

# NEWS OF THE WEEK

As Patrick Moore, John O'Williams and John Hughes, miners, were descending the Warrior Run slope at Wilkesbarre, Penna., on the afternoon of the 19th, a rope broke and a trap of cars ran down upon them. Moore was killed and the other two severely injured. A new sewer in Pittsburgh caved in on the 19th, killing J. B. Sands, the contractor, and a bricklayer named Charles Baker. They had gone into the sewer to do some work, when the side caved in. Mrs. Thomas Fitzpatrick tried to light a fire at her home, in Bridgeport, Connecticut, on the 19th, with a parlor match. The head fell off and ignited her clothes. Her father and son were badly burned in endeavoring to extinguish the flames. It is thought that Mrs. Fitzpatrick and her father are fatally burned.

Committee reports were received and discussed by the Convention of the Knights of Labor in Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 19th. So far as is known the Committee on Law favors the consolidation of the offices of General Treasurer, and also recommends that the General Master Workman shall select his own cabinet. General Master Workman Powderly and Secretary Hayes are candidates for reelection.

Snow fell in Northern Illinois, Indiana, and Eastern Iowa on the evening of the 18th. Two inches of snow fell at Danville, Virginia, on the evening of the 18th, followed by sleet and drenching rain. Two inches of snow also fell at Cumberland, in Western Maryland.

The auditors who have been examining the books report that Warren P. Cogg, the ex-Tax Collector of Saugers, Massachusetts, now supposed to be in Canada, has a shortage in his accounts with the town of \$23,000. J. P. Hill, the defaulting Treasurer of Harrison county, Iowa, was on the 19th, sentenced to two and a half years in the Penitentiary. Hill had been Treasurer of the county for 12 years, and when he went out of office last January was found to be short in his accounts about \$20,000. The shortage has been made good by his bondsmen.

Joseph Cattigan was killed in the Hotel Putnam, Roxbury, Massachusetts, on the 20th, while trying to rescue a boy who had been caught between the elevator and the wall.

There were 22 new cases of yellow fever and one death in Jacksonville on the 20th. There were three new cases of yellow fever in Gainesville, Florida, on the 20th.

A passenger train on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad left the track near Harrison, Ohio, on the morning of the 20th, by reason of spreading rails, and five coaches were overturned. There were about 40 passengers on board, nearly all of whom were more or less injured. The most severely hurt are Mrs. Martha Moore, aged 80 years; Mrs. Margaret Campbell, aged 60 years; Miss May Green, George Yaeger, Harvey Hamilton and Scott Small. A work train collided with a freight on the Union Pacific Railroad at Rock Creek Station, Wyoming Territory, on the 19th. An engineer and fireman were fatally hurt and ten laborers on the work train were slightly injured. Daniel Barnhart was struck by a train at Harrisburg, Penna., on the 20th, and died in a short time.

The Convention of the Knights of Labor in session in Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 20th, adopted the report of the Committee on Law, which recommended that General Master Workman Powderly be allowed to nominate candidates from which four members of the General Executive Board shall be elected by the Convention. It was also decided to consolidate the offices of General Secretary and General Treasurer. It was said that General Secretary Hayes must have this office if Mr. Powderly is to be the General Master Workman.

At the old concentrator of the Boston, Montana Consolidated Works, at Meadville, Montana, on the 19th, a boiler exploded, killing M. G. Edmunds, engineer; W. O'Connor, carpenter; Jacob Kramel, pipe fitter; Henry Winters, laborer, and fatally injuring Richard Wing, machinist; George Hecker, pipe fitter, and John Eustis, carpenter, and foreman Hank Pickering.

Frederick Trenstrup, Peter C. Petersen and a man supposed to be Arthur Sept went out rowing in a small boat on Jamaica Bay, Long Island, on the afternoon of the 18th. When but a short distance from the shore the boat sank and the occupants were drowned.

It is reported from Paquetville, Quebec, that Foreman Vandye, of the Hereford Railroad, with 50 armed men, took two locomotives from the Italian strikers on the evening of the 20th. The locomotives were held on account of wages due. A Justice of Peace read the riot act. The Italians resisted and the railroad men fired on them. Three Italians were wounded and one killed. Vandye removed the engines. The men are not paid yet for September work.

Gilbert Johnson was run over by a train and killed in Patterson, New Jersey, on the evening of the 20th. He was on the way to the house of his betrothed to make final preparations for their wedding. A passenger car containing 25 persons rolled down a railroad embankment near Bloomsburg, Penna., on the evening of the 20th. All the passengers were injured, but none fatally.

It is said that the stealings from the Moline, Illinois Wagon Company by its paymaster, W. L. Sloughton, will amount to \$25,000. He had, by a system of false entries, been taking \$250 every fortnight pay day for more than a year. O. E. Adams, City Treasurer of Macon, Georgia, was on the 21st reported \$20,000 short in his accounts, and was suspended from office. He can give no satisfactory explanation. Two masked robbers entered the Louisville and Nashville depot in London, Kentucky, early on the evening of the 20th, took what money was in the cash drawer and the pockets of the night operator—about \$33 in all—and rifled the mail bag.

A telegram from Holyoke, Massachusetts, says that Charles T. Parsons, of Northampton, "notorious for hiring ignorant immigrants at Castle Garden and hiring them to farmers" in that section, was arrested in Holyoke on the 21st "for having a Polander, dressed only in overalls, shoes and a tin coat, chained to the seat of his buggy and suffering intensely from the cold, which literally froze the tears on his purple cheeks." The people are greatly excited over the matter, and Parsons' arrest saved him from being mobbed. Government secret service officers have arrested seven of a gang of counterfeiters who have been operating in Erie, Warren and Oil City, Penna., and Jamestown and Buffalo, New York. "Squire" Richardson, one of the men who, it is alleged, attended to the manufacture of the money, is expected to make a confession. A thief threw a stone through the window of a pawn shop of Simon Lewis, in Boston, on the evening of the 20th, and, reaching through the hole, grasped a tray containing ten diamond rings and a flask. Lewis and his out could not open the door, which had been locked on the outside by a chain and Yale lock. In his flight the thief dropped all but two of the rings, and these are valued at \$165. The rings which were dropped were recovered by Lewis. A policeman stood at the corner almost opposite the scene of the robbery.

A telegram from Quebec says a northwest gale, with blinding snow, has prevailed since the 19th. The gulf shores are ice-bound, and some of the fishermen, who were caught in the snow, are badly frozen. Three feet of snow have fallen in the past three days at Sault Ste. Marie, and the thermometer marked 6 degrees below zero on the evening of the 20th. At Worcester, Massachusetts, on the 21st, the thermometer registered 11 degrees above zero.

E. S. Lucas, a Grand Army veteran, committed suicide in Chicago on the evening of the 20th. He shot himself in the head, severed the arteries at his wrists with a razor, cut his throat and slashed his temple. F. M. Babb, 19 years old, telegraph operator at Wheelock Station in Iberville Parish, Louisiana, committed suicide on the 21st. He tried to beat out his brains on the railroad ties, cut his throat with a jack knife and while bleeding to death laid his head against the rail in time to have it cut off by a passing train.

A telegram from Montreal, Quebec, says the severity and suddenness of the present cold snap is unparalleled in that section so early in the season. There is good skating on the St. Lawrence just above Montreal. At Sorel, thirty-five miles below Montreal, where the river narrows, the channel is blocked with ice. Like reports are received from Beaudouin and Quebec. Water communication between the latter place and Pointe Levis is interrupted. At Rimouski, where the European mails are shipped, no landing can be made, and the steamers Oregon and Assyrin will have to take the mails at Quebec, where they may be ice-bound all winter, as the river at L'Islet, 43 miles below Quebec is impassable, and may remain so.

It is said that the town of Leavenworth, Indiana, is in danger of being destroyed by the falling of rock from a cliff at the foot of which the town is built. A number of families have removed to places of safety.

On the top floor of the Boston store in Chicago, early on the afternoon of the 23d, a thief was caught in the act of stealing a purse, and an idiotic salesman yelled fire, precipitating a panic. The five floors of the building were crowded with about a thousand shoppers, mostly women, and a rush was made for the stairways, which soon became jammed, and before the panic could be stopped a number of women and children were severely injured, and many others were prostrated with fright.

Levi Meeker, his wife and eight-year-old daughter, who live near Oxford, Kansas, were found dead on the track of the Southern Kansas Railroad, on the evening of the 21st. It is supposed they were struck by a train.

Patrick Waters and Jessie Bates were married, in St. George, West Virginia, on the 20th, and took a wedding trip to the Great Falls of the Blackwater, one of the most picturesque sights in West Virginia. In crossing an unfinished railroad bridge at Carrick's Ford, on the 21st, Mrs. Waters fell into the stream. Her husband plunged after her. At Sites Ferry the couple were taken from the water, but too late to save the husband's life. Mrs. Waters recovered.

General R. H. Bigger, of Atlanta, Georgia, was one of those who lost their lives in the European hotel fire in Chattanooga, Tennessee, on the night of November 12, which is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. On the 21st his valise, filled with stones, was found in the Tennessee river. The money which he was known to have carried in the valise was gone. A negro named Walsh was arrested in Cincinnati, a few days ago, and he is believed to be the man who stole the valise. When arrested he had \$1400 on his person. Detectives are still at work on the case.

George L. Lewis, a clerk in the City National Bank in Springfield, Massachusetts, has been detected in a plot to rob the bank of \$30,000. He made a confidant of a man whom he supposed to be a criminal, but who turned out to be a detective.

The business portion of Pocomoke City, Maryland, including two hotels and six warehouses, was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 22d. The loss is nearly \$500,000.

Professor F. H. Vandegriff made a balloon ascension in presence of 12,000 spectators at Exposition Park, in Columbus, Georgia, on the afternoon of the 22d. When about a half mile high the balloon burst, but Vandegriff cut the rope that held the parachute, and it seemed for a time that he would escape death. He fell in the middle of the Chattanooga river, however, and was drowned before a boat could reach him. He was 25 years of age.

Twelve new cases of yellow fever, but no deaths were reported on the 22d in Jacksonville. Total cases to date, 4659; deaths, 405.

A despatch from Omaha regarding the Valparaiso Bank failure says that from present appearances the failure is one of the most gigantic swindles and defalcations ever known in Saunders county. It is thought Scoville and Crafts are now in Canada, Scoville deserted his wife, an aged mother and two invalid sisters, leaving them in destitute circumstances. Burglar broke into the Boston and Maine station, at Pine Point, Maine, on the evening of the 22d, and blew open the safe. The station agent declines to state how much money was stolen, but says that the burglars were well paid for their work. Two thieves entered the meat store of George Burggraf, on the outskirts of Chicago, early on the morning of the 22d. Burggraf was awakened, and a fight ensued with cleavers, in which Mrs. Burggraf, her mother and sister took part. One of the burglars fled, but the other, Henry Walter, 24 years old, was seized. Burggraf and the women were badly hurt.

A cave-in occurred on the afternoon of the 23d at Parsons' Station, three miles from Wilkesbarre. It is located between the Mineral Spring colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company and the Laurel Run colliery of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. The cave-in covers nearly half a mile square, and is about six feet deep over nearly the entire area. Both water mains, sixteen inches in diameter, of the Wilkesbarre Water Company, which extend under the cave-district, were snapped off and an immense volume of water from the reservoir rushed into the mines. In consequence, work at both collieries had to be abandoned until repairs can be made and the water pumped out of the mines. Over 100 men are at work repairing the damage.

The principal bank of Osceola, Iowa, closed on the 21st, and is in the hands of a Receiver. Over \$90,000 is said to have been deposited in the bank, and there is but \$50.00 in the vault. It is rumored that the president has been speculating in wheat. J. W. Macintosh & Co., stock brokers in Boston, have failed. The failure is owing chiefly to the decline in Flint and Pere Marquette R. Road securities, the firm being unable to respond to margins on these stocks.

Six new cases of yellow fever and two deaths are reported in Jacksonville on the 23d. Total cases to date, 4665; deaths, 407.

Two freight trains on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad came into collision near Hammondsville, Ohio, early on the morning of the 23d. Engineer Dulp and brakeman Slavin were killed, and Engineer Whiteacre and Conductor Reese badly injured. While clearing ashes from a stove in Rochester, New York, on the 22d, Mrs. Louise Raepel, aged 79 years, was so badly burned that her death resulted on the 23d.

According to a despatch from Winchester, Ohio, Adam Berkes, of Sardinia, who was fogged by masked men on the evening of the 17th, upon a charge that he had been stealing coal, has become a raving maniac.

The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor, in session in Indianapolis, on the 23d, re-elected General Master Workman Powderly for two years, and also the following: Morris L. Wheat, General Worthy Foreman; John W. Hayes, General Secretary-Treasurer; Mrs. L. M. Barry, General Investigator of Woman's Work; A. W. Wright, John Costello, James J. Holland and John Devlin, members of the General Executive Board. The latter were named by General Master Workman Powderly.

## Views of an English General.

In the war between the Northern and Southern States of America both armies were composed of great masses of newly raised levies. Heaven born genius, unalloyed with military education and knowledge, had therefore the best chance of making itself felt and of coming to the front. Yet what is the lesson the history of that war teaches us? All those whose names will be forever remembered in connection with it by the English speaking race throughout the world were educated soldiers. Lee and Grant, Stonewall Jackson, Sherman, McClellan, Sheridan, Longstreet, Johnston, Hill, and a host of others, whose names are and will long be household words in their own States, were all graduates of West Point, that most excellent of military colleges.

One of the greatest men of that excited and memorable time was Abraham Lincoln, a shrewd, clear headed man of business, of very great natural ability and quick apprehension, possessing, too, a keen insight into human character and endowed with a splendid patriotism. All the best qualities he possessed are indispensable to the general, but he knew nothing of war or of the soldier's science. Can his most ardent admirer imagine for one moment that, had he been pitchedforked into the command of any of the Northern armies he would have succeeded? Can it be supposed for a moment that our greatest of artists, instinct though he was with artistic genius from his birth, could ever have produced any great picture had chance made him in early life a vicar or a doctor? It cannot be too forcibly impressed upon all who aspire to high military positions that no amount of laboring genius, unless accompanied by deep and thoughtful study, can ever secure them success.

Two iron works will soon be opened at Kobe, Japan, by a native capitalist, who has engaged several hundred men trained at the Alabama Iron Works and elsewhere in Tokio. It is also stated that as the iron yielded by the ore of the Shimoda mine has proved itself to be of a very fine quality it will be employed hereafter for the armor of Japanese war vessels, according to instructions issued by the Naval Department.

## MARRIED ABROAD. American Wives of Distinguished Europeans—A Page From Mrs. John Sherwood's Notebook.

The list of American wives of distinguished Europeans is a long one, and very much to the credit of American beauty and of the solidity of American fortunes. To their pride and to their credit be it spoken, these American wives have, as a rule, behaved with extreme propriety and tact in their new positions, and have in many instances increased (as a wife can always do) the social prestige of even a titled husband.

It is many years now since the three beautiful Carrolls married into the house of Wellesley, and into other well-known English families. The story has been told so often that my pen would be caught repeating the threadbare theme were I to tell it here. For many years after they ceased to be beauties, their example was rarely followed by their American sisters. Foreign marriages of this kind became infrequent. Perhaps the first to open the new series were the handsome daughters of Mr. Thomas Davis, of Rome, who became Duchesse de Lanti and Marquise Gavotti, many years ago. Then the daughters of Mr. Thorncliffe became Countess Sartiges and Countess Bagnoleas.

Our rich Mr. Thorn, of New York, also some forty years ago contributed a beauty to the court of the Empress Eugenie, by giving his daughter to Count de Roches. This lady's picture figures in Winterhalter's famous group of the Empress and her ladies at Fontainebleau. Then followed the marriage of the rich Miss Ray, of New York, to Viscount de Courval, who died some years ago. This lady moves in the highest ranks of the best society in the Faubourg St. Germain. She and the Countess d'Arenere, who was Miss Fisher, of Philadelphia, have always enjoyed distinguished consideration in the best society of Paris.

Then came the daughters of Mr. Phalen, of New York, who married Viscount Goriac and the Count de Narbonne Lira. The two handsome daughters of Mr. Hutton, of the firm of Hutton & Bickard, married relatively Count de Pages and Count de Molike.

The rich Miss Cary, niece of the Astors, married the Chevalier de Stuers, Duc de Minister to Paris. Miss Bloomfield-More, of Philadelphia, married Count Rosen, of Stockholm, where she holds a high position, and many years ago Miss Caroline McKnight, of Providence, married Count Boushoven, of Russia. This is the only Russian-American matrimonial alliance that occurs to me.

The rank of diplomacy has been enriched by the marriage of Miss Anna Jay, daughter of the former American Minister to Vienna, to General Schwartz, Austrian ambassador to Russia; by that of Miss Thorndike to Count Bueulos, Spanish ambassador to London, where she now resides. Miss Zokrowsky, of the wealthy New Jersey family, married Count de Mont-Saulny. A very handsome and rich Miss Parsons married, in Germany, Prince de Lyrnar, and resides at Vienna. Mrs. General Griffen (see Carroll, of Washington) married an Esterhazy (near relative of the prince who shed pearls and diamonds), but is now a widow for the second time. At present she lives at Washington, her birthplace.

By far the two most brilliant marriages ever contracted by Americans were those of Miss Mary Lee, of New York, who married the old Prince Noer, a brilliant and handsome elderly cavalier, who used to lead the german at all the best balls. He was the uncle of the present German Empress. When he asked to marry Miss Lee it is said that he proposed in perfect good faith a moroccan alliance, which to European eyes has every sanction of morality. But the American girl indignantly refused, and he wedded her with all the formalities and granted her claim to the right-hand seat in his carriage. After remaining 10 years a widow, the fortunate lady married Count Watersee, the chief of the staff of the German army, and successor of Von Moltke. This is a very unusual history.

The German and English papers last summer abused the Countess Waldere, in no choice terms as a *stratigante*, and a person disposed to make trouble in Berlin. But those who remember her in America will recall a person of very strict morality and of undeniable truth and correctness, so that these scandals can hardly be believed. She has, perhaps, been the most "successful" American in making two good matches.

Roman society is deeply indebted to American beauty and money. No more popular, no more elegant princess ornament the court of Queen Margherita than two young Americans. Miss Spencer, daughter of Lorillard Spencer, married Prince Vicovara Cenci, called then the handsomest man in Rome. He is a liberal Roman prince of highest lineage, was immediately called to the court of King Humbert, his beautiful wife was made a lady-in-waiting, in which position her dignity and loveliness has long been the pride of all Americans visiting Rome. Unfortunately, the health of a delicate child has of late made it impossible for her to live in Rome.

The only daughter of Mrs. Hickson Field, of New York, married a Neapolitan prince of very high family, Prince Braccio. It would be difficult to find a more attached couple; simple in the midst of grandeur, having everything which the world calls success, yet loving each other, home and children better than anything else. "Bessie Field" was beautiful, well educated and charming. She married the man of her heart, she is now the mother of a grown-up son, she is very beautiful still and shows perfect taste in dress. She is, too, a lady-in-waiting to the Queen, and a great favorite.

Another very successful and happy marriage has been that of Miss Constance Kinney, of New Jersey, to Count

Cesare Giannotti, now first chamberlain, and always dearest friend of King Humbert. This lady, a handsome blonde, captivated the young officer of the Italian Army somewhere on the Italian lakes, about sixteen years ago. She has had an exceptionally happy and distinguished life. The King has always been very kind to the Giannottis, and their house is full of his regard for them. The Queen stood as godmother to the young countess, and gave them each a watch decorated with her own monogram. Every year the Countess Giannotti visits the Queen, at the Palazzo Reale, Milan, and bears testimony to her delightful private character, tireless industry, her splendid accomplishments, and to that patriotism and love of Italy which makes both king and queen so dear to their subjects.

Another distinguished American-Italian alliance is that of Miss Edith Story, daughter of the distinguished sculptor, to Signor Simone Peruzzi, the first chamberlain of King Victor Emmanuel.

Count Giannotti is considered the handsomest blond man in Italy. He is a man of fine manners, amiable temper, one of the best of husbands and friends, and a faithful and devoted servant to his beloved King.

A Mayor of Rome, Poggio di Sausa, allowed by courtesy the title of Prince Rossoli, married two years ago the daughter of Joseph Curtis, of New York. A younger brother has just married Mrs. Riggs, born Van Zandt, of New York. Although these gentlemen are cousins of the real Prince Rossoli, they only bear this title by courtesy.

The elder Miss Curtis married about 20 years ago the Marquis de Talletrand, and the young couple came to America and "settled" in Florida on some land belonging to the wife. The estrangement, the divorce, the marriage of the Marquis to Mrs. Fred Stevens, the assumption by him of his father's title of Duc de Dino, are all fresh topics of Parisian and American gossip. The American first wife is allowed her full title of Marquise de Talletrand.

In the list of English marriages we find Lady Mandeville, known in New York as the beautiful Consuelo Yzuaga, and who will probably be some day Duchess of Manchester. Her sister married Sir John Lister Kaye. Miss Leonie Jerome married Colonel John Leslie, heir to a baronetcy. She will be Lady Leslie some day, and has thus married into the best blood in England.

Her sister, Jeannie Jerome, the famous and beautiful Lady Randolph Churchill, was supposed to have made the most successful English marriage, until Mrs. Hamersley "cut her out" by marrying the Duke of Marlborough, the head of the house. A duke in England is a very great person, and a duchess a very great lady. The conditions of this marriage have been various and opinions differ, but there is no doubt that as to rank and title it is one of the most brilliant ever made by an American.

The Marquis of Anglesa, one of the proudest titles and most richly endowed marquises, married Mrs. Wodehouse, born Bonnie King, of Alabama, about seven years ago. This lady was separated from the Marquis about a year and a half after marriage. She retains her title and has an annuity of \$2000 per annum from the marquis.

During the last two or three years several very happy marriages have been made between American girls and French gentlemen. Miss Nina French, of Newport, for instance, married the Count de Suzanne and holds a most excellent position in Paris, as to fashion and distinction. She has the most enviable tact and the most admirable character.

The same can be said of the two beautiful Carrolls, granddaughters of Royal Phelps, of New York, who married respectively Count Jean de Keogloy and Baron de la Grange. These young women, daughters of a Governor of Maryland, promise to rival in grace and distinction their lovely relatives, who, 60 years ago, danced away the hearts of the young officers at the famous ball at Brussels the night before Waterloo, when Byron has immortalized in his lines beginning: "There was a sound of revelry by night."

Boston has given its quota of ladies and countesses of Europe. Miss Russell has lately become Lady Lyon Playfair, and many years ago the beautiful daughter of Motley, the historian, married an *ex-secunde* countess (she being Mrs. Ives) Sir William Vernon Harcourt. One of her sisters married into the Sheridan family. Another Sheridan descendant, Mr. Algernon Sartorius, married Nellie Grant. Miss Georgiana Blake, of Boston, married Count Rene de Coelogon, of Paris. He was of a noble Brittany family, but has recently died, at an early age, much regretted.

Miss Minnie Stevens, a renowned beauty and heiress, can be credited to both Boston and New York. She married several years ago Arthur Paget, a near relative of the Marquis of Anglesea, a son of that Lord Alfred Paget, just dead, so long a faithful servant of the Queen, a gallant gentleman and a son of the famous man who lost an arm at Waterloo. Thus it will be seen that, although she has no title, Mrs. Paget is in the very highest circles of English aristocracy, and, I may add, a great favorite.

One of the American twin beauties whom the Prince of Wales used to call "Girolo-Girolo," the Livingston twins, so like the Princess of Wales, married George Cavendish Bentinck, Jr., and has a very nice position in London. Indeed, the list is endless. I might go on and mention Lady Hesketh and Lady Waterpark and Lady Waterlow, all Californians; Lady Arthur Butler, alas! recently dead, who was a Miss Johnson, of Utica; Mrs. Adair, the splendid Cornelia Wadsworth, who became Mrs. Ritchie, now the widow of an Irish gentleman, one of the best entertainers in London; Lady Vernon, nee Laurance, of New York, and so on, almost without end.

Most of these marriages have been notably respectable and happy, some of them neither; but that is the fatality of human nature.

If the latest rumor is true, that Miss McTavish is to marry the Duke of Norfolk and Miss Zerega to marry the Duke of Newcastle, the future court of the Prince of Wales (should he ever be-

come King) will be largely made up of American duchesses.

One may look with pride on the present conduct of American wives in Europe. Mr. Astor remarked, when he was Minister to Rome, that he reflected with great satisfaction upon the fact that even the Italians (prone to see impropriety in freedom of manners, even when no impropriety exists) could not say one word against any American lady who had married into the titled families of Rome.

## How the Tiger Kills and Eats.

In a paper read before the Bombay Natural History Society recently, and published in its journal, Mr. Inverarity, a noted sportsman, discussed the habits of the tiger, and especially the mode in which it kills and eats its prey. Some think he seizes by the throat, others by the nape of the neck from above.

Mr. Inverarity has examined scores of slain animals with special reference to this point, and in every case but one the throat was seized from below. The exception was an old boar, who had been seized by the back of the neck from above. One of a single file of villagers who was once seized by the nape of the neck by a man ester, but saved by his companions, had no idea when he recovered his senses what had happened. Whether dislocation of the neck takes place is doubtful.

The taming-hunting leopard always kills by pressure on the windpipe without breaking the skin; possibly the tiger kills in the same way. It is only by accident, if at all, that tigers in killing sever any important vein or artery, and no blood to speak of flows from the throat wounds. Very large and powerful animals like the bull, buffalo and bison, if attacked at all, are in the first instance attacked from the rear, with a view to disable them.

Having killed, the tiger almost invariably begins eating a hind quarter, consuming one or probably both. Sometimes he leaves the stomach and intestines as they are; sometimes he will remove them to one side, making a neat parcel of them. A tiger and tigress together will finish an ordinary sized animal at one meal, leaving only the head. In this case it is probable that the second begins at the fore quarter. Animals are never eaten where they are killed, but are always dragged a short distance. They are not lifted clear of the ground, but dragged.

Having gorged himself, the tiger sometimes lies close by his prey, but if it is not weather and there are little hills in the neighborhood, he will go a long distance off before resting for the day. He prefers to lie in a cool cave or in a breeze on the hill side rather than in the close, hot jungle.

He returns next night and finishes what is left, but he never eats a second time on the same spot, dragging the remains of the prey 40 or 50 yards off. Sportsmen coming on a bait devoured animal and desiring to catch the tiger, tie the prey to a tree. The tiger takes about two hours' steady eating to finish the fore quarters of a bullock. Mr. Inverarity sat over a small tigress one night who ate for ten minutes, then went away for twenty, probably to drink, and on her return ate steadily for two and a quarter hours. He did not fire, as he could not see her.

Tigers are cannibals; they will make their meals off each other. They are supposed to kill once in five or six days, and no doubt the tiger after a heavy feed does not care to hunt much for a few days; but a tiger kills whenever he can. They have been known to kill on fourteen consecutive nights.

Mr. Inverarity believes that animals killed by tigers suffer little beyond the panic of a few seconds. The shock produces a stupor and dreaminess in which there is no sense of pain or feeling of terror. The powerful stroke of the fore paw of the tiger is a fiction; he clutches with his claws as one might with the fingers, but does not strike a blow.

Tigers wander immense distances at night, and, as they like easy going, they go on roads and paths. They do not like to move during the heat of the day, as the hot ground burns their pads and makes them raw. They can on occasions climb trees.

In Salsette one climbed after a certain Pandoor, but could not reach him, and retired. Pandoor, thinking the coast clear, got down and ran toward home, but on the way was caught by the tiger and killed. The inquest report stated that "Pandoor" died of the tiger eating him; there was no other cause of death. Nothing was left except some fingers, which probably belonged to the right or left hand." Natives have a belief that the ghosts of the man-eater's victims ride in his head and warn him of danger, or point the way to fresh victims.

## The Use of Perfumes.

The refinements of the ancients varied in almost every way from those of a modern age, except perhaps, in some of the uses appertaining to the toilet, and the Scriptures, as well as other records of ancient customs, bear testimony that baths and clean linen, perfumes and sweet odors were regarded quite as much of a luxury then as now. Few are, perhaps, aware that the origin of the use of manufactured perfumes had a sacred character, yet they were an invention of the priests who officiated at the sacrificial altars in the older temples, and, doubtless, great necessity must have been to the mother of invention, for from the slaughtered heifers must have arisen most noxious emanations which all the water in the land would not have washed clean without the aid of the perfumes of Arabia. Moses leaves a record of the exact perfumes and incense which were used in the temples, although in biblical days the latter was termed frankincense, and was, moreover, with myrrh and gold, the most valuable article of commerce.

The hat to be worn with this mantle is of brown felt, exactly the shade of the plush, the crown which is low and square, the brim wide and slightly raised at the back. The trimming is of tape-edged ribbon, a large dark brown ostrich feather lies over the crown.