

LAST YEARS EVENTS.

The Loss of Human Life by Earthquake, Fire, Flood and Accident Last Year.

Crimes Increase in Numbers and Variety—A Year's Sport in the United States—Dramatic Events.

The history of a year is something that the best memory, or even the best newspaper, cannot present unimpeachably correct. Only the salient events of the 365 days can ever be carried in the mind, and it is of these that the impression of the year 1883 must be made. There is a special value in studying even the driest presentation of the year's events as a matter of practical every-day history. Its convenience appears in a thousand ways as time goes on and greater or lesser events fix themselves in the memory of their relation to other occurrences. A review of the events of 1883, gleaned from a review of newspaper files, appears below. It shows that the year was one of the most remarkable in history in the great number of catastrophes by which many lives were lost. The fatality of the world, approximated by the reported deaths, cannot be far from 100,000. The list of deaths includes a larger than usual proportion of great persons. A full catalogue of the homicides and miscellaneous crimes that have taken place in the United States would surprise the public with the information that vice is rapidly on the increase. In other respects the events of the year are decidedly noteworthy.

Few years have witnessed so many great catastrophes. Jan. 10 the Newhall house burned in Wisconsin at 4 o'clock in the morning, and 75 guests and servants lost their lives. The pecuniary loss was \$500,000. Four days later the Platters' house, St. Louis, burned causing four deaths, and the circus in Berlin, Prussia, burned during a performance, and 208 persons perished. In January, also, 18 convicts were drowned crossing the Tuckasee river, North Carolina; the British ship *Empire* burned on the way to Bombay, and 116 were lost; a Bethlehem, Pa., boiler explosion killed 5; the *Cambria* sank in collision with the *Sultan* in the German ocean, drowning 434 persons; a Southern Pacific train went over an embankment at Tehachas, Cal., and 20 were killed; 16 men were lost from the schooner *Garfield* in a storm near Halifax; 72 were drowned by the flooding of a mine in Austria; 10 lives were lost by the sinking of the *City of Brussels*; at Centerville, Ill., a mine exploded and ten men were killed; in February the frightful disaster at Bradford, N.J., occurred, by which 63 men were buried in the Diamond mine, and their bodies were not recovered for several months. In a panic in the Fourth Street school, New York city, 16 children lost their lives. By various floods in Ohio, Missouri and other neighboring States 56 lives were lost. The schooner *Pilot* Bridge went down off Desolation Island and all the crew but four drowned. The *Ashtoret* sank off Hong Kong, drowning 11. In March the steamer *Navyette* went down with 100 lives in the Bay of Biscay. In April a boiler explosion at St. Dezier, Paris, killed sixty-five. On the 25th of the same month 127 miners were killed in Eastern France. In May the Brooklyn bridge panic cost fourteen lives, the steamer *Pilot* blew up at San Francisco, killing eight, and tornadoes are estimated to have killed over 100. On June 16 occurred the frightful panic in Sunderland Exhibition hall, in which 22 children were trampled to death. Floods and tornadoes caused fifty-eight deaths in this month. June 25 two y-five Chinamen were killed in a mine beyond the Mullan tunnel, Montana. July 2 seven lives were lost in a railroad accident at Bradford, Pa. On the 4th the *Daphne*, in being launched at Glasgow, drowned twenty. July 21 a fire in Hungary burned twenty, July 21 Tivoli pier in Baltimore, drowning seventy-two. At Carleton, N.Y., seventeen were killed, among them Thomas Hoyne of Chicago. Capt. Webb was killed the last of this month while trying to swim the Niagara whirlpool. Floods at London, Ont., drowned seventeen. The month closed with the volcanic eruption of Mount Pelee, in which the loss of life was beyond estimation. The *Colonne* Gazette put it at 8,000, while others think not over 5,000 lost their lives there. On the 23rd of August occurred the Rochester cyclone, in which the total loss of life was twenty-two. The steamer *Rivarde* burst her boilers on the Hudson river and a number of lives were lost. Aug. 29 came the Java earthquake, a catastrophe terrible beyond anything known in the history of the world. Probably 75,000 people were killed by it. The ravages of the cholera in India and Egypt during the summer caused a horrible loss of life, over 12,000 people dying in July, and 10,000 being reported in Egypt alone during August. Deaths by cholera were reported in the West Indies, and the United States probably reach the number of 3,000. In September nine soldiers of the 11th militia were killed at Springfield. On the 29th, a powdermill in San Francisco exploded and killed forty-one, mostly Chinese. Nov. 8, the new wing of the capitol at Madison, Wis., fell, burying twenty men. One was killed, and others seriously hurt. The steamer *Manitowish* went down in Lake Superior about the 21st, which is estimated, fifty persons on board. In the same storm probably seventy-five sailors perished on the lakes. In December three Gloucester schooners went down with thirty-eight on board. The sinking of the schooner *May Ann* in the Lake Superior on the 14th caused the death of fifteen men. On the 15th the *St. Anthony* steamer *St. Augustine* burned in the Bay of Biscay, and upward of thirty lives were lost. On the 17th a terrific storm occurred on the Black sea, in which it is estimated that 300 perished. In the burning of the German Israeli school at Constantinople thirty were killed. A snowstorm in Canada killed about a hundred. The steamer *Plantin*, bound for Antwerp from New York, was foundered and five sailors were killed last week.

The year began with a notable death at Washington—Elisha Allen, the Hawaiian minister and dean of the diplomatic corps, while making New Year's call at the White House. On the same day Leon Gambetta died near Paris in his forty-fourth year, from a pistol wound, said to have been inflicted by his mistress, Madame L., but now believed to have been by his own accident. The same day also the earl of Stamford died in England, aged fifty-four. Other notable deaths in January were those of Henry Rip, vice-president who rode *Phoebe*; William A. Seaver, a senator editor of *Harp's Magazine*; Lot M. Merrill of Maine; Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, near Bryansville, Md., for his release from the Dry Tortugas for participation in the assassination of President Lincoln; ex-Congressman Fort of Illinois; Bishop Crankshaw of Indiana; also, a sixty-seven year old, vice-president of United States Express company; James F. Fargo, one of the express family, at Buffalo, N.Y.; Prince Alexander, brother of Emperor William; Wolfgang Goethe, son of the great German poet; Gustave Dore, the artist; Lord Grenville of England. In February, ex-Gov. D. Morgan of New York died; Richard Wagner, the composer; Marshall Jewell, the ex-postmaster general, and chairman of the Republican national committee;

ex-Gov. Davis of Texas; Dr. Paul Chadbourne of Massachusetts, in New York city; and Charles R. Thorne, the actor, at New York. The first noted death in March was that of Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, on the 4th of the month. Other noted deaths were Col. Harry Gilmore, the rebel general, at Baltimore; Prince Gortchakoff, ex-ambassador of the Russian empire, at Baden Baden; J. O. Howe, postmaster general; J. R. Green, the English historian, at Mentone; Karl Marx, aged sixty-five, at Argenteuil; and John Brown, queen Victoria's body servant. The first notable death in April was that of Peter Cooper, the philanthropist, in New York city, in his ninety-third year. Other deaths this month were Surgeon General O. Herd, the grand duke of Mecklenburg, Schwerin, in Constantinople, Sultan Pasha, in May. President Grant's mother died at Jersey City, in her eighty-fourth year; Israil was born in Philadelphia; Eschscholtz, at Syracuse; William Chambers, the publisher, in London; Etienne Lottinville, in Paris; and Abd-el-Kader, in Damascus. In June, Charles C. Fulton, editor of the *Baltimore American*, died. Prof. Anson, the classical scholar, died in New York; and ex-Congressman Cassady in California. In August Wirt Swikes, consul at Cardiff, died; also, Judge Black, at York, Pa.; Count de Chambord, at Froberg, Prussia. In September, Hugh Hastings, of the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, died; and James Brutus Booth, at Manchester, Mass. In October, Gen. St. Edmund, the war hero, died at Toledo. In November, Nat. Heat, ex-governor of New Hampshire, and Admiral Craighead, died.

The identification of President Arthur's administration with the reform of the civil service took shape in February and March. Senator Pendleton's bill was passed Jan. 4; early in March the president appointed Dr. man B. Eaton of New York, John M. Gregory of Illinois, and L. D. Thomas of Ohio, civil service commissioners. March 3, Senator David Davis retired from the vice presidency, and Senator Edmunds elected to succeed him. March 4 congress adjourned. John W. Foster was sent as minister to Spain. Thomas W. Palmer of Detroit was elected to the Senate. April 3 Walter Q. Gresham was appointed postmaster general to succeed T. O. Howe, deceased. May 21 Water Evans was appointed commissioner of internal revenue to succeed Green B. Hart. In August President Arthur came West, going by way of the Union Pacific to the Yellowstone park. Dec. 1, the Forty-eighth congress met and J. G. Carlisle of Kentucky was elected speaker. On the 12th the Republican national committee met at Washington and elected Senator Sabin chairman, to succeed Charles Jewell, deceased, and Chicago was selected for the next national convention.

In the States several notable changes have taken place. Jan. 4, Gov. Butler was inaugurated at Boston. James S. Boynton was sworn in as governor of Georgia, to succeed Alexander H. Stephens, deceased. April 12, H. D. McDaniel was nominated for governor, and on the 24th was elected. In May, 17, Proctor Knott was nominated for governor of Kentucky, and later was elected. Nov. 6 Judge Hooley, Democrat, was elected governor of Ohio; Bruce R. Sherman, Republican, of Iowa; George D. Robinson, Republican, of Massachusetts; Robert Mc Lane, Democrat, of Maryland; Leon A. Burt, Democrat, of New York; and L. F. Hubbard, Republican, of Minnesota. DRAMATIC.

In the dramatic world the year has been more or less memorable. Mrs. Langtry made her first appearance in the West at Chicago, on January 1. After an extended tour throughout the country, in which she experienced all the incidents of theatrical success, she returned to Chicago on July 24. Her earnings are said to have been nearly \$200,000 in this country. In October Henry Irving and Ellen Terry landed in New York and the former appeared the following week in *The Bells*, receiving a welcome from people and press such as belonged to England's greatest actor. Mary Anderson went to London in October, and has played steadily at the Lyceum, Mapleson and Abbey have brought large and high-priced operatic performers from Europe, including Patti, Gerster and Semblich, and have been playing in fierce rivalry at the Metropolitan and the Academy of Music in New York.

SPORTING.

Jan. 6, in a billiard match, cushion croquet, at New York, Maurice Daly defeated William Sixton; average, Daly, 4-8-23; Sixton, 4-11-11. The wrestling match on the 13th, at Louisville, Ky., between John G. Gamm and Clarence Whitler, best two out of three falls, Greek Roman and catch-as-catch-can, was won by Gamm. In the Greco Roman wrestling match, the 27th, for \$500 and a championship, at St. Louis, between Mulloon and Bauer, the former won. Feb. 4 Mulloon defeated Bobby in a wrestling match at St. Louis. On the 23d Carver beat Bozarinus at Louisville; score, 83 to 82. March 12 the National League and American Base Ball associations met to settle their differences. The league's demand opposed on the 28th with a victory for Vinnax over Daly. April 5 Sline or beats the best record at billiard, at Chicago. May 14, Sullivan knocked out Mitchell in three rounds in New York. July 28, the Pullman regatta opened at Putnam. Aug. 6, Sullivan, a glove fight, the Mallin Square Garden, New York city, knocked out Herbert A. Sledge in two and a half rounds. On the 13th William Ray, John Morrissey's trainer in his early days, died at Fort Edward. Boston won the league championship; the Athletic, of Philadelphia, the American; and the Toledo team the Northwest championship.

NORTHWESTERN EVENTS.

The year has been especially eventful in the Northwest. In Minnesota Senator Winlow was defeated for re-election, and D. M. Sabu elected on the twenty-ninth ballot. Feb. 2 the capital of Dakota, after a long and arduous struggle, was removed to Bismarck by Gov. Orway and the capital commission chosen to make his removal. The Northern Pacific road was completed and finally opened Sept. 8. St. Paul and Minnesota, on Sept. 3, celebrated the event with a magnificence and enthusiasm never before shown in the two cities. President Villard, accompanied by numerous guests, among whom were Gen. Grant and ex-Secretaries Evans and Schurz, was accorded a grand ovation, ending with a banquet given by the city of St. Paul at the Lafayette hotel, Lake Minnetonka. The last spike was driven Sept. 8, at a point six miles west of Helena, with appropriate and elaborate ceremonies. The Yellowstone park was this year opened to the public by railroad, and Rufus Hatch, with a special train, bringing a large number of invited guests, spent a fortnight there. The Canadian Pacific was pushed on to the Rocky mountain. Rich discoveries of gold in the *Coeur d'Alene* mines have stimulated crowded emigration thither. The crops throughout Minnesota and Dakota were generally good. Early frosts damaged wheat in some parts of the Red River valley. The improvement of the mail route north of Duluth was begun in the building of the Iron Range railroad, which is to tap to that hitherto unknown section of the State. One of the important events is the completion of the Manitoba railroad at Lake Superior, the first stone bridge across the Mississippi.

CRIME.

One of the most blood-curdling crimes of the past year was the killing of Richard P. Rice at St. Paul the night of Jan. 1. Great excitement was caused by the affair, which was only allayed by the discovery of the supposed assassin in the pierces and his retreat home. The number of murders in the United States is probably larger for 1883 than any preceding year. Only two crimes were mentioned as mentioned. June 8 Armistead Back-

killed his cousin, Scott Clayton, at Lawrenceburg, Va., and a few days later committed suicide in remorse. March 1, James E. Hight, the pugilist, was shot and killed in Chicago by Jerry Dunn, a notorious sporting man. March 8, George C. O'Neil shot and killed W. H. Haverstick, his sister's paramour in New York; Conaling was let off on bail and is living in Nevada. At Harrodsburg, Ky., April 27, Congressman Paul Thompson shot and killed instantly Walter H. Davis, whom he charged with seducing his wife. Thompson was acquitted. April 24, a mob at Devil's Lake killed the two War brothers. At Uniontown, Pa., June 13, James Nutt killed Duke who murdered his father, Capt. Nutt, in an altercation over a slattern against Miss Lizzie Nutt. Young Nutt's trial is pending in Pittsburg. Sept. 3, the body of Rose Amisler, the murderer of Sam and Cona, the murderer, escaped. On the 25th of the same month, Ada Atkinson was brutally murdered by Nelson at Oxford, Ind. Nelson was subsequently hanged.

Other notable crimes were the robbery of the City bank, New York, of \$48,000, by Cashier Shaw and Assis at Cashier Beach; the abduction of Zerkia Garrison at St. Louis; the robbery at Panama of \$15,000 sent by the government to the United States fleet in the Pacific; O. B. Owen's seizure of \$200,000 from the St. Louis bank; the robbery of \$20,000 in diamonds at Springfield, Ill.; the assault on La y Florencia Dixon in her grounds at Westminster; robbery of the United States Express company of \$15,000 at Des Moines; the murder of two men in the posse that captured the Barber brothers in Iowa; the delinquency of Treasurer Pock of Tennessee to the amount of \$160,000; the murder of Bandy by his wife and her paramour at Argyle, Minn.; the embezzlement of Phillips, the Philadelphia aims house keeper; the robbery of Secretary Teller's trunk, containing \$3,000 of diamonds, at Livingston, Mo.; the murder of seven negroes at Devilsville, Va., on election day, and the shooting of several persons at Yazoo, Miss., Christmas, resulting in the lynching last night of four negroes at that place.

Beasts with Guns.

I once asked a guest of doubtful sporting character whether he cared to shoot. "Oh, yes," he replied with avidity. "I'm a wretched bad shot, but I'm very fond of shooting." With a heavy heart—for I had not the nerve to tell him, what I ought to have told him at once—to stay at home—I took the field with him, and I believe it was some years before that he had recovered the desolation which he dealt around him. There happened to be a good many hares on it and he shot at all he saw, irrespective of distance. I never saw him kill one, but he hit a great many, as he himself with conscious pride informed me. I placed this wretch at the end of a covert, where, being myself with the beater, I heard him blazing away freely, and when I came up to him I looked round the open field in which he was standing and seeing no sign of the slain, turned an inquiring glance toward him. "Oh, yes!" he eagerly answered, "I've killed a lot of them. But it's very odd, they all went on, but they'll find them in the next field. Look here!" and here! fancy going on after that!" he cried, as he gathered up a handful of fur from the grass and held it up in triumph. I said nothing, but silence is eloquent sometimes; I was overwhelmed with horror. For myself I would have a hare and I do not recover it, I am wretched all that day. And here he was, calm and even exultant, either unaware of the hideous cruelty he had been committing, or else utterly callous to the sufferings he had inflicted. It was revolting. This monster, against whose name in the game-book I put the blackest of marks, was otherwise a kindly disposed and apparently civilized being, sane and reasonable in behavior except on shooting, where he never ought to be allowed to go, and where, I maintain, no one should be allowed to go till he has passed an examination—not competitive, but should exclude all who fail to reach a certain standard, or until he can hit a mechanical rabbit or "running hare" in the head and shoulders, instead of the tail or hind legs. The "plasterer" is one who prides himself on quick shooting, and in cutting down the birds he ore they get well on the wing—a valuable accomplishment when walking after wild partridges in the open, but most objectional when applied to the pheasant, whether in or outside a covert. The plasterer, whose plastering often arises from jealousy, will plaster, i. e., blow the pheasant into a pulp—the moment he rises above the trees of a low larch plantation when walking in line with the beater rather than let the torward guns, for whose safety he shows small regard; have the fine "rocket" which the same pheasant would have become by the time he reached them—The Nineteenth Century.

Talma and Napoleon.

I once heard an old dramatist relate an anecdote, which may or may not have found its way into print. As long ago as 1788 or 1789 he was walking in the Rue St. Honoré with his friend Talma, then at the commencement of his career, when a young officer in a shabby lieutenant's uniform met them, and said to the actor, "Remember to-morrow." Talma nodded assent, and the other asked, "Who is that?" inquired my friend. "The torment of my life," was the reply. "A young fellow without a son, who is perpetually plaguing me or tickets of admission to the theater. Not a bad judge, I must say," he continued. "I know all our classics by heart and won't listen to anything but Corneille and Racine." Some 20 years later the two friends chanced to meet again in the Place du Carrousel, at the very moment when Napoleon was starting on his daily ride. On seeing Talma he stopped his horse and spoke a few words to him. When he had left them, the tragedian, turning to his companion asked if he recollected the young lieutenant who used formerly to bother him for tickets. On the latter's confessing that he had quite forgotten the circumstance, "Ah," observed Talma, "I have no reason to remember him than you have. He is emperor now, and I am but a poor devil of an actor; but you see that he has not forgotten me. Only," he added with a smile, "he has no need to ask me for free admissions now!"—*Louman's Magazine.*

TERRITORIAL NEWS.

A Blow for Tower City.

Tower City, Dak., Special Telegram, Jan. 11.—At 1 o'clock this morning a conflagration broke out in Pierce's meat market and entirely destroyed the meat market, Kipp's grocery, Ward Bros' drug store, Tomlinson's block, Weeks' harness shop, Mrs. Colterwood's millinery establishment, Stearns Bros' merchandise store, the postoffice and Masonic hall, all in the heart of the business center, south of the track. The loss was heavy, and will reach \$20,000. The insurance will be about \$17,000 in all. The business firms are all making preparations to resume business as soon as possible. The cause of the fire is unknown, but supposed to have been caused by a defective flue. The fires in this section lately are mainly due, it is said, to the very cold weather, large fires being the rule, and in many wooden buildings the thin brick chimneys are unable to stand the effect of constant and excessive heat. The loss to Tower City is a severe one, and is especially unfortunate at this time of the year. The flames had it very much their own way, as little could be done except to save the contents of the buildings being consumed. The merchants all announce their intention to secure temporary quarters, and will rebuild in the spring.

Mentio is to have a flouring mill, a company having been formed and the stock all taken.

The point in the recent decision in Crow Dog's case that Dakota courts had no jurisdiction, was raised in 1876 in the case of Huxa, alias "Crooked Leg" and Canca Waxena, alias "One Road," indicted for the murder of a Ponca Indian named Fork, on the 31st day of December, 1874. The motion then made was to quash the indictment on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction, and was allowed by Judge Shannon, and the defendants discharged.

Delegate Raymond will call upon Secretary Teller to send a commission to inspect the coal mines in the great Sioux reservation in the vicinity of La Beau.

Ninety good names are now attached to the document for the formation of a new board of trade for Sioux Falls.

Compositors on the Fargo Republican are on a strike.

Brule county produced an average of twenty-four bushels of wheat and fifty-five bushels of oats to the acre.

A bed of fine Jasper has been discovered near Parker.

A farmer near Jamestown, was frozen to death on the prairie.

A citizens' committee has been formed in Forestburg to preserve order.

W. M. Cross, principal of the Milbank schools, was kicked out of the office of the Review because of his abusive language, and retaliated by throwing coal through the window.

A mine of explosive dust has been discovered in the Black Hills. It is called the "gun powder mine" and the dust is used for blasting purposes.

The case against Dr. Denny of James town charged with ravishing Miss Maggie Roberts on, is on trial at Jamestown. The complaining witness alleges that she was ravished and is now enfeebled, the doctor taking advantage of her unconscious condition while attending her as her physician.

The record of 1883 for crime and casualty is indeed terrible. There were in the past fifteen months, 1,700 murders, 775 deaths by railroad accidents; 1,115 injured in the same manner, and 1,250 marine disasters.

Sergeant Mason has signed a contract with a museum manager of Philadelphia, binding him to appear on exhibition in that city for a limited period at a salary of \$200 a week.

The attorney general decides that a postmaster, in order to be entitled to receive compensation provided by the revised statutes, for issuing and paying money orders, must perform services required in the money order business in his office, in the sense that if the work is not physically executed by his hands, it must be executed under his immediate supervision, by a clerk employed by the postoffice department proper, or paid from the postal funds as distinguished from money funds.

The Minnesota & Northwestern railroad, alias the Illinois Central, has secured right of way in West St. Paul, and will soon construct the line from Mrs. Iowa. It is reported that other lines are pointing towards St. Paul, and the people are greatly elated.

The exports from the port of New York for the year ending Nov. 30, 1883, of domestic animals and fresh meats are as follows: Beaves, 63,675 head, value, \$6,769,602; sheep and lambs, 24,417 head, value, \$210,336; hogs, 66 head, value, \$1,749; horses, 510 head, value, \$161,751; mules, 2,354 head, value, \$29,561; dressed beef, 86,631,363 pounds, value, \$8,928,938; mutton, 2,531,289 pounds, value, \$23,426,7.

It is reported that the czar will send the Grand Duke Alexis, his brother, to Warsaw as vicar, preparatory to marrying him to Princess Zofroya. His majesty's object in making this marriage is to conciliate the Poles.

Representative Holmes of Iowa will introduce in the house a bill appropriating funds for the education of Kate Shelley, the girl who saved a North-western train from destruction at Mulvings.

A fire at Jacksonville, Florida, destroyed five business houses—The postoffice and all records, malle, money and stamp were destroyed. A small hotel was also destroyed. One man had an arm broken and another broke his leg by jumping from the second story of the hotel.

The prophets have decided that 1884 will bristle with dangers and groans with disasters.

The Real Vienna Bread.

From Notes and Queries.

Vienna bread is celebrated. It may interest you to know something about it. The excellence of the bread is attributed to three reasons—the oven, the men and the yeast. Another may be added, and that is the dry climate. An ounce of yeast (three denargrammes) and as much salt is taken for every gallon (one litre) of milk used for the dough.

The yeast is a Viennese speciality, known as the "St. Marxner Presehefer," and its composition is a secret. It keeps two days in summer and a little longer in winter.

The evens are heated by wood fires lit inside them during four hours; the ashes are then raked out and the oven is carefully wiped with wisps of damp straw. On the vapor thus generated as well as that produced by the baking of the dough, lies the whole art of the browning and the success of the "semel."

General ties.

Since the beginning of the present year 2,681 buildings with a total frontage of 77,797 feet have been erected in Chicago at a cost of \$15,548,700. This record is said to surpass that of any other city in the country as regards the number of new structures and to be second only to that of New York as regards their cost. Perhaps the most noticeable feature of the year's building operations is the preponderating use of brick instead of stone in both walls and trimmings.

New York charity is about as great as humbug as New York society, writes a correspondent of a western paper. I Mrs. A gives \$100 to some association apart from the one which she stands sponsor for, Mrs. V will do likewise, provided her name is printed alongside of Mrs. A's in type equally as large. Charity is dispensed by the most fashionable merely for show, and goes in the main to support officers of institutions that do little or nothing for the poor.

England's greatest historical and Westminster Abbey, is said to be so crowded with the remains of illustrious dead, that it now contains no more room for interments. Chaucer's grave was molested to make room for Dryden's. Ben Johnson's bones fell into the grave prepared for Sir Robert Wilson. Addison's remains are squandered over those of the Duchess of Albemarle, and, in turn, those of James Craigs rest upon hers. It is proposed to enlarge the burial accommodations of the abbey by erecting new cloisters.

Mexicans favoring the cremation of persons who die from contagious diseases in that country say that during the recent visit of yellow fever on the Pacific coast the disease was spread into the interior by ghouls, who robbed the bodies of buried victims and sold the clothes. In Hermosillo burials were so hastily and careless that a dreadful stench rises from the cemetery, and the health officers talk of collecting and burying the remains in one large grave and cementing the place over.

According to the recent issue of the English Financial Reform Almanac there are twenty-eight ducal families composed of 519 members, occupying 1,013 offices under the British government as a hereditary right, and at a cost to the State of \$48,800,450. Thirty-three families of marquises supply 623 relatives to 1,250 offices, at a cost of \$41,513,750. The earls, however, seem to be the most self-sacrificing; they supply 3,341 members to 5,963 offices, at a cost to the State of \$20,525,960. The total cost to Britain is \$39,840,160.

The winter carnival at Montreal begins on the fourth of February, and arrangements have already been made with the railroad companies to run special trains at reduced rates. New tobogganing hills are to be prepared a much more beautiful and elaborate ice palace than that which was so much admired last year will be erected; the snow shoe clubs are arranging to hold grand union torchlight processions, moonlight tramps, races, and games; there will be special competitions by the curling clubs, aboriginal games by the Indians, skating masquerades, tandem drives, horse racing on the river, carnival ball, and various other attractions.

A lecturer on the growth of the Episcopal church in America says it was not until 1835 that the church struck root and became an institution. Just prior to this, an important event in the history of the church transpired in the consecration of four bishops, all remarkable men—Dr. Doane to New Jersey, Dr. Smith to Kentucky (its first diocesan bishop), Dr. Mellin to Ohio, and Dr. Hopkins to Vermont—each stamping his own mind upon the American church, and each having done much to change the character of the Episcopal church in America.

A novel way of aiding the needy has just been put into operation in Baltimore. It is the "Provident" wood-yard, where men who are willing to work can saw a cord of wood for 50 cents. At present the place is far too small and arrangements are making to enlarge it. Strange to say, not one tramp has yet put in an appearance for work. The applicants are all residents of that city who have been thrown out of regular employment. One of the applicants on Tuesday was an old, gray-haired man fully 80 years of age; he was one of the first to finish his assigned labor, and went off rejoicing with his half dollar.

Age of Laying Hens.

I notice in your paper various opinions as to how long it will pay to keep fowls, or what age they will cease to be profitable for egg production. In most cases the writers say from one to two years, and no longer than that. Now, from my experience, I beg to differ with these writers as regards pure bred Brown Leghorns, as I have some of that breed five, six and seven years old, and they all have laid continually from pullets to the present time. I do not see but the oldest—seven years old—does just as well as the two-year-old hen. Since last December, 1882, these old hens have laid every day till now, even somewhat while moulting. I do not know from experience what other than Brown Leghorns will do, if kept at such ages. I think, however, that any pure bred fowl will pay to keep till six years old, provided they have the care and attention they should have to make them profitable, and are in a vigorous and healthy condition.—T. S. Edwards, in Poultry Yard.