

THE BROOKLET.

By A. ASHMAN KELLY.

Brooklet! wandering to the river. Singing low and sweet as grass. Past the ferns and drooping grasses. Sunny slopes and rocky passes.

the master and containing some objects of the greatest interest; the Mercato Vecchio, with its statue of Pienty; and hundreds of places and buildings, quaint and interesting from a thousand associations, must be added to my list among them the Loggia of Orcagna, of the Bargello, and of the Mercato Nuovo, and the dwellings of Dante, of Machiavelli, and the countless Florentine great.

Letter from Italy.

"FIRENZE LA BELLA."—ITS MANTLE-FOLD BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART.—THE FETE OF SANTA ANNA.

I wished to write to you long before, and made the effort; but my poor eyes, much tried by dazzling Italian sunlight, and without rest in this true "city of flowers and flower of cities"—so replete it is with every sort of beauty to fascinate and delight them—were not sufficient for the task.

The richness in coloring and unconscious grace in form and attitude which distinguish the paintings of Ghirlandio, Massaccio, and Lippi, and their followers of the old Florentine school; the heaven-sent glory of purity and true devotion which give Fra Angelico's paintings the effect of the prayers and visions by which they must have been inspired; the traces and remembrances of the master spirit of Michael Angelo which still seem to linger round the honored city which he cherished with so deep a patriotism; is the stern simplicity, the grandeur, and the all-pervading, seemingly unconscious, grace of all its public buildings, endorsed with the divinest gift of taste, and so free from the idle ostentations, and wearisome heaping up of ornament, so often met with in Southern and semi-Oriental Italy; the beautiful crown of most fertile hills which encircles it; the winding streams of the Arno (with its wonderful Ponte Vecchio, unique among bridges) which divide it, and from any slight distance are seen in their remote windings close up to the far looming Apennines; the eternal beauties of nature—mother and mistress of art—which afford their inspiration and rest everywhere around the city; and also the fairy gardens and avenues where nature herself has given form by art: these are among the thousand delights which Florence has given me to enjoy.

Besides the Uffizi and Pitti galleries, with their far most precious of all collections of the jewels of painting, I have been to the suppressed convent of St. Mark, where each of the numerous cells has its fresco from the hand of Fra Angelico, or one of his worthy pupils. Quite half of them are from his own hand, and besides these there are three or four of his paintings, and in the chapter-house his splendid great master fresco of the Crucifixion. I saw his room, that of San Antonio who preached to the fishes—"O sardis quae vocat piscibus," many preachers since—and that of the martyr Savonarola, with many relics of him, including the crucifix, painted by Beato Angelico, which he used to hold up in his hand when he walked in the street. Of far less interest there is too the room where Cosmo, "padre della patria" (uncle of Lorenzo the Magnificent), used to live. In still another hall there is an admirable fresco of the Last Supper, by Ghirlandio.

But at this rate my list will never end. The Duomo and its Baptistery, with its marvellous doors, which I pass every day and rarely without stopping to discover new beauties of design and workmanship; Santa Croce, with the monuments of Michael Angelo, Galileo, Machiavelli, Alfieri; Sta. Maria Novella, Michael Angelo's favorite; Santo Spirito; la Santissima Annunziata; the Carmine, Badia, or San Michele, and nine other ancient churches—many of them fit shrines for the glorious master-pieces of the dawn of modern art—the suburban basilicas of San Miniato and Fiesoli, as well as a Roman amphitheatre at the last place; the Palazzo Vecchio; the Buonrotto Gallery, placed in the house inhabited by

Standard Jersey Bulls.

The publication of records of tests under which Jersey cows have produced fourteen pounds or more of butter in seven days has resulted, by common consent, in the adoption of a new standard by which butter-producing cattle will be hereafter judged. The production of fourteen pounds or more in a week has been quite generally accepted by breeders as being enough to entitle a cow to rank as a standard animal, but it was not so easy to decide upon a scale which should entitle a bull to a place in the list of standard sires.

Some months ago a scale was published under which any registered Jersey bull would be standard, "the butter tests" of whose dam and sire's dam average at least fourteen pounds of butter in seven days." As this requirement ruled out most of the best bulls, it failed to meet the approval of Jersey breeders. Such famous bulls as Ferinaulti, Imported Tormentor, Sweepstakes Duke, Duke of Darlington, and a host of others, including all the imported sires of great butter cows, would be ineligible under the rule mentioned.

For a list of standard sires in the Jersey Butter-Test Record the following rules have been proposed. They seem to cover every case where a bull has given proof of strong power to produce butter-makers of merit, and also where there is, from the breeding of the animal, reason for supposing that he will be a sure producer of such cows. To be eligible for entry in any one of the classes proposed a bull must be:

First—Sire of at least two standard cows of different dams.

Second—Son of a standard cow, and sire of a standard cow or of a standard bull.

Third—Son of a standard bull and sire of a standard cow or of a standard bull.

Fourth—Son of a standard bull and a standard cow.

An animal entitled to entry in class one will have given proof of power to bestow upon his offspring good butter-qualities. To go into either of the next two classes the bull must prove his power to transmit to his offspring the butter qualities he has received from one or either of his parents. Class four provides for young bulls which will have, it is to be presumed, great merit as sires, but which may be too young to have given evidence of their worth. A bull must be at least 42 months old before he can have given evidence of his right to place in either of the first three classes.—Thoroughbred Stock Journal, Phila.

Mormons Balked of Their Prey.

United States Troops Protecting Women from Forcible Degradation.

In the spring of 1854 a party was organized at Salt Lake City for the purpose of crossing the plains to California, a majority of its members being newly enlisted recruits for the army, designed to fill up a number of depleted commands on the coast. It was at a time when the Mormons were unusually averse to the presence of Gentiles in their midst, and during the winter months, which the party spent in Salt Lake City, many disturbances had occurred and bitter feuds had been engendered between the Mormon residents and the gradually increasing party. So serious indeed had the situation become that on one occasion early in the spring the Mormons violently assaulted a detached portion of the command and seriously wounded several members of the party, necessitating the commander, Colonel Steptoe, to place the men under arms and station double guards constantly about their barracks to prevent their being surprised and possibly massacred. When the snow cleared in the spring the party moved upon the banks of Beaver river to fatten up their stock and prepare for the wearisome and tedious journey to be taken across the plains and mountains to the Golden State. Their leaving the city did not serve to lessen the hatred of the Mormons, however, and the party still found themselves submitted to every class of indignity and forced to conduct themselves most circumspectly to avoid serious trouble. In the midst of all this bad feeling a Mormon woman came to the camp accompanied by her daughter, a young woman almost grown. She was admitted into the presence of General Ingalls, then a captain, and Colonel Steptoe, commander of the party, being absent for some reason, her conference was held with him. Her story was one calculated to inspire sympathy in the heart of almost any one, and Captain Ingalls, without any further questions of hesitancy, guaranteed her the desired protection. She had married a Mormon gentleman in the States and had not long been a resident of Utah. Her husband was a polygamist, however, and their married life had been a happy one. About a year previous he had died and lately the leaders of the church had been making persistent efforts to induce her

to marry another man, one already possessed of a sufficient number of wives.

Her daughter had also been imported to marry, to which both had entered objection. The persistent efforts of the Mormons to force them to do as they dictated were akin to persecution, and the mother and daughter determined upon flight as their only means of immunity from further persecutions. Captain Ingalls was fully aware of the consequences of his action, but determined to afford them a safe conduct to California, and accordingly provided quarters for them.

Just before the train was to start on its journey westward, the Mormons learned that two women, whose disappearance had created quite a commotion, and for whom search had been instituted in every quarter, were with the accursed Gentiles, who proposed to frustrate their designs. Accordingly a large party of their "minute men," over a thousand strong, armed to the teeth and fully equipped, and headed by no less a personage than Brigham Young himself, was hastily summoned and marched to the camp on the Bear River. The Mormons outnumbered the United States troops five to one, and were fully armed and well disciplined. Only a few of the Gentle party had suitable arms, a majority of them being civilians on their way across the continent, and the troops were perfectly raw, new recruits. The little party was surrounded and every preparation made for a fight, but they showed no symptoms of weakening. All trouble could be avoided by surrendering the women, but this the officer would not do. Brigham Young went to them—Ingalls did the talking. When the Mormon apostle made his demand for the surrender of the women the young officer stoutly refused to give them up. "You may wipe this little command out of existence," said he, "but you can't have these women. I have promised them protection, and they shall have it. You have got force sufficient to annihilate a bigger force than ours but you will have the United States to whip before you are through with the job. Whenever you are ready to commence operations, open fire!" The men were ordered into line, and the Mormon escort withdrew with Brigham to the main body of their force. They held a consultation, and concluded to let Ingalls take the women. And he did, too. A day or two later the party started for the West, and reached California safely. They were bothered and bedeviled in every imaginable way by the Mormons until they were across the Sierras, but they were never molested by an armed force. To make complete whatever romance there may be about the incident, it can be added that, after the arrival of the party at San Francisco, the younger of the two women was married to a young man who belonged to the party.

How to Save One's Self From Drowning.

W. H. Pottinger, of Hamilton, Ontario, Can., an experienced swimmer, furnishes the following few remarks upon the vital importance of knowing how to keep one's self afloat when suddenly immersed in deep water: "When you find yourself in deep water you will sink first a few feet down, but if you do not struggle you will come quickly to the surface again, which on reaching immediately draw a full breath, throw your head back, and this will have the effect of placing you in a recumbent position on the surface of the water. Now, this is a most critical time for those who don't know what to do next. Extend your arms at once on a level with your shoulders, palms of hands downward, so that the water cannot penetrate them, and begin gently paddling the water with the movement of the hands from the wrist only. Extend your legs quietly and slowly in a line with your body. If you raise your arms or your legs above the surface of the water you will sink, but if you have the presence of mind not to do so, or struggle about, you will never sink so long as you keep paddling gently, without exertion, with your hands, and so you may float on until you are picked up or until you are numbed by cold."

WILLIAM STAFFORD, who is ranked as one of the leading tragedians of the country, is claimed to have this season one of the finest companies ever seen in tragedy. The costumes, recently imported from Paris, are very elaborate and are exciting a great amount of curiosity in New York city, where they are now upon exhibition in the windows of a prominent store upon Broadway.

—W. H. Vanderbilt has tipped the college students who are serving as waiters at the Glen House in the White mountains very heavily. During his residence in the hotel he was pleased with the reliant spirit and gentlemanly conduct of the student waiters, and when he left on Monday last he gave the proprietor \$3000 to be distributed among the young men.

A Vermont Boy and a Bear.

Thomas Larnard, of Somerset, a mountain town in Windham county, Vermont, who is less than 17 years old, with another boy about the same age, set a trap for a black bear. One day Larnard went alone to look after his trap and found the bear had been there and taken the trap and clog attached to it and departed. Evidently he had his foot in it. The youngster was delighted and excited, but found that he had no weapon but his jack-knife. He concluded there was no time to be lost in securing help, so, cutting a club with his jack-knife, he started on the trail into the forest. About a mile in the wood she found bruin sitting on his haunches, with one of his legs almost cut off by the trap he had been drawing, and as ugly as a bear could be. But the boy went for the animal with his club, skillfully dodging its dives, and hitting it at every opportunity. Finally, when the bear was partially stunned, he closed with it, drove his jack-knife in behind its ear, and then cut its wind-pipe. The boy was not hurt at all in the encounter, and he can't see any reason why his neighbors should think he has done anything remarkable.

The Cholera Panic.

There is no brutality like that of the panic-struck. The deaths at Damietta from cholera exceeded 100 a day, though the population is only 30,000. A cordon of troops has been accordingly drawn around the wretched town, with orders to shoot any one found leaving it. Consequently every one is afraid to enter the place, which has become a fetid prison, and there are neither sufficient doctors, guardians of order, nor medical comforts. The people die or live uncare for, relatives are divided, business stopped and for all any one knows the inhabitants may be starving. At the same time, any one who can bribe the police gets through, so that, if cholera were contagious, it would be conveyed in spite of the cruel restrictions. It is believed that the outbreak, in the main, is local; and Lord Granville read an opinion from Sir William Gull, stating that he saw little ground for alarm, as severe epidemics of cholera were always preceded by small outbreaks in the previous winter and spring. All the states of the Mediterranean have published quarantine rules, and the French and Italian papers insist that the cholera came from Bombay. There is no ground, Lord Granville says, for the allegation, which, if true, might be perpetually so, the great Indian cities never being quite free of cholera cases.

The Safety Pin—Its Antiquity.

Taking the common "safety pin" as a starting point, the various types into which the variants fall are classified and exemplified very thoroughly in this little study. Not a single part of the simple, though not primitive, instrument but has suffered some strange metamorphosis. Now the catch is flattened into a disk or diamond-shaped plate, now lengthened into a tube, now knobbed and put back to the bow; the bow is alternately shortened, lengthened, squared, rounded, decked with studs, grain-work, braces, rings, plates, amber beads, figures of birds and beasts and men, or tricked with hanging ornaments; while the spring is found doubled, multiplied into coils, changed into solid roll, or hinge, or magnified into gigantic proportions in relation to the other part of the brooch. The Italian groups, with either simple or two-sprung bow, are very distinct; the Hungarian-Scandinavian examples are marked by their spiral catch and coil spring; the Greeks characteristically seized on the spring as the feature of the fibula, and curled the wire into two spirals, from the centres of which catch and pin spring. The history of the fibula can be traced for some 2000 years starting from its first appearance about ten centuries before Christ.

Killed by Lightning.

The Ghastly Discovery Made by a Texas Ranchman in a Lonely Spot.

A letter to the Galveston (Texas) News from Lampasas, says: A carriage containing the skeletons of three adults and two children, sitting bolt upright under a large tree, has been found near a road in Llano county. The tree was shattered by lightning. It is supposed the occupants sought shelter under the tree and the lightning was struck, the bolt killing the inmates and the horses. The weather-beaten appearance of the carriage and its trimmings indicate that the event happened a year or two ago.

In a small trunk was a letter addressed to "James G. Chamberlain, London, Eng." The remains were found by a ranchman driving cattle, and the discovery was reported at once to the authorities. The parties are supposed to have been tourists. The spot where they were found is very secluded and far from any habitation.

The So-called "Weaker Vessels."

In France women live an average of 13 years longer than men.

A Chicago wholesale cloak house advertised for a "female model with a thirty-six inch bust," offering \$25 a week. There were twenty-five applicants in two hours.

Mlle. Piccolo, a Parisian actress, drove nine burglars out of her house with a revolver the other night, and then held two of them, who had climbed up a tree, until the police arrived.

An Indiana woman gave up a trip to California, sold her ticket for half price, and returned home from the railroad station, on learning that she could not have her pet dog with her in the car.

In modern Egypt a young man is not permitted to see his wife's face before marriage. As a consequence not infrequently soon after marriage he makes up his mind that he never wants to see it again.

One energetic woman did the work of a mob at Michigan City, Ind. She dashed into the saloon in which her husband had become a drunkard, used a lamp in lieu of a club, and smashed every bottle.

Mary Bullock got a ridiculously heavy verdict against the English company on whose railroad she was slightly hurt. But a new trial has been granted on the ground, as expressed by the judge, that she and her sisters, who appeared as her witnesses, were so beautiful that their charms of person had deprived the jury of common sense.

The Poetry of Women's Rights.

The right to watch while others sleep. The right to utter their woes to weep. The right to success in distress, The right when others curse to bless. The right to love when others scorn, The right to comfort all who mourn, The right to shed new joys on earth, The right to feel the soul's high worth. The right to lead the soul to God Along the path her Saviour trod: Such woman's rights God will bless And crown her champion with success.

Types of Women.—A London paper claims that young English women of middle and upper ranks are physically stronger than their competers in any other European country, or in the United States. Well bred American girls are famous for an elegant and refined type of loveliness; French ladies are the best dressed in the world; the youthful frauleins of Germany have the finest heads of hair; the Spanish girls the brightest eye to be found anywhere; and in Venice and Florence may be seen, to this day, direct descendants of those old world blonde beauties still fresh and fair upon the canvas of Titian. When, however, all is said that courtesy to the foreigner demands, young English ladies remain stouter of limb, clearer of complexion, and altogether more hearty than others elsewhere. Plain food, sound sleep, and suitable clothing, exercise in the open air, and the plentiful application of soap and water, are the hygienic open secrets for the preservation of health in the human being; and the use of those aids, helped by a climate favorable to physical development and personal beauty, have made young English women what they are at their best.

Jottings.

THE hay crop was a heavy one. THE oats crop is a very bountiful one. THE wheat crop will hardly equal the late estimates. TIN has been discovered in the Blue Ridge, Virginia, between Amherst and Rockbridge counties. THE amount of railroad dividends paid in this country in 1882 was \$102,031,434, an increase over 1881 of \$9,687,244. A PARTY of Philadelphians spent their midsummer vacation walking from New York City to Saratoga via the Catskills. THE gross earnings of all the railroads in 1882 were: \$770,356,716 (\$67,666,511 more than 1881); of the same \$202,140,775 were received from passengers; \$506,367,247 from freights, and \$61,848,734 from miscellaneous sources. THE Record says: "If half the care were taken to keep smuggled opium out of the country that is used to keep a few dozen Chinamen out, the health and morals of the people would be improved." Right, friend Record—a good point made, too. THE Arapahoes at Fort Washakie, Wyoming territory, presented President Arthur a very handsome pony for his little daughter, and moccasins and leggins for the members of his party. The president thanked and congratulated them on their fine appearance. He was replied to in English, by one of their number who had been educated at the Carlisle school. A collector once wrote to General Sherman for his autograph and a lock of his hair, and received the following reply: "The man who has been writing my autographs has been discharged, and as my orderly is bald, I cannot comply with either of your requests."