

## LONDON TALK.

The Gossip of the Week of the Metropolis of the World.

London cablegrams to date report the following:

There are strong symptoms that the London season has already commenced. The votaries of fashion have been tempted into the metropolis by the recent spell of extraordinary fine weather. The parks at the west end and the streets present as animated an appearance as in June, but the sudden renewal of bitter winds and sleet reminds us that it is still March. Lady Lindsay inaugurated the art season with one of her Sunday reunions in the Grosvenor gallery, where all the most famous men and women in London are to be found hobnobbing in the happy hunting ground of the "greenery gallery," female esthete, in her amazing costume of brookdund and spinach. The ladies who do not belong to the "utter" set seem to favor positive colors, downright reds, blues, and yellows, chiefly in velvets.

The week has been memorable for seeing, and it is to be hoped hearing, the last of Jumbo, who is safely boxed as a passenger in the choicest situation amidships of an Atlantic steamer. Not, however, till he is actually out at sea shall we reach the end of the most ludicrous and puerile outpouring of gush which has been known to the present generation, and which amply justifies Lord Beaconsfield's dictum about the excessive sentimentality of the English people.

As a consolation for the lost Jumbo we have the prospect of the coming of Cete-wayo with his attendant chiefs, and also of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, who have been requested to spend not less than a year in London. The petition to that effect is signed by more than 800 persons of position, of whom more than two-thirds are representative clergymen.

Another remarkable event is the passage from England to France in a balloon made by the hero of the "Ride to Khiva," who, without any fuss, threw into the wicker car of the balloon two pair of socks, a bottle of mineral water and half a dozen sandwiches, and jumped in himself, loosened the rope, barely cleared a factory chimney and landed in Calvados.

The Parliamentary incidents have consisted of a series of tempests in teapots. The most momentous was the omission of several Radical members, including Messrs. Chamberlain and Bright, both Cabinet Ministers, to doff their hats when the Prime Minister brought a message from the Queen announcing the marriage of Prince Leopold, with the usual pecuniary suggestion attached to it. The offenders declined to explain, and an appeal to the Speaker produced no result. The Conservatives seized the opportunity to sneer that, being unable to knock a crown off the Queen's head, Radicalism gets even with Her Majesty by keeping its own hat on.

A lively discussion ensued over the proposed additional yearly allowance of £10,000 to Prince Leopold and Princess Helena. Mr. Labouchere, in leading the Opposition, was seconded by the fiery Mr. Healy, who said that he did not know what a prince was like, as he had never seen one. Mr. Gladstone protested against the violence of the speeches, and when he asserted that the grant to Princess Louise was made without opposition, he drew down confusion on the heads of his colleagues. The senior member for Leicester, Mr. Peter Taylor, contradicted the Prime Minister, stating that he had voted against the grant in the respectable company of Messrs. Chamberlain and Fawcett, who now, as Cabinet Ministers, occupied the Government bench beside the Prime Minister. The sting of this observation was that they were now compelled either to vote for the grant, or to walk out of the House without voting.

Another Parliamentary flutter was caused by the overwhelming blackballing of two of Mr. Chamberlain's brothers for the Reform Club, the nominations being made by Messrs. Chamberlain and Bright. The feeling on the subject was so strong that at a meeting of members held in the House of Commons it was resolved to call a special meeting of the club for the purpose of abolishing election by ballot, and placing future elections in the hands of a committee.

The renewed outbreak of crime in Ireland causes tribulation in high quarters. The startling news comes that the murder of the young man Andrews at Dublin was undoubtedly another "execution" by decree of the secret tribunal. It is supposed to have its origin in the fact that Andrews gave information which led to the arrest of six men for the murder of the informer Bailey. A special session of the Privy Council has been held at Dublin Castle. It is rumored that the Government is considering serious measures. *Punch* this week has an appropriate verse on the action of the Irish Government:

You keep six hundred people tightly under lock and key;  
You don't allow a trial, for that would folly be,  
And sixty thousand soldiers must always ready be;  
With your Forster *in modo* and your suaviter *in re*.

It is stated that the Irish members propose a further impalement of the Government on the horns of the dilemma by going to Ireland in a body during the Easter recess, and thus tenting its courage to arrest Messrs. Healy, Biggar, O'Connor and perhaps others, against whom warrants are out.

While Irish politics are thus disturbed, Archbishop McCabe awaits his red hat at Rome, and his countrymen are preparing to present him with four horses and a state carriage, with magnificent liveries, so that His Eminence may go about the diocese in princely state.

Inspired by Edison's electric lamp is a lady's brooch in which a tiny incandescent spark takes the place of and outvies the brilliancy of a diamond of the purest water. But perhaps a still greater scientific curiosity is the speech of Sir Erasmus Wilson, who condemns the electric light and favors gas, on the ground that the former gives too much light, and consequently causes too much shadow.

The Government, after waiting to see whether any private individual will come forward to defray the cost of an expedition to Egypt to observe the total eclipse of the sun, has decided, in the conspicuous absence of that individual, to send Capt. Abney and Mr. Norman Lockyer, with whom will go Wm. Black, the novelist.

This reminds me to mention that the

## SPRING FASHIONS.

### Bewitching Bonnets and Hats for Ladies.

Among the fancy crowns of bonnets velvet will hold a conspicuous place. Crape in all colors, net of silk and cotton, silk tissue with chenille dots. Odette or creped thin silk will be the leading materials for making the bonnets and for mixing with lace trimmings. Folds and puffs will be fastened with as many silver, gold or pearl-headed pins as can be used.

In hats, the large flats of Panama, Manilla, bass and Milan straws will be the most *recherche*. Neapolitan, pollon or porcupine, Tuscan, Belgian, Leghorn and Dunstable straws will be worn. Chip is to be used only for mourning hats. The straw hats and bonnets are in all the colors of the new suitings. The open straws are not as much used as the close, fine ones.

In shape the bonnets are mostly of a horseshoe form, with or without coronet; the cottage, of medium size, and pokes, medium and very large sizes—one style in exact imitation of a 100-year-old pattern, being ten inches across the top of the brim, which curls backward, and has a crown six inches high. Most of the round hats have lower crowns than those of last season. A bell crown is seen on one style of poke and in another, having a round crown one side of the front, flares up about ten inches. The inside of this shape is to be filled with flowers and lace, and that is balanced by the crown trimming which shows on the opposite side, and is usually of ostrich plumes and tips. English turbans and sailor hats are imported in all colors for children. Medium sized round hats for ladies have curved brims in various shapes, and the Tyrolean or low, square crown. Bonnets often have a narrow band of the same straw around the crown, fastened in a small square bow knot that is not concealed by the trimming. The back is sometimes finished with a cape turned up flatly against the crown, which is faced in the same manner as the inside of the brim, with shirred silk, moiré or velvet.

Stings are of three or four inch satin faced velvet, and are tied in a coquet bow at the left side. The ends are short, and the bow is fastened to the bonnet, the other string being pinned or hooked to it.

Among recently imported hats is a small poke, with crown of white silk crape. The brim inside is finished with Oriental lace, which nearly covers the outside also. On the right side is a peacock plume of pearl and iridescent beads. A large drooping bunch of plush panies finishes the left side. Strings are of purple velvet.

The tulle is a small, close shape, covered with coral lace and strings of the same, with pearl netting over the crown, and a bunch of blue, olive and yellow flowers around the brim.

A Neapolitan straw and pale rose Indian crape bonnet, of Marie Stuart shape, has a bunch of shaded roses at the side half covered by the crape and crape strings.

The Hermine is a round hat frame, shaped by bending into a bonnet. It is covered with dark green Spanish lace, a shirring of the same color slanting across the top, and it is trimmed with rose-buds of different shades ranging from rose-pink to garnet.

A round basque, with out in blocks, is a good style for a stout figure.

Feathers on hats and flowers on bonnets. That is the rule.

Sash scarfs adorn the front of dresses and garments.

Fine checks, in light browns, olives, dull reds and black and in the always popular black and white, are seen in the new soft spring goods.

## THE GALLOWES.

### Five Murderers Launched Into Eternity Yesterday.

Telegrams received, last (Friday) night say:

At Middleburg, Pa.—Jonathan Moyer was hanged here to-day for complicity in the murder of John and Kretchen Knitler in 1877. Through delay in removing the prop the fall was not sufficient to break his neck. Death ensued from strangulation. He showed extreme firmness, declaring on the scaffold that he did not participate in the murder, but helped to rob and burn the premises next evening. He said Erb, who had been convicted, but whose case was now under advisement, was not present on either occasion. Ettinger, who was also convicted of the same crime committed suicide. The case of W. Moore, implicated in the crime, is still pending in the Supreme Court.

At Rock Island, Ill.—Wm. Heilwagon was hanged to-day for killing his daughter-in-law last December, crushing her head with a hammer. The evidence against him was purely circumstantial. The woman was separated from her husband. Heilwagon asserted his innocence and charged the murder on the woman's husband.

At Angelica, N.Y.—McCarthy was taken from jail to-day about 11.30 and led to the gallows. He was asked whether he had any remarks to make. Turning to the District Attorney he said, "You are a bloodthirsty brute, you are. You know in your heart I am not guilty of this crime." The death warrant was then read. After prayer by a minister the rope was cut, and the weight dropped at 11.55. McCarthy's victim was a pathmaster.

At Clearfield, Pa.—John Neveling, convicted of the murder of Samuel Pennington in 1880, was hanged here this morning. He died without a struggle. On the scaffold he exhibited a knife, which he had concealed on his person, and thus demonstrated that he had not desired to commit suicide.

At Pittsburg, Pa.—Frank Small was hanged here to-day for the murder of Nicholas Jacoby in 1870. The murder grew out of a quarrel regarding Small's intimacy with Jacoby's wife. The evidence against Small was purely circumstantial. Small asserted his innocence. Small mounted the scaffold without faltering. He adjusted the rope around his neck with his own hands and died without a struggle.

—It is much to be beautiful, and everything to seem so. If you don't want to be talked about, talk about yourself.

Phoebe Cousins, the woman-suffrage advocate, has applied to President Arthur to be appointed one of the commissioners to reorganize Utah. A numerously signed petition for her appointment will be sent to the President.

Dr. Daniel Wilson is suffering from an attack of pleurisy, but was somewhat better yesterday afternoon.

## PHOTOGRAPHING AT NIGHT.

### Richard Jahr Takes the First Moonlight Photograph—The Vault in which Garfield Rests the Subject of the Experiment.

(From the Cleveland Leader.)

Mr. Richard Jahr, a young German chemist and photographer, has accomplished a great feat among photographers—he has succeeded in taking the first picture by moonlight. A few photographers and scientists, including the late Professor Draper, have taken photographs of the moon, but never a moonlight landscape. There are so-called "moonlight views," but they are taken at sunrise and printed dark. The Philadelphia *Photographer* of February, 1882, says moonlight photographs never have been taken, and the author gives it as his opinion that the feat is impossible. Mr. Jahr is a native of Berlin and a pupil of the eminent German professor Dr. Vogel. When he determined to attempt photography by moonlight he selected a subject of sad national interest—the vault in Lake View Cemetery which contains Garfield's body. Mr. Jahr, one moonlight night about two weeks ago, took his camera to Lake View and made an attempt to photograph the vault. He says a moonlight photograph is possible only with the new gelatine-bromide plates, which are very sensitive and will take a picture fifteen times quicker than the older process. The first night the plate was exposed three and a half hours, but no picture was obtained. The operator knew not how to proceed or what was needed before that attempt, but he saw several defects in his method which at the next trial he was able to remedy. The second evening he went out the moon was obscured by clouds, and he lingered in the cemetery for four hours in vain. On the evening of March 3rd the young German made his third scientific pilgrimage to Lake View. The night was clear and very beautiful. He set up his camera a few minutes before 8 o'clock and exposed his sensitive plate for seven hours to the moonlight. During that time he paced up and down the silent cemetery with no companion but the equally silent soldier on guard. At 5 o'clock a. m. he closed his camera and went home with his picture under his arm, developed his negative and secured an excellent print. The photograph is peculiar. The sky is very white, the trees black. The vault is well taken, but the fact that the picture was taken by moonlight is made evident because the shadows fall in two directions. During the early part of the night the shadows fell to the west and toward the morning to the east. The effect is peculiar. He says this is a time of the year unfavorable for moonlight photography, but thinks that in the summer beautiful landscape views can be taken. He says that if any one doubts that the picture was taken by moonlight he can call the guard to testify. In the tropical countries where the moon shines so brightly scenes will now be taken in the night that cannot possibly be secured during the day. These pictures will have a peculiar charm, because of the contrast of light and shadow, which is exceedingly beautiful.

## Miscellaneous.

During the carnival at Rome the horses got away in the race a little too soon, and two people were killed and others injured. The King and Queen witnessed the catastrophe from opposite balconies.

The death of a famous cockatoo is reported in Philadelphia. His name was Tommy Prescott, and he had for twenty-five years been before the public as a performer in circus sideshows. He was a remarkable speaker, for a bird, and earned a salary for his owner of \$30 a week.

The American-bred horse Glen Jorsa, by Glenelg, won the Trafford Park Handicap at Manchester on the 25th ult. He was ridden by Mr. Coventry at 163 pounds, and he beat Cynthia, aged, at 161 pounds, and Wisacre, 6 years, at 154 pounds, by three lengths. The distance was two miles.

Paris, France, March 13.—A brilliant pedestrian feat has been accomplished here by two amateurs, an American well-known in sporting circles as "the man locomotive," and a Frenchman named Delatone, *alias* "the man horse." The American had bet \$300 that he would walk round the fortifications of Paris within three hours. Delatone had announced his intention of following him for the sake of sport. Both men did the distance within the specified time—the American with two minutes to spare, and "the man horse" in rather less than two hours and three-quarters. "The man locomotive" was exhausted at the finish.

Mr. Joseph Aroh, the English laborers' leader, speaking at Coventry the other night, said that the land had been too long used for political purposes. It was a big question to deal with, and he maintained that the landlords of England were not the proper persons to settle it. Lord Hartington had declared that the present system had been tried and had proved a failure, and he asked if those who had had the matter in hand could not settle it, then in the name of goodness let them give it up and let the people try to do it. It was not a question between farmers and landlords, or between Liberals and Tories—it was one between the people and the aristocracy, and never in the remembrance of man had it been so ripe for solution.

From records in the State archives of Hesse-Darmstadt, dating back to the thirteenth century, it appears that the public executioner's fee for boiling a criminal in oil was twenty-four florins; for decapitating with the sword, fifteen florins and a half; for quartering, the same; for breaking on the wheel, five florins thirty kreuzers; for tearing a man to pieces, eighteen florins. Ten florins per head was his charge for hanging, and he burned delinquents alive at the rate of fourteen florins apiece. For applying the "Spanish boot" his fee was only two florins. Five florins was paid to him every time he subjected a refractory witness to the torture of the rack. The same amount was his due for "branding the sign of the gallows" with a red-hot iron upon the back, forehead or cheek of a thief, as well as for "cutting off the nose and ears of a slanderer or blasphemer." Flogging with rods was a cheap punishment, its remuneration being fixed at three florins thirty kreuzers. Bismarck has gone to Friedrichshöhe.

## GREAT FIRE IN RICHMOND.

### Loss of Life and Heavy Destruction of Property.

A Richmond (Va.) despatch says: A conflagration, second only to that which destroyed the business portion of the city on its evacuation by the Confederate army, occurred here on Sunday, the result being, besides the great destruction of property, the loss of one life and several minor casualties, a number of poor people deprived of their homes and household goods, and the travelling public inconvenienced by the loss of the Richmond & Petersburg Railway bridge, connecting the Northern and Southern railway systems crossing James River. A small blaze was discovered about noon near the southern end of the bridge, but by the time the department reached the scene the flames aided by a gale from the southwest had enveloped the structure and in less than half an hour the whole bridge fell a mass of ruins into the river. When the flames reached the Richmond end they seized upon the four storey brick tobacco factory of Mr. T. M. Rutherford & Co., which was quickly destroyed. The fire continued to spread with frightful rapidity and soon laid in ashes the large brick tobacco factories of R. A. Patterson & Co. and T. O. Williams & Co.; three tobacco stemmeries of C. R. & F. D. Barksdale, stemmery of Aborn & Edwards, Vulcan Iron Works, operated by Bruce & Aroher; twenty tenement houses occupied by poor people; 800 feet of trestle work connecting the Tredegar Iron Works with the Richmond & Petersburg Railroad; ten new freight cars, the property of the Tredegar Company; T. P. Smith's grist mill and a number of other minor buildings. The quantity of coal and lumber at the Manchester end of the bridge, and the Virginia Mining & Manufacturing Kaoline Works were also burned. The loss is now estimated at from \$500,000 to \$600,000, about one-half of which is insured. The heaviest losers are Williams & Co., \$100,000; Patterson & Co., \$60,000; Rutherford & Co., \$25,000; Richmond & Petersburg Railroad, \$16,000; Barksdales, \$20,000; Vulcan Iron Works, \$25,000; Virginia Mining Co., \$30,000. Several of the largest buildings were occupied as factories and stemmeries, owned by James Thomas, who loses \$60,000; no insurance. The Mayor telegraphed to Washington for assistance, but the fire was got under control and the order countermanded. Large binders were blown long distances, in some cases setting fire to roofs, and necessitating a constant watch on the house-tops.

## LATEST SCOTTISH NEWS.

The only death recorded in Menmuir parish, Kincardine, during the past quarter was that of a female aged 95 years.

Lord Balcarras received the other day an anonymous letter, threatening that if he should attempt to extort information from the men there in custody, his father's body would be thrown into a bath of aquafortis and destroyed.

At Greenock a young man named James Anderson was sent to the bank by his employer to cash a £27 cheque. Instead of returning with the money he went home, put on his best clothes, and telling his sister he was going to Johnstone a message for his master, went off and has not been seen since.

James Anderson, late grain merchant, who reached the age of 100 years on February 24th last, died at his residence at Stonehaven on March 4th. Deceased had enjoyed wonderfully good health, and on his birthday was able to be out and to receive the congratulations of a large number of friends.

A meeting of those favorable to the erection of a statue of Sir Walter Scott was held recently. It was stated that a replica of the statue executed by Sir John Steel, for New York could be obtained for about £1,000. The idea was favorably entertained, and a committee was appointed to further the object.

Among the inventories recorded in the Aberdeen Sheriff Court during January and February were the following: George Reid, nurseryman, seedsman and agricultural implement maker, Aberdeen, personal estate, £22,561 12s. 4d.; Robert Bruce, engineer, P. & O. Company's service, personal estate in Scotland, England and abroad, £11,809 16s. 4d.; James Hunter, chemist, Aberdeen, personal estate in Scotland and England, \$5,744 9s. 7d.

Five lads, who, during a storm in November, had gone out from Greenock in a small boat to the rescue of two boys who were in great peril, were at Greenock sued for the price of the boat they had used. They had been driven over to the Helensburgh shore, and had drawn the boat up in safety, but it was destroyed during a subsequent storm. Sheriff Smith said it was no doubt a great misfortune that the pursuer had lost his boat, but the lads could not be held accountable for the destruction of the boat by a storm. He therefore assuaged them, and complimented them on the bravery they had shown.

Dr. Ryle and Dr. O'Reilly are the Protestant and Roman Catholic Bishops of Liverpool, and letters addressed to "The Bishop of Liverpool" are constantly getting into wrong hands. Recently Dr. O'Reilly received one containing a large subscription for a religious purpose in which Dr. Ryle was interested, and Dr. Ryle got a missive congratulating him on "the zeal he was displaying in converting England to Catholicism!" Dr. Ryle is a red-hot Protestant.

It is expected that Lieut.-Col. Lazier will retire from the command of the 15th Battalion, and that he will be succeeded by Major L. H. Henderson.

On Saturday evening the St. Germain Street Baptist Church, St. John, N. B., extended a unanimous call to Rev. Henry Cross, late of the Pelgrim Baptist Church, New York.

"Good Words" is in the hands of the reviewers, and Princess Louise's sketches and the Marquis of Lorne's poem are both esteemed good works, and are much commended.

Lady Frances Balfour leaves Ottawa to-day for Niagara Falls, where she will spend a day or two, and then proceed to Halifax, from which port she will sail by next Saturday's steamer.