle plague carried away from 75 to 80 per cent. of all the animals affected by it. A Russian who saw no escape for his cattle resorted to the dangerous experiment of innoculating his healthy beasts with the virus taken from the diseased ones. All the cattle experimented upon were taken ill upon the tenth day after the operation, and about 18 per cent. of them perished, leaving 82 per cent. safe from the epidemic. The innoculated animals lived with impunity even through the repeated epidemics that afterward ravaged the same region. The result of this experiment has proved so satisfactory that innoculation for the plague is to be tried on an extensive scale in a number of Russian provinces.

—Poets were not numerous in the last English House of Commons. Lord John Manners has ostensibly eschewed poetry, though there is a well known couplet:—

Let wealth and commerce, laws and learning die,
But leave us still our old nobility—

owning his authorship, which is likely to last as long as the English language. Mr. H. B. Sheridan is the author of a little volume of verse called "St. Lawrence Well and Other Poems." Mr. J. Baring has tried his hand at a rhymed translation of the "Lyrics of Horace," and Mr. Alderman Cotton distinguished the year of his Mayoralty by publishing a volume of poems.

—Horse stealing is a sort of epidemic just now in parts of Russia. There are many organized bands of horse thieves, who conduct their business on a peculiar plan. They steal horses, hide them in some secluded place, and then inform the owners that for a certain ransom they can recover them. The owners usually submit to the terms offered by the thieves, for long experience has shown the uselessness of suing them in the courts. But sometimes the peasants take the law into their own hands, and put a sudden stop to the horse-stealing epidemic. Lately, in the province of Orel, a desperate thief expiated his exploits with his life. The peasants tied a rope around his head and tightened it till death ensued.

—Prof. Fawcett's success in the House of Commons in England is not at all commensurate with his ackowledged ability. The attention he commands is largely due to the conviction of the House that, like the compulsory company of the ancient mariner, they have no choice but to hear. Still, he makes tremendous harangues on his pet subject of India to audiences averaging from five to fifteen. He has a sonorous voice, he has culture, he has erudition, and occasionally delivers passages which reach the level of oratory. But these last are but oases in an immense desert of arid words. His hopeless disease is fluency. There is no sense of business or sense of order about his speeches. He repeats himself not twice but thrice, and what he says is hammered out so long and loud that it induces weariness rather than conviction.

ELECTRICITY as a curative is admitted by the medical profession. It is no longer a doubt after the numerous cures that have been effected by the use of Edison's Electric Belts.

—A beautiful girl in Moline,
With hair like a silvery sheen,
On an orange-peel stepped;
Her parents first wept,
And then saw that her grave was kept green.

FASHION NOTES.

—Waistcoats are going out of vogue.

—Ox blood is a new rich shade of red.

—Colored buntings will again be worn.

—Sliding rings on parasols are revived.

—The Jersey costume has a kilt-pleaded skirt.

—Seed-pearl embroideries are very fashionable.

—Mitts will be more worn this summer than ever.

—Hats as a rule are large and turned up at one side.

—Shirred-trimmings are more fashionable than ever.

—Capote bonnets with protruding brims are favorites.

—Unlooped box-pleated back draperies are much worn.

—A pair of handsome black Chantilly lace mitts cost $25.

—Ostrich-feather fans will be the high novelty of the summer.

—The Jersey costumes improved by Worth are laced in the back.

—Figured foulard rivals red satin as an enlivener of sober-colored costumes.

—Mock pearls are very fashionable, but they must be of very small size to look real.

—Old-fashioned figured challies, with satin-striped pale or white grounds, are revived.

—Very small ruffles on the bottom of plain round skirts give the required dressy effect.

—Maltese lace mitts, fine as cobwebs, are imported from Malta for indoor wear for ladies.

—A great deal of jet and colored bead embroideries appear on full dress summer toilets.

—The small, soft coil of hair worn low on the head is becoming only to very young ladies.

—Cream-white cloth jackets, ornamented with carved white ivory buttons, are much worn.

—White and cream-colored cordurette is the material for children's seaside jackets and wraps.

—Fashion at the moment decides upon light tints for garments, both for outdoor and indoor wear.

—Wood colors appear in all kinds of gloves, —kid, lisle thread and silk,—and also in net and lace mitts.

—White chudda cloths, white nun's cloth, white challie, and white berege will be much worn in midsummer.

—English surtouts are made dressy, with linings or facings of red, blue, old gold, heliotrope, and black satin.

—Polka dots and diamond-shaped dots in silk embroidery appear on the instep of much of the new hosiery.

—Brocades in Oriental colors and designs, shot with gold threads, are seen on many spring hats and garments.

—The stately coiffure for ladies no longer in their teens is composed of waved bandeaux in front and large Russian braids in the back.

—A summer novelty is cotton satin almost as lustrous as silk, with white or tinted grounds sprinkled over with tiny flowers and leaves.

—The Jersey costume, being a partly woven garment, closed at the neck with elastic, clasps the figure as a lisle-thread glove does the hand.

—Cashmere embroideries appear on the instep of fine silk hosiery, the grounds being in all the dark, bright and pale fashionable colors.

—The most striking summer evening dresses are of cream-colored blonde or India mull muslin, profusely trimmed with Languedoc lace.

—The French flower of the passing moment is the "rose tremiere," or hollyhock. It appears on nearly all the imported spring hats from Paris.

—Soft creamy white fabrics, French bunting Chudda cloth, and Studda and Khyber crape will be much used for spring, evening and indoor toilets.

—High wired collars for evening toilets rise to the hair in the nape of the neck, but are cut narrow and opening low and square on the bosom in front.

—The Jersey costume is a novelty in the form of a woven silk costume, with an elastic opening only at the neck. The costume is slipped on before the hair is dressed, the elastic closing around the neck like a collar.

—Kettledrum toilets of Kyba crape may be made as tea gowns or demi-trained house dresses, with basques and overskirts, at the option of the wearer.

—Languedoc and Breton laces have almost superseded Italian (imitation) Valenciennes for children's and young girls' white Organdy and Swiss muslin dresses.

The Directoire collar of dark-colored or black velvet, edged with a wide frill of Languedoc lace, is a novelty in lingerie used to lighten up dull or *passe* costumes.

—Summer ball dresses in the hands of some of our best dressmakers are of white and colored gauzes and crapes, and embroidered with bright, colorless, clear glass beads.

—A heavy cotton material, in showy stripes of garnet, orange yellow and blue, on an ecru ground, bids fair to be the favorite fabric for archery and lawn tennis costumes.

—Plain skirts are sometimes made a little more dressy by one or two narrow tucks placed above the hem, and both hems and tucks decorated with rows of machine stitching.

—Double hollyhocks or "roses tremiere," in all the colors and shaded effects that nature gives the flowers, are very fashionable for bonnet trimmings, corsage bouquets, and basket decorations.

—The new hosiery comes in all the fashionable shades of old gold, marigold yellow, garnet, dregs of wine, navy blue, gendarme blue, heliotrope and red, and woven in lace stripes over the instep and ankles.

—Pretty flat white silk fans of small size in Japanese shapes are made very dressy with frills of lace or muslin covering the greater part of the face, while the reverse side is decorated with a painting in water colors.

—The new Yeddo crapes and foulards, when made up as house dresses, are effectively trimmed with Languedoc or Breton lace pleatings and loops and bows of the same ribbon, matching the color of the ground of the material.

—The new black wraps for spring and summer are of Indian cashmere, Sicilienne, gros grain silk, and satin de Lyon, and made very dressy with jet embroideries and fringes, black lace pleatings, and bright colored silk and satin linings.

—Walking jackets for cool days in summer are made of light and delicate-tinted fancy checked and mixture cloths, and trimmed with facings, collars, revers, cuffs and pockets of satin pekine, printed satin, fancy armure and gold shot brocade.

—The new satin brocades intended for parts of costumes have grounds in shades of gray, old gold, ecru, cream, pearl color, orange, deep red, maroon and shades of blue, while a new satin serge is shown of the color of the ground for the skirts of such toilets, *vice versa* for houppelandes or polonaises, when the skirt is of brocade. These satin serges are changeable, and are given the names of imperial satin, or Budda satin serge.

THE BITTERNESS OF AFFLICTION.

A Father and Mother Follow Five Children to the Grave in One Day.

(Cleveland Leader.)

At Riverside Cemetery yesterday afternoon was witnessed a scene the like of which, happily, few are called to look upon during a lifetime. Five innocent children, plucked in the spring time of their youth, were followed to their last earthly resting place by the broken-hearted father, mother, and two brothers. The little ones were the children of Charles A. and Mary R. Pope, of No. 831 Scranton avenue, and have all been swept away by that dread scourge—diphtheria. Mamie, a bright child of 3 years and 3 months, was the first to succumb to the destroyer, breathing her last as the month of February was ushered in. She was carried to a vault in the cemetery to await burial, but little was it then thought that in a short time four others would sleep beside her. The mother, grief-stricken at the loss of one she loved, fell an easy prey to the disease, and was forced to her bed the day after the little funeral. Two days later little Willie, a lad of nearly 6 summers, died, and within five days 13 year old Robbie followed in his footsteps. They were cared for by kind friends and neighbors, and one by one were laid in the cold, dark vault. The mother was so low that the sad intelligence of the death of the latter three was kept away from her for many days. On March 3rd the last of the sufferers bade farewell to earth, and passed quietly to that unknown home. The mother and two remaining children in time recovered, and are now considered out of danger. The funeral services were held yesterday, the Rev. F. Lemenhan, of the First German Church, officiating. The five little coffins were brought from the vault and placed side by side near the large grave dug to receive them.

THE FALL WHEAT.

Reports From all Quarters.

Paisley *Advocate*: Now that the severe weather is at an end for the present vegetation is beginning to sprout. The fall wheat in this vicinity looks very well, and with the exception of a few odd fields here and there it has borne the rather trying weather of the past winter remarkably well, which is due in a great measure to the excellent start which it received last fall. On the whole the prospects are promising for a good yield this season.

Acton *Free Press*: As there was a very large breadth of fall wheat put in last year in this vicinity, considerable anxiety is felt as to its condition after a more than usually hard winter for it. Fortunately most of it was put in early, and it consequently secured a good growth and firm roothold, and it has not suffered so much from the repeated freezing and thawing as was feared. The rain of the past week has greatly benefitted it, packing the earth around the roots and giving it a fresh start. There are a few low, mucky places where it has suffered from the frost; otherwise, so far, is looks well and promises an abundant crop.

Huron *Expositor*: An unusually large breadth was sown last season, and a good deal of it was put into soil utterly unfit for it. As a general thing, however, the crop looks healthy and much more promising than is usual at this early season of the year. Many fields have a luxuriant growth, while others look bad enough. But upon the whole fully two-thirds of the crop have passed through the whole winter uninjured. In almost every instance where the soil has been properly prepared and underdrained, and where the grain has been sown early, the crop promises well; but that which was sown on poor or undrained land, and late sown, is badly injured, and will not be a half crop under the most favorable circumstances. We are glad to say, however, that there is not more than a third of the land sown with fall wheat in this county of the character latterly described. We may also state that it is a very general opinion that grain sown with a drill or seeder has stood the winter better than that sown by hand. It has now been fully exemplified that fall wheat cannot be grown successfully or with any degree of certainty in this county unless the land is well underdrained. But with the soil in good condition and the land well drained fall wheat is now one of the surest and most profitable crops our farmers can raise.

The wheat round Bethany, Durham county, will only be saved in patches.

The fall wheat in the section about Brussels it is said never looked better at this time of the year.

Notwithstanding the open winter, fall wheat in West Zorra looks well and promises to be a good crop.

The fall wheat sown in the neighborhood of Orillia promises to turn out somewhat better than was anticipated.

The fall wheat round Egbert, Simcoe county, is looking well, with not much to complain of with regard to winter-killing.

From Mono Centre comes the report:—Considering the very changeable weather just past, fall wheat in this neighborhood looks fair, and should the season be favorable an average crop may be expected.

The fall wheat report from Perry township, Muskoka, says:—Some injured; from one-half to two-thirds of the plants still alive. It is hoped it will "stool out," so as to make an average crop.

The fall wheat in the township of Dunwich is looking much better than was expected, and is with very few exceptions uninjured. If the present favorable weather continues the prospects are that a large crop will be harvested. The acreage sown is much larger than in any previous year.

The fall wheat about Ayr seems to have stood the winter ordeal pretty well. The plants seem strong and healthy in color, and a few days of warm weather, with some genial showers of rain, would produce a very marked change. If there is nothing else comes against it we will have a very fair average crop.

Galt *Reformer*: We hear a good many complaints about the fall wheat. In some sections it appears to have suffered pretty severely, while in others but little damage has been done. Where the soil is adapted to the crop, and when the land was in proper order, the winterkilling is slight. But a great deal of wheat was sown last fall on land not at all fit, and it is there where the principal trouble lies.

CURIOUS FATALITY.

A Party of Five Young Woodmen Killed or Drowned in Seven Months.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., April 21.—Last September Francis H. Kelly, James and Henry Briggs (brothers), Wm. Barkley and Thos. Gunn, five young woodmen, came from New Brunswick to work in the lumber woods along the Susquehanna. James Briggs was killed by a falling tree a few days after going to work. His brother went to Michigan to work in the pines. As he was standing near a fellow chopper one day the axe slipped from the chopper's hands and struck Briggs in the stomach, killing him instantly. In January last Wm. Barkley fell from a log on the Susquehanna during a drive, and was drowned. Some time afterward, as Thomas Gunn was driving logs on a hill in the woods, a log suddenly started rolling. It struck Gunn, knocked him down, rolled over him and crushed him to death. Francis Kelly, the last one of the five comrades, then went to work for Cochran Brothers, in Medick's Run, Cameron county. One day last week he, with others, was driving logs down the stream, and a heavy jam occurred. Kelly went out on the jam to loosen the logs. A large hemlock tree stood on the bank. The high water had washed away the earth from around its roots. One of the men saw that it was tottering, and likely to fall across the creek directly where Kelly was standing. The men shouted to Kelly. Before he could get out of the way the tree fell, and crushed the young man to death. He had written to his mother in New Brunswick some time before, telling her of the singular fatality that had befallen the men who came to the States with him. A few hours after his death a letter addressed to him arrived at Driftwood post office. It was from his mother. She appealed to him not to engage in driving logs.

—A company of speculators offered the Porte fifty thousand Turkish pounds a year for the privilege of establishing a lottery in the Ottoman empire. The Government flatly refused on the plea that lotteries are immoral. The company did not capitulate; they offered two hundred thousand pounds, and then the Porte appointed a commission to examine the proposition. A little more money down and lotteries will, in the opinion of the Sultan, become a pious amusement.

—The eye is the index to the soul. When a man asks you to get off the ruins of his new plug hat you can tell by looking in his eyes whether he wants cash down for the damages or will take an endorsed note running six months.

THE COOK'S COLUMN.

TO RENOVATE CRAPE.—Thoroughly brush all dust from the material, sprinkle with alcohol and roll in newspapers, commencing with the paper and crape together, that the paper may be between every portion of the material; allow it to remain in the roll until perfectly dry.

STEEL ORNAMENTS (TO CLEAN).—Dip a small brush into some paraffin and then into some emery powder (such as used in the knife machines), and well brush the ornaments, and all the rust will soon come off; polish with a dry leather and duster; it will clean any steel article. Proved.

OMELET WITH SARDINES.—Take half-dozen good sardines—must be whole; drain them thoroughly; remove carefully the scales and get them dry; make an omelet as usual, but the minute it begins to cook on the sides, place the fish lengthways on the omelet and turn the edges over them. Sometimes a very little chopped anchovy is placed inside of each fish; must not be cooked too much.

DRESSING FOR SALAD.—Take 1 tea-cup of cream, ½ cup of vinegar, 1 teaspoonful of made mustard, and 8 eggs. Put the mustard into the vinegar, stir it and the cream together, put it into a farina boiler, and when it begins to warm add the 3 eggs, well beaten. Stir constantly one way, and take it off as it begins to thicken. If not perfectly smooth, rub it through a sieve while warm; add a little salt and cayenne pepper to taste.

BEEF SOUP.—This is for invalids. Take one and a-half pounds of lean beef, 1 ounce of rice or barley, pepper and salt, one and a-half pints of cold water; divide the meat into small pieces; put this in a stone jar, covering it tightly; then place the jar in a vessel with hot water, and let it remain in the oven for 4 hours. By uncovering the jar at the end of the cooking you can, of course, very much increase the strength of the soup.

WHITE SOUP—Made of chicken broth or veal.—Take 2 quarts of chicken or veal broth, 3 eggs, 3 teaspoonfuls of ground rice, having boiled it in one pint of milk. When ready to serve, beat up 3 eggs very lightly, put them into the soup tureen (which has been warmed), pour the broth over them, stirring as it is poured into the tureen slowly and constantly, to have it thoroughly mixed. This is a delicate-looking, yet a very rich soup.

BEEF A LA MODE.—4 pounds round of beef, put in a stew-pan with ½ teaspoonful of thyme, same of sage, 3 bay leaves, ½ dozen whole cloves, a dozen alspices, ½ teaspoonful of black pepper, and a pinch of red pepper, a tablespoonful of salt, a turnip, peeled and cut small, 2 carrots, scraped and cut very small, 2 onions, also chopped, ½ pint of boiling water; stew slowly for three hours, then ½ dozen potatoes, and let it stew an hour more. If, when it is done, the gravy seems thin, add a tablespoonful of browned flour.

HICKORY-NUT CAKE.—1 cupful sugar, ½ cupful of butter, ½ cupful of sweet milk, 2 cupfuls flour, and 1½ teaspoonfuls of baking powder, well mixed, 1 large cupful of walnut meats, 1 large cupful of raisins, whites of 4 eggs, yolks of 3 eggs; beat butter and sugar to a cream, add the yolks of the eggs well beaten, then the flour and milk; flour the meats and raisins (stoned) and stir them in; lastly, the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Bake in pans to slice or cut in blocks. When baked, make a frosting, mixing in ½ cupful of walnut meats, and pour over.

COCOANUT CAKE.—One coffee-cup sugar, ½ coffee cup butter, ½ cup milk, 2 level cups of unsifted flour, ½ teaspoonful soda, 1 teaspoonful cream tartar; the soda put in milk, the cream tartar in the flour; whites of 8 eggs—4 for the cake, and 4 for the icing. Beat the butter and sugar together, then add the milk, the flour, soda and cream tartar and eggs. Bake in 4 jelly-cake tins. For the icing, the whites of 4 eggs, 1 cup of pulverized sugar, and grated cocoanut; beat the whites till stiff, and add the sugar; ice each cake and cover with cocoanut; keep it all as warm as possible.

FONDA, OR CHINESE OMELETTES.—Take 2 ounces butter, 4 ounces bread-crumbs, 8 ounces cheese, 1 teacup sweet milk, 3 eggs; cut the butter and cheese into small pieces (or, better, grate the cheese), place them in a bowl with the bread-crumbs; on this pour the milk, boiling hot, after which add the yolks of the eggs, well beaten, and a little salt. Mix well together, cover closely, and place on the back of the range, stirring occasionally until all is dissolved; then add the whites of the eggs, beaten to a stiff froth; butter the dish in which it is to be served, put it in and bake in a quick oven about twenty minutes. Serve the moment it is taken from the oven. Some eat it with mustard. It is a very nice relish for luncheon or for desert.

LOBSTER CROQUETTES.—Mince the flesh of a lobster to the size of small dice, season with pepper, salt, spices, and as much cayenne as will rest on the point of a trussing needle. Melt a piece of butter in a saucepan, mix with it a tablespoonful of flour, then the lobster and some chopped parsley; moisten with a little fish stock until the mixture looks like minced veal; then stir into it off the fire a couple of yolks of eggs, and put it by to get cold. When nearly so shape it into the form of corks, egg them, and roll them in baked bread crumbs. After the elapse of an hour egg and bread crumb them again, taking care to preserve the shape. After a little time fry them a nice color in hot lard.

WHOOPING COUGH.—The following remedy, it is said, on good authority, will greatly alleviate whooping cough, and if applied in the earlier stage will modify it so that the patient will suffer no more than an ordinary cough: Evaporate slowly over the gas or a spirit lamp a weak solution of carbolic acid in the room (closed) where the child who already has the cough, or who may have been exposed to it, is at play or asleep, for half an hour, twice a day, while any symptoms of whooping remain. This cough is supposed to be caused by a fungus, and weak solutions of carbolic acid produce conditions unfavorable to the formation and development of the lower organisms, whether vegetable or animal.

CURIOSITIES OF THE PEERAGE.

The Duke of Leeds traces his descent from Lord Mayor Osborne; the Barings hold two peerages, Ashburton and Northbrook, and several peers are, or have been, bankers. The Earl of Jersey is a partner in Child's bank, and this connection of a Villiers with a lucrative business has come about by a romantic incident which occurred at the end of last century. The tenth Earl of Westmoreland ran away with the only daughter of Robert Child, the head of the bank on the 22nd of May, 1782. Although the runaways had a good start in their journey to Gretna Green, the father caught them up in Cumberland. Lord Westmoreland was equal to the occasion; for he stood up in his carriage and shot the leading horse in Mr. Child's chaise, by which bold proceeding he was able to get over the border and be married before Child could interfere. It is said the nobleman had, previous to his elopement, put the following question to the banker: "Suppose you were in love with a girl, and her father refused his consent to the union, what should you do?" To which he received the prompt reply: "Why, run away with her, to be sure." Child did not forgive his daughter and her husband, but nevertheless he left the whole of his fortune to their first daughter—this was Lady Sarah Sophia Jane, who married the fifth Earl of Jersey, and was grandmother of the present Earl. There are certain unwritten rules as to entry into the House of Lords. Thus an ordinary mortal is made a Baron, an ex-Speaker or a Cabinet Minister, becomes Viscount, and a prime Minister or statesman of the first rank springs into an Earldom at one bound. Walpole was created Earl of Orford, but his rival, Pulteney, was cajoled into accepting the Earldom of Bath. The latter when he found he had stultified himself by his rise in rank, flung down his patent on the floor, and was with difficulty persuaded to have it passed. A somewhat similar scene occured when another hot-headed man was raised to the peerage of Lonsdale. Sir James Lowther refused any lower rank than an Earldom. He even took offence on being made an Earl in 1784, when he found that he was junior to two other new Earls who had advanced not, like him, from among the commoners, but from among the Barons. At first he refused to take his seat among the Lords, and marched back to the Commons. Lord Clarendon tells an amusing story in his life respecting the difficulties encountered by Lord Arlington, the well-known member of the Cabal Ministry, in the search for a title. Sir Henry Bennet had no estate from which he could take his name, so he fixed upon the ancient Barony of Cheney, which had expired in 1857, although he was in no way connected with the family who had formerly held it. The warrant was drawn out, and for some days he was called Lord Cheney. But this was not to last, for a gentleman of Buckinghamshire, who, although he had no title to the Barony, was of the same family, and had inherited most of the property, went to Bennet and desired him "not to affect a title to which he had no relation, and to which though he (the gentleman) could not pretend of direct right, yet he was not so obscure but that himself, or a son of his, might hereafter be thought worthy of it by the crown, and in that respect it would be some trouble to him to see it vested in the family of a stranger." As the patent had not been prepared, Bennet contented himself with the name of the little farm in Harlington, between London and Uxbridge, which had once belonged to his father, but had since been sold. In assuming the name, however, he blundered in cockney fashion and left out the "h" so that the title was given as Arlington. Lawyers have sometimes chosen their titles from the towns where they first obtained a brief, but Sir Charles Pratt's choice was a different one, and it has kept alive a very noble name in a rather remarkable manner. The great English antiquary, Wm. Camden, lived and died at Chiselhurst in a house called after him, Camden Place; and when Lord Chief Justice Pratt was raised to the peerage, he took his title from this house which has since been so famous as the abode of Napoleon III. and the ex-Empress Eugenie. The Pratts had property at Kentish Town which was built over and called Camden Town, so that in a secondary sense this district may be said to take its name from the author of the "Brittannia."

SLAVERY IN CUBA.

A Terrible Picture of a Cuban Sugar Plantation.

(Correspondence of the Troy Times.)

I do not believe slavery will go out in Cuba, though it may be modified and become more and more humane from year to year. On many plantations it still exists in worse than barbaric cruelty. We visited one the other day some ten miles from Havana—a plantation of nearly 4,000 acres, where there are no less than 720 slaves and 70 slave children. Such cruelty to human beings in this day of civilization, and that, too, in a country within 80 miles of our own free land. I scarcely could have credited if I had not witnessed the horror with my own eyes. Men, women and children, clad in dirty rags, and their naked mess not half covered at that, driven in gangs of forty or fifty, handling the sugar canes with an overseer in the centre carrying a heavy whip with long lash, driving these, creatures to their utmost efforts at the work, and often plying the instrument of torture with a crack upon the naked backs of those who fall a step or two behind in their labor from over-exertion or other cause; the backs of these slaves, even of those not more than 12 or 15 years old, were more or less scarred and lacerated from whippings.

In the great sugar mill a large number are working under the lash, and working apparently as for dear life, in a temperature as hot as prevails before a puddling furnace; there seemed to be no cessation, no change of position, no variety of toil to afford relief, but constant and hurried work by these almost naked and unmercifully driven men, women and children. We were allowed to visit the dirty feeding pen and witness the serving of rations. They were passed from hands and placed upon a rough bench-like table that had apparently never been cleaned. Each took his rations, consisting of a few boiled potatoes and one piece of jerked beef, and, carrying it in two hands, squatted down in some vacant place and quickly devoured the food. It was like feeding swine, and the place was as filthy as a hog pen.

We visited the children's hall. It was a covered balcony, 8 or 10 feet wide, on the side of a building 70 or 80 feet long. Here were seventy babies and children, from infants in baskets to little boys and girls from 2 to 10 years old, nearly all of them stark naked. There were, perhaps, a dozen mothers and nurses caring for them. There was no regard for cleanliness; a housing place for cattle and hogs would be kept more tidy by a decent owner of the animals. From this balcony we pass into a large hall used as a lying-in-hospital, and here are dirty beds of straw and rags, where women are confined. The place is repulsively sickening; the atmosphere nauseating. The lower animals would be better cared for by any man who is not himself infinitely worse than a brute, than are helpless women in distress here. In another section of this story of the building are a dozen or more bloodhounds confined in their kennels. Their hoarse, demoniac growling are the first to salute the ear of the born babe—fit accompaniment of the wailing of the infant slave. God pity the poor innocents who first see the gloomy light amid such surroundings, and who are to move with growth and development from bad to worse, from a mother's sustenance and humble care to the most dreadful slavery under the cruel overseer's scourging lash!

A SUICIDE AT TWELVE.

A sad and peculiar case of suicide was discovered in Paterson, N. J. recently. Matthew Thomas, a lad hardly twelve years of age, resided in Union street with his mother and stepfather. Being in poor circumstances Matthew and an older brother were kept at work, and his stepfather and mother worked in a silk mill. A few days ago his mother whipped him, and he threatened to hang himself. Yesterday afterno