NEWS FROM OVER THE SEA

MR. GLADSTONE ON EGYPT'S AFFAIRS.

Evacuation of Soudan out of Question—Vote of Credit Carried—Better Prospects for Ireland—Revision of the French Constitution.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Mr. Gladstone in moving a credit of £300,000 to provide for the expedition to Soudan, said that the purpose of the expedition was merely to relieve Gen. Gordon and not to crush Mahdi. It would be sufficient to secure good government in Soudan. Evacuation of that country was now out of the question. England was bound to protect Gen. Gordon.

Mr. Labouchere objected. The vote now asked for is believed was a mere sop. Next year the House would be asked to vote £9,000,000 to carry on the work. The credit was agreed to, 271 to 11. The minority was composed of the Parnellites and a few Radicals. No Conservatives were among the number.

The Marquis of Huntington, secretary of state for war, stated that the report of the American attache in Egypt in regard to the bombardment of Alexandria was of a confidential nature and would not be presented to Parliament.

Mr. Gladstone announced that Earl of Northbrook, first lord of the admiralty, had been appointed to go to Egypt with instructions to report upon the condition of affairs so far as to advise the English government as to what counsel should be given to the Egyptian government in the present circumstances.

Irish Affairs.

John Daly, the convicted dynamiter, has been interviewed by representatives of the press. He says that he was one of the four conspirators whose movements were directed from America. The bombs that were found in his possession at the time of his arrest were handed to him on a street in Liverpool by a fellow conspirator who hastened away. The bombs were not for use in Birmingham, but in London, where Daly would have handed them to another conspirator. Daly suspects that one of the conspirators turned informer. Members of the society who have arrived from America have their eyes on this man and will interview him.

Mr. Courtenay, financial secretary to the treasury, stated that Trevelyan, chief secretary for Ireland, would introduce, next year, a bill relating to education in Ireland, which would deal with the subject of school teachers.

The police have received information that a Catholic priest is coming to England from America in disguise as an emissary of the Irish vigilance committee. He is described as being thirty-five years of age, five feet seven inches in height, and as possessed of a clear, fresh complexion.

The Cholera.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 5.—There was one death from cholera here between 9 a. m. and noon to-day. One case of cholera has occurred at Geneva.

Three deaths from cholera occurred between noon and 6:30 this evening at Marseilles.

The French Constitutional Congress.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The Congress assembled at Versailles again to-day. The first thing done was to ballot for the committee to which to refer the bill for the revision of the constitution. The extreme left refused to vote and reproached the majority with exercising undue pressure. The session was throughout violently uproarious, the president being unable to preserve order. It is expected that the government will be obliged to take extreme measures to secure discipline.

Parnell's Paper Loses a Libel Suit.

BELFAST, Aug. 5.—Crown Solicitor Bolton has been awarded £500 sterling in his libel suit against Parnell and the other proprietors of the United Irishman. He asked £50,000 damages.

General Foreign News.

The total number of persons drowned by the sinking of the steamer Dione in the Thames Saturday night was twenty-three.

The Siecle states that Admiral Courbet's squadron has taken possession of the harbor and mines at Kee Lung, the treaty port of China in Formosa.

Gladstone has been assured that there will be no opposition in Parliament to the Australian federation.

IRELAND IMPROVING.

Solid Benefits of the Land Act—The Garrison to be Reduced.

A letter from Mr. Parnell to a local secretary of the Nationalist League in Ireland has just been made public. In this Mr. Parnell says he anticipates as the outcome of the Parliamentary committee's report that an important improvement in the condition of the laboring classes in Ireland will be effected. Officials of the Local Government Board have given evidence confirming the report evaluated by the Irish party that a measure is to be prepared giving local authorities power to take or lease land compulsorily, whether attached to laborers' cottages or not, for the purpose of letting it to the laborers at decent prices. The measure will also empower the authorities to make repairs in the cottages. A return has just been made to Parliament in regard to the operation of the Irish Arrears of Rent act. According to this, the sum of £2,570,000, which was owing to the landlords by the farmers, has been wiped out under the act since 1882. Of this large amount Ulster gained £850,000 in remissions of rent; Leinster, £250,000; Connaught, £1,000,000, and Munster, £470,000.

The nationalist papers, commenting upon this return, state that the land act has already secured to the farmers a permanent reduction of rent exceeding £500,000 yearly. The Bishop of Limerick, the Earl of Belmore and other members of the commission which has been considering the condition of education in Ireland, state that the curtailed rents were better and more regularly paid last year than at any time since the Parnell agitation began. The relations now existing between landlords and tenants are amicable. Primary schools, established for the benefit of the islands, are everywhere appreciated. The government has resolved upon a large reduction of the forces in Ireland.

OPPOSITION TO CLEVELAND.

The National Committee of the Labor Party Denounce His Nomination.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—John Rooney presided at the meeting of the National committee of the National Labor party in this city today at which resolutions were passed condemning the actions of W. A. Casey and others, claiming to represent the National Labor party in approving certain official acts of Gov. Cleveland, and declaring that these persons had no such authority, and recommending their expulsion from the organization. Mr. Rooney made a speech condemning the action of the Chicago convention in nominating Cleveland as indicating want of statesmanship, wisdom and judgment, and predicting his defeat in November next.

Lawn tennis plays itself, the ball troubles to the racket so easily.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE ABYSSINIAN KING.

A Description of Admiral Hewett's Interview with the Monarch.

Facing the entrance and against the circular wall of the hut, on a throne covered with violet satin cloth and supported on either side by pillows of the same rich stuff, with the cross of Solomon worked in gold thereon, sat the "Negus Negusti" and King of Zion, writes the correspondent of the London *News*. On his right stood a servant with a silver-handled horsehair fly switch, which he kept swaying to and fro to keep the flies from feeding off the butter on the royal head, for in the habit of greasing doth his Majesty indulge as well as his lowly subjects, and the fat sparkled on his crisp hair, neatly plaited in three broad pieces stretched from the forehead over they royal cranium to the nape of the neck, where the plaits narrow and are held together with a diamond-headed pin. Drawn up just over the tip of his nose and totally covering the lower part of his face and body was the shemma or toga similar to the one given by Allula to the admiral, embroidered with various colored silks, in a broad strip down the centre of the cloth, which is the token of nobility. The King, who was indeed all eyes and ears, scanned us each suspiciously as we approached the throne and bowed. He shook hands with Sir William Hewett and Mason Bey, this movement necessitating the partial uncovering of the body, showing the massive Order of Solomon gleaming on a gown of black silk. But only for a moment was so much royalty seen, and as the admiral and the Egyptian representatives seated themselves on cane-bottomed chairs provided for them a little distance on the left of the throne, the toga was up to his mouth again, as if our presence had suddenly made him feel very ill. So far was this illusion carried that one almost expected him to rush for the door or call the steward. The admiral soon settled down to business, and rose to present the Queen's letter, which looked a very formidable epistle as it lay in the pretty blue silk case worked by Lady Strangford.

Now placed on a better footing the King even condescended to smile his thanks, which lightened up his otherwise gloomy face and made it quite pleasant. It is lean and wan; broad just over the brows, which are perfectly arched; deep seated large black eyes; a nose slightly Jewish, but small, and a mouth and chin showing a weakness that belie the upper part of the face. His color is almost negro in its blackness, and was much intensified against the whiteness of the shemma. There was no attempt at state; a few domestics lolled against the walls, and on the left side of the throne stood a priest, whose seeming occupation was to keep the flies from his own nose with the aid of a piece of a cow's tail. There appeared to be no one in particular to keep the door or lift the cloth as one entered or passed out. And when we did the latter—after a cheerful goodby from the King—we had to move it for ourselves. Out of the kingly presence an unruly mob of soldiers and servants jostled us wherever we walked. Sometimes an indignant chief would lay about him with a stiff bamboo, and cleared the way for a time, but they were like flies; their appetite for curiosity was all the more sharpened and they swarmed around in large numbers. In the compound I noticed that a large leafy bower had been erected to cover at least five hundred men. This was where the warriors, chiefs and courtiers of the King feasted. We were none of us invited during our stay to one of these entertainments, the King knowing full well that Europeans are not accustomed to the peculiar luxuries of an Abyssinian banquet. A small one I have seen, and, for myself, was heartily glad that he did not honor us with this mark of his favor. The *piece de resistance* is generally raw meat.

Inventive Vermonters.

Following is a list of patents and trade-marks issued to citizens of Vermont, in May, June and July, 1884, furnished to this paper by Charles E. Allen, Esq., of this city, solicitor of American and foreign patents:

No. 298,157. Plow, J. F. Bascom, admx. of G. P. Bascom, deceased, Halifax, Vt. Filed Jan. 24, 1882. Issued May 6, 1884.

No. 298,351. Harness buckle, Henry C. Colton, Montpelier, Vt. Filed Feb. 21, 1884. Issued May 13, 1884.

No. 298,888. Churn-cover, John G. Pritchard, Pomfret, Vt. Filed Mar. 24, 1884. Issued May 20, 1884.

No. 299,251. Device for transmitting motion, Wesley E. Laird, East Canaan, Vt. Filed April 4, 1884. Issued May 27, 1884.

No. 13,209. Trade-mark for remedy for coughs and diseases of like nature, Messrs. Higgins, Greene & Hyde, Rutland, Vt. Issued May 27, 1884.

299,534. Automatic safety-brake for elevators, Charles A. Hoffnagle, Vergennes, Vt. Assignor of one-half to F. W. Coe of same place. Filed Dec. 3, 1883. Issued June 3, 1884.

No. 299,541. Safeguard for elevators, same, assignor to same. Filed Jan. 18, 1884. Issued June 3, 1884.

No. 299,554. Pump, Nathan C. Page, Monkton Ridge, Vt. Filed Nov. 24, 1883. Issued June 3, 1884.

No. 300,059. Combined cot-bed, litter and chair, Caleb P. Nash, Brattleboro, Vt. Assignor of one-half to J. E. Jacobs, same place. Filed Apr. 21, 1883. Issued June 3, 1884.

No. 300,065. Harness-girth, James McGuire, Benson, Vt. Filed Oct. 20, 1883. Issued June 10, 1884.

No. 300,091. Combined box-creeper and heel-plate, Edward N. Porter, Burlington, Vt., assignor of two-thirds to L. G. Burnham and J. G. Reed, same place. Filed March 22, 1884. Issued June 10, 1884.

No. 300,350. Graining-compound, William H. Dow, Burlington, Vt. Filed Dec. 29, 1883. Issued June 17, 1884.

No. 300,788. Bench-dog, Charles C. Johnson, Springfield, Vt., assignor to C. E. Richardson and A. Brown, same place. Filed April 23, 1884. Issued June 24, 1884.

No. 300,942. Tub and hoop fastener, William H. Blake 2d, Swanton, Vt. Filed April 19, 1882. Renewed November 15, 1883. Issued June 24, 1884.

No. 301,495. Gathering tub, Henry Adams and C. C. Haynes, Wilmington, Vt. Filed April 10, 1884. Issued July 8, 1884.

No. 301,558. Buckle, Moses W. Redding, Highgate, Vt. Filed May 7, 1883. Issued July 8, 1884.

No. 301,580. Butter-worker, Wadsworth F. Waters, Johnson, Vt. Filed October 9, 1883. Issued July 8, 1884.

No. 302,755. Combined stocking supporter and button-hole catch, Solon E. Moore and W. H. Mansfield, Swanton, Vt. Filed November 28, 1883. Issued July 8, 1884.

No. 302,955. Portable photographic apparatus, Warren Harris, Danville, Vt. Filed July 19, 1883. Issued July 15, 1884.

No. 302,955. Derrick, Cornelius G. Ross, Rutland, Vt., assignor to the Lincoln Iron Works, same place. Filed November 30, 1883. Issued July 15, 1884.

No. 302,551. Car-platform, Arthur C. Ferrenson, Fairhaven, Vt., assignor of seventeen-twentieths to eight others. Filed November 30, 1883. Issued July 22, 1884.

No. 302,666. Arch for sugar making and other purposes, Clemens C. Allred, Fairfax, Vt. Filed April 8, 1884. Issued July 29, 1884.

No. 302,713. Rubber eraser, Henry T. Cushman, North Bennington, Vt. Filed May 22, 1884. Issued July 29, 1884.

No. 302,723. Holder and cutter for web-paper, Charles C. Johnson, Springfield, Vt., assignor to Horace W. Thompson, Westminster, Vt. Filed May 22, 1884. Issued July 29, 1884.

No. 302,724. Holder and cutter for web-paper, same, assignor to same. Filed May 22, 1884. Issued July 29, 1884.

No. 13,751. Design for sewing machine bed-plate and arm, Lewis K. Fisher, Brattleboro, Vt., and A. Wagner, New York, N. Y., the latter assignor to said Fisher. Issued July 29, 1884.

A colored man was at police headquarters yesterday to complain that some one had stolen his horse and wagon off the street and he expressed unusual energy on the part of the police. "Oh, we'll get the rig back in a little time, I guess," said the official. "I hope so, sah—I hope so. I hope you'll get him back about noon." "Got a job for the afternoon?" "No, sah, but if de pusson who stole dat hoss feeds him oats for dinner, which he probably will, it'll take me six weeks to get him back to where he'll relish old straw bed agin'."—*Detroit Free Press.*

PARIS GOSSIP.

How Parisians Amuse Themselves—Fresh Fashion Notes—The Cholera.

[Correspondence Free Press and Times.]

PARIS, July 26.

We have had rain, which though of short duration was so tremendous, that good-natured people had been thinking of constructing a Noah's ark to preserve some specimens of the animals that inhabit our planet. Now we have the heat which converts the asphaltum road-way into dough, and develops bead-drops on the foreheads of even motionless citizens. We at last cook in our gravy. If that will be any consolation to Prince Bismarck. The present is the moment for the inhabitants of the suburbs to come and pass their season in Paris, while the citizens, to afford them room, fly to the suburbs.

A true Parisian has more than a taste, he has a love for a little villa, where he can arrive in a few minutes, or at most within an hour, from Paris. The garden is habitually dry, and the house invariably humid. Every shower of rain which falls on them becomes a brook, and instead of meandering as a cascade and rolling on with a murmur, remains alone about the house to cry, and to demonstrate it can not be everywhere. These opera-villas are always badly built; the site is either a hollow or a bare hill. The access to it is difficult; the streets leading up to it are tortuous and stony; its facade is masked by other houses; there is no view, and the garden is so surrounded by high walls, that to give it air, one is charitably tempted to open the windows of the cottage. Such a wigwam does not supply the *par ideale* life sought.

This villa for the Parisian is only destined to receive friends at dinner; it is for the ladies an opportunity to display toilettes. The proprietors or tenants of such snuggeries can be well-studied, on a Saturday evening especially, at the railway terminus. The husband arrives, laden with parcels like a delivery van. These are provisions for the morrow's banquet. Skinny fowls, wrapped in brown paper, whose pedigree may be assumed to have commenced with the age of Pharaoh's lean kine; some melons to do duty as pies; pastry, flowers, a few bottles of dessert wines and liqueurs, and the usual bandboxes for madame's toilette.

When the guest arrives, he finds the host's children dressed in the most ridiculous fashion, that summer time and a residence in the country apparently allow. The guest is in full dress. As a rule the Parisian in the country rises late; he breakfasts in dressing gown or shirt sleeves, if possible in the less house or kiosque erected in the garden; then he plays at billiards or skittles. He dines copiously and joyfully; after dinner, music, as madame is shrewd enough to have amongst her *invites* persons who can sing or play. Their talent kills the evening's ennui; the concert from the opening to the close is under their direction; madame volunteers an *ariette* as an interlude. Ten o'clock is the curfew hour, when guests return to the city—a relief for all.

The artizan's outing with his family is always on Sunday, Mondays and perhaps Tuesdays, he devotes to individual recreation in the city. I may remark in passing, that this abstension from work, and the growing indifference to save, are terribly disorganizing factors in the industrial struggle between Germany, where the life of the working classes is simple and thrifty, and in England, where in the similar struggle, life commences happily to follow the same lines. The French artizan enjoys his stroll in the suburbs, and his lounge on the grass. I notice that on week days he wears his coat on his back and his hat on his head, out on Sundays he carries his coat under his arm and his hat on the tip of his walking cane; the latter refreshes him, like a half-penny ice served in a queen mab glass.

There is a special class of people who quit Paris for the sea-side simply to prove they are somebodies; the ladies have thus an occasion to display four or five toilettes a day, and the gentlemen more facilities for respectable gambling. Cynics say, these are the only places where Parisians find time to exchange visits. Excepting the sea, Paris in summer has rural attractions not to be despised. At the Champs Elysees, the Bois, or Saint Germain, there are comforts and scenery unequalled in their kind. There is Enghien, that Alfred de Musset compares to Baden, with its lake to Geneva; the railway now open to Bougival, has made known a most picturesque region to Parisians, and Montmorency that Louis XVIII. made fashionable by his pilgrimages to Enghien baths to cure his gout.

The famous inn of the "White Horse" at Montmorency, still in the flower of its age, is full of souvenirs. Mirabeau and Cambaceres lived there; so did Dumas *pere* in composing several of his novels, while learning cookery and jotting down culinary receipts. It was a pastime with the great novelist to try his prentice hand at cooking for the voyagers, and among the most frequent of the latter were the sons of Louis Philippe. Often Queen Hortense drove over from St. Leu, with her two boys—one, later, Napoleon III.—to breakfast at the inn, and then finish the day by boating and fishing at Enghien. It was at the latter place that Talma died; Horace Vernet resided there, and it was on the occasion of a visit to admire the artists's "Deliverance of Mazeppa," then on the easel, that Paul Delaroche fell in love with the painting and the painter's daughter—result, matrimony.

There are many counsels given to people en route for the sea side. The best is, never take apartments in advance. It might resemble buying a farm in the Far West or a house in the Bush from a prospectus. Then it is well to bear in mind that all inn-keepers view the most noble conquest of man, not to be the horse but the voyager, and when at the sea side observe the golden rule: Early to bed and early to rise. Let the sole object of life be, to eat, swim, walk and sleep. This will, in addition, be as good a preservative against cholera as is yet known.

At a thermal station or spa you only encounter people who suggest a perpetual *incognito mort*. Or, there are two classes of persons; one, also sick, drink the waters and depart improved, and the robust, who do the same but leave invalided. A Spa is the favorite rendezvous for princesses and baronesses—real ones, broken down by grief and an empty purse, but counting upon matrimony to repair both. At the sea side there are visitors who never bathe, a lotus lolling on the sands repays them. The best time to dip is in the morning; that is when serious persons take their bowlers; but those who desire to pose and bewitch the spectators with their *bibbons* or *costumes* prefer the afternoon. It is at the sea side mothers first try to get their daughters off; eligible bachelors can best see there and be seen.

A few garden parties are still given, an attempt has been made to revive Marie Antoinette's "creameries," less the milking of the cows and the making of the butter; fruit and light confectionery are served, and cream, in every form running direct from the dairy, then there are strolls through parks or woods till dinner time; occasionally a dance under the trees before dinner—a souvenir of the age of Louis XV., is organized. Nothing pleases young people so much.

Toilettes at the sea-side are ordinarily very simple; it is only on gala occasions that they become loud, eccentric rather than extravagant. A travelling costume is simple but elegant; the latter consists in perfection of fit and the former in the total absence of garnitures and complicated draping; no kangaroo pouches in front, no stiff and exaggerated *tournure*. Canvas is largely made up in costume, color of course *ecru*, or drab; it deigns as a tunic over a pleated skirt, and excepting a little *chenille* has no other embroidery. Spotted serge makes up well, and the jersey will suit such skirts harmoniously. Glace cambric is another favorite material. Persian lawns and silk muslins are also suitable for sea-side wear.

The fashions this season have the inconvenience to be made exclusively for slender figures; even an excess of slimness can be met by a judicious arrangement of drapery. Ladies of full habit would therefore do well to renounce all such novelties, remembering as a golden rule, that what suits individually will ever be the most becoming. Walking skirts are trimmed with a broad band of embroidery or velvet lace over a series of narrow plaits. Other fashionable costumes are composed of grey mohair and red foulard; Minerva blue or tobacco colored embroidered crepon; silver grey sicilienne is in vogue for walking dresses.

Some hats are lined with straw instead of tulle; this makes them lighter and cooler; the lining is generally in fine English straw. For travelling the round hat is worn irrespective of age; it is more convenient and cool than the capote, whose strings are a veritable torture in warm weather. The color of the straw, however, must be selected following the wearer's years, sombre or bright. The high tambourine hat is made in tulle, color white or garnet; it is trimmed with tufts of feathers and flowers.

The dust mantle, or *cache poussier* is a travelling necessity. It is made in *ecru* or a light silk. Then it can be worn close-fitting the figure, with sleeves or without them; has a supply of pockets, covers nearly all the dresss, and buttons all down in front; there is a shape having a pelerine which is also very convenient, convenient. The waterproof, in mouse-grey india-rubber, with a velvety look, is very much in favor against showers; it has for rival in utility only the hunting jacket in velvet. This jacket is a capital and serviceable garment for morning trottings about, it is light and does not imprison the figure. Bathing dresses are in blue serge, more or less fancifully braided in different colors or embroidered. It is a fair question to raise, might not these dresses be worn as well on the land as in the water? A good mark for jersey; it is more than ever not only an elegant but essential article of dress, it is a veritable corsage, full of shape, fit and trimming. Instead of being simply plain as formerly, it is now braided with gold and ornamented with pearls; it is better to wear it without trimming; it is its utility rather than its beauty which makes it a favorite. Showy colors may do at the sea side or at croquet parties. The drawback is that if a shape be defective it tends to exaggerate the defect.

The cholera is advancing with caution, but not the less certainty. People only like to talk about the subject in whispers, or better, not at all. Like Fontenelle who was so old, that he never could hear any allusion to death in his presence; he had flattered himself the King of Terrors had forgotten him, so we avoid all conversation respecting the scourge. The saddest phase of the matter is, the spectacle of all the doctors differing and fighting over the disease. At Toulon and Marseilles, there are cholera patients who prefer to die, rather than see a doctor. We have no cure, despite the hundreds advertised. Prudence in living, caution in relation to the infection, disinfecting all clothing, etc., in stoves, and rinsing all vessels in use by a patient, with chloride of lime or sulphate of zinc—that's all.

YRS. LAERTES.

The Uncertainty of the Advertiser.

[N. Y. Sun.]

The great London advertiser who gave the *Pall Mall Gazette* an account of the methods his house adopted to give publicity to their wares said, very truly, that in advertising "one casts one's bread upon the waters." In other departments of his business a man is able to determine pretty exactly what will come to him from his outlay. He knows very accurately the value of the commodities he buys, and the prices they command in the market. But what is the worth of a particular advertisement or a particular form of advertising he can usually only guess, no matter how great his experience.

The consequence is that the amount of money wasted in making experiments in advertising is always enormous. Not being able to make up their minds what method of advertising it is best to pursue, merchants will scatter their money in many directions in their eager pursuit of publicity. They know very well that such publicity is essential to great success, but few of them have any definite advertising system.

Hence advertisers will spend great sums of money in printing circulars, whose number they know, and which they distribute themselves. They cannot guess what is the effect of this method of advertising. All they know is what it costs them; and at present the cost of circulars is very great, since, in order to attract attention, they are got up in novel and exceedingly expensive forms.

The most costly advertising is that through such circulars. If they are thrown about they are almost worthless. If they are sent by mail in considerable quantities the postage aggregates a large sum. Besides, there are so many circulars and so many varieties of them that people look upon them as a nuisance, and give them no heed. We have no doubt that nine-tenths of the money put into this form of advertising is utterly lost.

Of course the best medium for the advertiser is a newspaper of large circulation. It is not only the best, but also the cheapest and the most convenient. Nowhere else is one able to determine so surely the benefits he is likely to receive. Indeed, it is hardly necessary for him to advertise elsewhere. The enormous success of many retail dry goods dealers of this city has been due to their liberal newspaper advertising, upon which they have concentrated their expenditures for securing publicity.

Sporting Notes.

William Bair, driver of Maud S., received $2000 from Vanderbilt for beating the record of Jay-Eye-See last Saturday.

Mr. J. I. Case has arranged to trot Jay-Eye-See against the 2:08¼ record of Maud S. and Phallas against his own record of 2:13¾, at Belmont park, Philadelphia, Friday, Aug. 15.

Not satisfied with his recent defeat by Teemer in a four mile race, Wallace Ross has arranged a race for five miles with Hanlan McKeesport sculler, for $1000 a side, place and date to be hereafter selected.

The English ladies who not long ago started on a tricycling tour from Port Maurizio, on the Mediterranean, have reached Bologna after a forty-six days' ride. They are the same parties who recently accomplished a journey over the Simplon, the Alps and part of the Cotti Tenda.

The trotting mare Maggie F. with a record of 2:22, died recently at the stable of her owner, Mr. Mark Hopkins of St. Clair, Mich. She trotted through the grand circuit last year, and, on showing 2:18¼ at Cleveland, was sold to Mr. Hopkins for $7500.

At Springfield, Mass., next month there will be a bicycle tournament, to last from the 16th to the 19th inclusive. There will be thirty-six races, no two alike. The track has been prepared at a cost of $2700. No pool selling will be allowed and all sensational features, like horse vs. bicycle, lady riders, etc., will be banished.

There is a proposition made to arrange a meeting between John Teemer and Edward Hanlan on the return of the latter from Australia in the autumn. Those who backed Hanlan in former contests are willing to put up any reasonable amount on the Canadian champion if satisfactory arrangements can be made with Teemer's friends. At the Pullman (Ill.) regatta, it will be remembered, Hanlan said Teemer pushed him harder than any man he had ever met, and a contest just now between them would be likely to prove of unbounded interest.

The Rutland Trotting Park association will hold a summer meeting at their track at Rutland, Vt., commencing August 26, and lasting three days. On the first day five hundred dollars in purses is offered for the 2:45 and 2:50 classes. On August 21 the same amount is given to the 2:30 and 2:34 classes, with one hundred and fifty dollars for free-for-all pacing. The last day will be devoted to the 2:37 class, purse two hundred and fifty dollars, and a free-for-all for a purse of four hundred dollars.

Why is it that women always labor under the impression that if a mouse is allowed to reach a ripe old age it will develop into a rat?

An Ohio farmer says that a cow can be cured of kicking by catching hold of her leg while in the act. Just so; and a bee can be cured of sting by catching hold of its stinger while in the act. Try 'em both sometime. It's fun.

Brigandage is the only business that pays better than plumbing in Europe. An active enterprising brigand can generally retire on an ample fortune before middle age. Canadian papers please copy.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*