

are quite on the... Northumberland... and, some 1,200... within 30... them are much... at the mines of... Staffordshire, Co... Yorkshire—over... tively at the mercy... except so far as...
...d be difficult for any... that may be considered... of the value of the... Since the discovery... about 20 years since... per of miners employe... general average earnings... The auriferous... over a most extensive... in some places for... north to south... than 20 years the United... ced their debt by about... ed their fiscal year... plus of about \$90,000,000... ring 1886 to their system of... 00 miles, making in all 120... rked by 27,000 locomotives, costi... ately \$8,250,000,000; in six year... the population increased 30... mely, from 50,000,000 to 61,600,000... at, in 1886 they raised 457,000... ls of wheat—an increase of more... per cent., or equal to 100,000,000... 451,663 bales of cotton, in 1886... ping ports received 5,177,235 bales... —an increase of more than 114 p... equal to 725,572 bales.

UG FROM THE EARTH.

Valuables from the Misty Low... wall at Towedwack an ancient... cross has been found built into... has been recently discovered near... reece, which it is believed dates... the Homeric period. It contained... of gold jewels and articles made... They are similar in workman... articles found in the excavations...
...fifty miles west of Algiers, among... at Cherrchell, the French have un... blosal statues of Jupiter, Venus... ules. In an old palace a fine mo... been found. Cherrchell has a mu... which these and other articles will...
...circles with dolmens in their cen... been found in India near Madra... me neighborhood curious earthwa... standing on four, six, eight... bet have been found with small... are vessels inside, round or egg...
...ber of urns lately unearthed in... ar the shapes of human viscera, of... feet-hands and other parts of the... dy. They were found in the tem... pulapias, a fact which is supposed... ge that those who had been heal... iver offerings of these curious urns...
...silver hatchet found recently in... iver soon adorn the museum of... college. It weighs 100 ounces... over eight pounds, and, as bill... ed at a dollar an ounce. It is... in length, is wedge-shaped, and... gently hammered by some pre...
...er of Galilee has been found by... ter to have been a large city, not... aving a frontage on the sea sev... long and an acropolis on a hill... gh. The modern village does not... site.

Italy, a very ancient tomb has... ed under a street containing the... of the skeleton of a warrior, lea... stone heads of iron, fluted, and... a number of small vases and urns of...
...bearing 130 Phoenician letters has... ed at Cyprus in a church near... Max Ohnefalsch Richter. It is... a series of five kings who reigned... part of the island between 450... C.
...e cavern near Buxton, England, ... bracelet and presumably Roman... been found, together with char... k pottery, "Samian" ware, kni... and wild boar's teeth.

Englishmen Combining... Englishmen who celebrated the... bicentennial in Faneuil hall have orga... nized a body to counteract the in... fluence of the Irish and have enrol... led 10,000 Englishmen and Scotchmen... over Massachusetts. The leading... ks they will be trucked to by... men who were so fierce against... the time of the celebration. He says... have a city and a State committee... work in a systematic manner, hunt... British residents, getting them... id and seeing that they vote right... and send out 80,000 circulars and will... a mass meeting. He thinks the... will spread throughout the... and become an important factor in... politics.—Buffalo Paper.

American Piracy... will be compelled to build ad... Pacific as well as of those in the... American Government con... acts of piracy against Canadian... of the Behring Sea. The American... at confesses that it has no right to... nadian vessels from fishing in the... whether Behring or other; but... take the trouble to prevent it... n committing the outrage of seiz... an vessels, and as yet has made... ion. If the news of the latest... confirmed, the Canadian Gov... ould, through the British Gov... make a sharp remonstrance.

AFTER SUNKEN TREASURES.

Search for Millions of Spanish Treas... looms.
During the war between England and France when George III. was trying to cope with Napoleon, letters of marque were captured by the former, and James Drew, a captured but impetuous Irish sailor secured letters in January, 1798, and sailed for the Spanish main on the brig De Braak, which was equipped with a dozen brass cannons and manned by 38 officers and men. On May 26 the De Braak appeared off Cape Henlopen, having in tow the Spanish galleon Henlopen. She was bound for Halifax, but was constrained to come to Lewes, Del., for a good luck, but a storm was brewing in the southwest. Omnipotent clouds were looming up behind Rehoboth. The De Braak was soon rounding Henlopen; a minute later she was brought to and a boat was sent to allow her captain to go ashore. Several sailors had dropped into the boat and Captain Drew was about to step down when a furious gust of wind struck the Henlopen, threw her on her beam ends, and the boat being open,
...HE FILLED AND SANK INSTANTLY.
...Allen sprang from the De Braak's deck into the boat and broke his leg, but he lived many years afterward to tell the tragic story of the De Braak's disaster. Capt. Drew, his lieutenants and 38 men, including 15 lieutenants taken from the La Platte, went to the bottom. Twenty-five were picked up and five by other boats. The rescued men be... the loss of the countless treasures of gold and silver and diamonds that had come down with the De Braak. They said that they had taken two Spanish galleons worth millions of dollars worth of precious metals, bound from Peru and Mexico to Spain. They paid their bills in half doubloons, of which they said they had many hundreds full in the hold of the De Braak. The efforts to locate and recover this lost treasure have been many, and began 75 years ago. It is in the memory of some old seaman that once an English frigate and a sloop came and tried to raise the De Braak. It is also said that this frigate "drilled the wreck with its stoutest hawsers and never budged her."

SEEKING THE LOST TREASURE.
Modern divers and suction engines hope to have better luck. The story of the effort goes that about 1805 Gilbert McCracken, the chum of Pilot Allen, in company with his son Henry, "set the bearings of the wreck for the purpose of aiding some future effort." These bearings were of course faithfully recorded, and the document is in the possession of a grandson of one of them. For the purpose of securing this sunken treasure the International Submarine Company, of Philadelphia, was formed some years ago. The bulk of its stock is owned by Dr. Samuel Pancoast, of Philadelphia, who is very sanguine of finding the De Braak and her valuable freight. The doctor Orr, after much preparation, was on the 1st of this month brought down from Philadelphia by the tug Startle. It had a working force of ten men under command of the doctor, pumping apparatus and a couple of expert divers. Everything then was in readiness to begin work, as the doctor had located the wreck to his own satisfaction in the mouth of Delaware Bay. The bottom is covered with a semi-soft blue clay and ooze everywhere, except where a ten foot mound of sand has collected, covering an area of 100 by 50 feet, lying lengthwise from cape to cape. This is the mound of record. On it was found a dumb buoy, made of an ordinary nail keg, anchored by a galvanized wire and a bit of "pig." Over the "mound" the water is about 60 feet deep, and this buoy floated about 10 feet below the surface of the sea.

THE DIVERS HAVE BEEN AT WORK... the De Braak's grave a great deal of late. What they have found? Handfuls of decayed wood. The washer is being industriously worked this week and the mound has been penetrated to a depth of half a dozen feet all over. Now a powerful suction pump is put to work and will deposit the booty on the deck of the Orr, where the doctor will sieve it carefully. The doctor says the golden treasures were, when last seen, snugly packed up in heavy oaken iron-bound boxes, about three feet each way. To remove these the doctor has a large steam crane aboard. When the vessel sank she had a full armament of heavy guns. These will be presented to the Society of the Cincinnati. In fact the final disposition of everything to be found has been decided upon, even to the treasure.
"I expect to find from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000 worth of precious metal," the doctor says. "Yet the amount depends upon the number of Spanish galleons captured by the De Braak. A galleon usually contained some \$3,000,000, and I estimate that during the last years of the last century Spanish America sent home not less £36,000,000 annually."

Aiding Our Cruisers.
The presence of an American warship on Canadian waters so far from being a hindrance to the enforcement of Canadian fishing laws and regulations is a help and a very efficient help. Instead of throwing obstacles in the way of the Canadian authorities and raising objections to the course they are pursuing, Admiral Luce has gone to some trouble to impress upon American fishermen that they must regard the Canadian laws and regulations. The poacher from him. He does not try to make them believe that they are injured and persecuted, and that whether they do right or wrong, respect the laws of Canada or not, he will back them up. Being sure how they vote, he tells them the result in the plainest way. He shows them that he is not there to aid and abet them in any encroachment on the fishing rights of Canadians, but that he will, if necessary, bring within their capture if they are found fishing within the three-mile limit. It is not to see that the presence of Admiral Luce on the fishing ground will prevent further complications and difficulties with Canadian authorities. He sees for him self that the Canadian Government has no disposition to worry or annoy American fishermen, and that all it wants is to have its laws observed, and that it uses no unnecessary business in enforcing those rights.

THE SIAMERSE AMAZON.

Military Skill and Description of the King... The Siamerse Amazon, an American... written a correspondence, has given us some curious information about the King's Amazon, the royal guard being composed entirely of women. The battalion consists of 400 women, chosen among the handsomest and most robust girls in the country. They receive excellent pay and their discipline is perfect. They are admitted to serve at the age of thirteen and are placed in the army of reserve at twenty-five. From that period they no longer serve about the king's person, but are employed to guard the royal palaces and the crown lands.
On entering the army the amazons make a vow of chastity, for which there is no exemption unless any of them should attract the King's attention and be admitted among his legitimate wives. The King's choice seldom falls on the most beautiful, but on the most skilled in military exercises. On the costume these women wear is very rich. Their full dress is composed of a white woollen robe, embroidered with gold. The cloth is extremely fine, and descends as far as the knee; it is covered with a light coat of mail and gilt cuirass. The arms are free and the head is covered with a gilt casque. When wearing this dress on state occasions their only weapon is a lance, which they handle with wonderful dexterity. With their dresses they are armed with musket. The battalion is composed of four companies, and each company of 100 women commanded by a captain of their own sex. Should the captain of the company die the company is drilled during three days by the king, who appoints the most competent to succeed to the command.
The King of Siam never undertakes any expedition without being accompanied by his female guard, nor does he ever hunt, or even ride, without an escort of the same guard, who are devotedly attached to his person. Every individual of the battalion has five negroes attached to her service, and having thus no domestic occupation she can devote herself exclusively to the duties of her profession. There is a parade ground near the city, where one company is stationed for two days every week to exercise themselves in the use of the lance, the pistol and the rifle. The King attends once a month at these exercises, accompanied by his brother, who shares in some degree the sovereign power, and distributes prizes to those most deserving. When the death of one of the parties ensues, the deceased receives a magnificent funeral and the high priest pronounces a panegyric, declaring that the deceased by her valor has merited eternal rest in the abode of the blessed. The survivor receives the congratulations of her companions; but as a measure of discipline she is sentenced to pass two months away from her companions in fasting and prayer. The military organization of this battalion is so perfect that the whole army endeavors to imitate it.

A Clairvoyant's Discovery.
Oliver C. Smith, a farmer of Sunbury, N. B., disappeared about eight months ago. On the day he was last seen alive he had been at Quispamsis, Kings county, on a visit to his mother and brother. He was seen at Hoyt station on the N. B. railway by Mr. Fowler and Squire Smith. He took dinner at Fowler's and set out walking for home, up the Shin Creek Station. He would have to travel through the woods twenty miles to reach home. He was never seen again. In March last, the brother of the missing man called upon Professor Hunter a clairvoyant of Portland, Me., who told him that Oliver had been killed in the woods by three persons whom he described. Prof. Hunter also said that much of Smith's property had been stolen from the house which he had occupied. The property, and the person who took it, were also described. Finally, four persons were arrested for having Smith's goods unlawfully in their possession. After hearing the evidence the magistrate committed for trial J. Dewitt, Israel Nason and Manning Phillips. They were admitted to bail. In the case of Thos. O. Nason bail was refused. The prisoner subsequently escaped, but was re-arrested and committed to goal, where he now is.
A few weeks ago, Prof. Hunter was again appealed to by the friends of the missing man, and acceded to the request to go to Sunbury county. He had never before visited that section, and the woods in which the search was to be made were strange to him. After very short investigation, however, he discovered a skeleton which was, without doubt, that of the missing man. It was concealed by leaves and brush. The skull of the skeleton was crushed as by a heavy blow. The body was partly clad in a shirt, trousers and socks.
Prof. Hunter did not disturb the body, but covered it over and sent for the magistrate. All through the day crowds gathered around the scene of the discovery and certain indications were gathered which which will go far towards clearing up the murder, as it no doubt is. Prof. Hunter came back to the city to attend to some pressing business, but returned to Sunbury yesterday. As a result of his investigations, several additional arrests of suspected parties have already been made.

Advertising in China.
"The North China Herald" gives us two very curious specimens of the advertisements which appear in the Chinese papers. One is from a mother to her son who has run away from home and it is worded as follows: "Take care that you are not struck down by lightning. Your mother weeps bitterly for you as she pens these lines in order that they may be read by her son. When they run away from home on the 30th of the eighth month, the people of all the shop came and asked you what had become of you; it was thus that we learned your flight, and since then my food and sleep have benefited me but little. I am still crying and moaning. I have received your letter which has come from beyond the horizon, but it does not tell me where I can find you. I am now at the last extremity, and your family has had to put up with cruel insults from strangers. If you do not return I can stand all this no longer, and shall surely put an end to my existence, in which case you would be in danger of being struck down by lightning. If you return, no matter in what way all will be arranged."

A great many men at present are fishing for an office of some kind, yet they all decidedly kick if any one attempts to scratch one of them while at the pole.

VARIOUS TOPICS.

...The first house ever numbered in London was one abutting east of Northumberland House, Strand.
The first advertisements known of in England were in the shape of small bills affixed to the doors of St Paul's Church.
The first play-bill issued from Drury Lane Theatre was on April 8, 1663, the piece represented being "The Humorous Lieutenant."
The first royal letter was written by Henry V. to the Bishop of Durham, February 10, 1418.
The first book containing musical characters was issued in 1495 from the press of the celebrated "Wynken de Worde."
The first record of a judge's salary gives £138 13s 4d as the stipend of Thomas Littleton, judge of the King's bench, 1466.
The model of the first English steam vessel was laid before the Board of Admiralty in 1789.
The first Italian lady who sang in public in England was Francesca Margherita de l'Epine, who appeared in various operas in 1693.
The first striking clock was imported into Europe by the Persians about the year A. D. 800. It was brought as a present to Charlemagne from Abdella, King of Persia, by two monks of Jerusalem.
The first English newspaper was the English Mercury, issued in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was in the shape of a pamphlet. The Gazette of Venice was the original model of the modern newspaper.
The first bread was made by the Greeks and the first windmill by the Saracens.
Turnpikes were originated in 1267, the sum of one penny having to be paid for each wagon passing through a certain manor.
The first toll for the repair of English highways was imposed in the reign of Edward III., and was for repairing the road between St. Giles and Temple Bar.
The first Lord Mayor's show was in 1453, and Sir John Shaw was the first that held a feast in the Guildhall, 1501.
The Earl of Arundel (temp. Charles I.) was the first person who brought to England from Italy the new way of building with bricks.
Surnames were first adopted in the reign of Edward the Confessor.
The first idea of electricity was given by the friction of two globes of quicksilver in the year 1617.
Linen was first made in England in 1243, and only worn by the luxurious.
The first glass window in England was one put up in an abbey about 680. Glass windows, however, did not become general for many hundred years, and as late as 1577 the glass casements at Ainswick Castle, the Duke of Cumberland's seat, were regularly taken down when the family were away from home.
The first record we have of coal is about 300 years before the Christian era. Coal was used as fuel in England as early as 852, and in 1234 the first charter to dig for it was granted by Henry III. to the inhabitants of Newcastle-on-Tyne.
The first English almanac was brought out at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1347, and the first printed almanac appeared in London about one hundred years later.
The first balloon was made by a Jesuit about 1620. The idea was revived in France by Mr. Montgolfier in 1783, and introduced in England the following year.
Books in their present form were first made by Attalus, King of Bergamus, in 1337.

The Eccentricities of Herr Krupp.
The following stories of the late Herr Krupp are curious:
It was a standing order to all those who surrounded or approached him that the word "death" was never to be mentioned or referred to in conversation within the precincts of his great establishment. Some years ago a relation of his wife's came to stay with him, and was taken suddenly ill and died. When Krupp heard of it he fled immediately to the neighboring town of Dusseldorf, and would not return until after his relation had been duly buried. This very naturally led to a scene with his wife, the result being that they separated. Mrs. Krupp went to live at Dresden and not even the entreaties of their son prevailed on Herr Krupp to see her before he died. The same stubbornness was shown by him when his son Fritz, who contested the parliamentary borough (Essen) at the last general election in the interest of the Government, was defeated by the "ultra" or "clerical party." Herr Krupp issued an edict that no employee should take into his cottage or read the local papers of the Ultramontane party. A few days after this edict a poor workman being found wrapping up his "Butterbrod" in a sheet of this journal was instantly dismissed.
Business Education.
The Canadian Business University, Toronto, has just issued a new illustrated catalogue which describes in an interesting manner the superior facilities possessed by that institution for imparting such knowledge of the commercial and shorthand branches as will be certain to materially promote the interests of those who may require it. A copy will be mailed to anybody who contemplates a course of business, shorthand or typewriting.
An incurable old bachelor—one who, seemingly, rejoices in his infirmity—describes marriage as "female despotism, tempered by puddings."
The Sporting Record.
In Book form, contains a correct record of the FARMY and best performances in all DEPARTMENTS of BOWLING, AQUATIC and ATHLETIC performances, BILLIARDS, BASKET and TROTTING records, BASEBALL, CRICKET, LACROSSE, etc. Price 6c. Stamps taken. Address all orders to THE RECORD, 24 Front St. East, Toronto, Canada, Room No. 15.
Pleated mull and nainsook chemisettes are more becoming and more feminine than the manish-looking linen fronts that have been in vogue.
Free! Free! Free!!!
A Book of Instruction and Price List of Dyeing and Clearing to be had gratis by calling at any of our offices, or by post by sending your address to E. F. BAKER & CO., DYEING and CLEARING, 759 to 763 Yonge St., Toronto. Branch Offices: 4 John St., N. Hamilton; 100 Colborne St., Brantford.

...An Albany newspaper says that there are families in that town who have got the art of keeping up appearances reduced to a science. When they want to make their neighbors think that they have gone into the country they are not content with the old plan of shutting the front blinds and living in the back of the house. They leave their newspapers on the front piazza, apparently neglected; but they take them in at night and read them, at the same time supplying the piazza with old papers for the next day's masquerade.
Boston has just received from Africa the largest gorilla ever landed in America. His name is Jack, and he is 5 feet in height when standing erect, and measures 7 feet from one outstretched hand to the other. He weighs about 126 pounds, and exhibits enormous strength, compared with which that of man seems like a child's. He arrived in a large box made of planking 2 1/2 inches thick, and when removed from the ship he tore large splinters from the hardwood planks with as much ease as a child would break a twig. The hair, which is very coarse and from two to four inches in length, is of a greenish-gray color, and on the back, legs and arms incline to a black. His shoulders are immense. The expression of the face, which is black, is seowling. The eyes are small, sunken in the head, and the lips large and thin.
One of the most prodigious engineering projects now on the tapis is that for tunneling the Rocky Mountains under Tray's Peak, which rises no less than 14,441 feet above the level of the sea. It is stated that at 4,441 feet below the peak by tunneling from east to west for 25,000 feet dire, communication could be opened between the valleys on the Atlantic slope and those on the Pacific side. This would shorten the distance between Denver in Colorado and Salt Lake City in Utah, and consequently the distance between the Missouri River, say at St. Louis, and San Francisco, nearly 300 miles, and there would be little more required in the way of ascending or descending or tunneling mountains. Part of the work has already been accomplished. The country from the Missouri to the foot of the Rockies rises gradually in rolling prairie until an elevation is reached of 5,200 feet above the sea level. The Rockies themselves rise at various places to a height exceeding 11,000 feet. Of the twenty most famous passes, only seven are below 10,000 feet, while five are upward of 12,000, and one is 13,000 feet. The point from which it is proposed to tunnel is sixty miles due west from Denver, and, although one of the highest peaks, it is by far the narrowest in the great backbone of the American continent.

How Indians Poison their Arrows.
I explained to him what I wished to know, and, without the slightest hesitation, he said to the venerable arrow maker:
"Tell my brother all about the poisoned arrows."
"Well," said the old man, "first we take a bloated yellow rattlesnake in August, when he is most poisonous, and tie him with a forked stick to a stake; then we tease him until he is in a great rage. This is done by passing a switch over his body from his head to his tail. When he thrashes the ground with his body and his eyes grow bright and sparkle like diamonds we kill a deer, antelope or some other small animal, and tearing out the liver throw it to the snake, while it is warm and the blood is still coursing through it. The reptile will strike it again and again, and pretty soon it will turn black. When he tires the snake is teased again, and he is induced to sink his fangs into the soft flesh until all the poison has been extracted from him and the liver is reeking with it. He is then killed, and the liver lifted with a sharp pole, for so dangerous is it no one dares to touch it. The liver is let lie for about an hour, when it will jet black and emit a sour smell. Arrows are then brought and their iron heads pushed into the liver up to the shaft. They are left sticking there for about an hour and a half, when they are withdrawn and dried in the sun. A thin, glistening, acrid adheres to the arrow, and if it so much as touches raw flesh it is certain to poison it to death."
I asked if the Indians still used poisoned arrows. "No," he replied, "no man, Indian or white man for years past have been shot with these arrows, and they are no longer made."

Mrs. H. M. Plunkett of Pittsburg, wrote the admirable little volume, "Women, Plumbers and Doctors," in which the necessity of a knowledge of sanitary science is set forth clearly and well. Many of the women's clubs are taking hold of household sanitation. It is a study particularly necessary to every woman who has, or ever expects to have, any supervision of a house.

ORIGINAL THINGS.

...The first house ever numbered in London was one abutting east of Northumberland House, Strand.
The first advertisements known of in England were in the shape of small bills affixed to the doors of St Paul's Church.
The first play-bill issued from Drury Lane Theatre was on April 8, 1663, the piece represented being "The Humorous Lieutenant."
The first royal letter was written by Henry V. to the Bishop of Durham, February 10, 1418.
The first book containing musical characters was issued in 1495 from the press of the celebrated "Wynken de Worde."
The first record of a judge's salary gives £138 13s 4d as the stipend of Thomas Littleton, judge of the King's bench, 1466.
The model of the first English steam vessel was laid before the Board of Admiralty in 1789.
The first Italian lady who sang in public in England was Francesca Margherita de l'Epine, who appeared in various operas in 1693.
The first striking clock was imported into Europe by the Persians about the year A. D. 800. It was brought as a present to Charlemagne from Abdella, King of Persia, by two monks of Jerusalem.
The first English newspaper was the English Mercury, issued in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was in the shape of a pamphlet. The Gazette of Venice was the original model of the modern newspaper.
The first bread was made by the Greeks and the first windmill by the Saracens.
Turnpikes were originated in 1267, the sum of one penny having to be paid for each wagon passing through a certain manor.
The first toll for the repair of English highways was imposed in the reign of Edward III., and was for repairing the road between St. Giles and Temple Bar.
The first Lord Mayor's show was in 1453, and Sir John Shaw was the first that held a feast in the Guildhall, 1501.
The Earl of Arundel (temp. Charles I.) was the first person who brought to England from Italy the new way of building with bricks.
Surnames were first adopted in the reign of Edward the Confessor.
The first idea of electricity was given by the friction of two globes of quicksilver in the year 1617.
Linen was first made in England in 1243, and only worn by the luxurious.
The first glass window in England was one put up in an abbey about 680. Glass windows, however, did not become general for many hundred years, and as late as 1577 the glass casements at Ainswick Castle, the Duke of Cumberland's seat, were regularly taken down when the family were away from home.
The first record we have of coal is about 300 years before the Christian era. Coal was used as fuel in England as early as 852, and in 1234 the first charter to dig for it was granted by Henry III. to the inhabitants of Newcastle-on-Tyne.
The first English almanac was brought out at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1347, and the first printed almanac appeared in London about one hundred years later.
The first balloon was made by a Jesuit about 1620. The idea was revived in France by Mr. Montgolfier in 1783, and introduced in England the following year.
Books in their present form were first made by Attalus, King of Bergamus, in 1337.

...The first house ever numbered in London was one abutting east of Northumberland House, Strand.
The first advertisements known of in England were in the shape of small bills affixed to the doors of St Paul's Church.
The first play-bill issued from Drury Lane Theatre was on April 8, 1663, the piece represented being "The Humorous Lieutenant."
The first royal letter was written by Henry V. to the Bishop of Durham, February 10, 1418.
The first book containing musical characters was issued in 1495 from the press of the celebrated "Wynken de Worde."
The first record of a judge's salary gives £138 13s 4d as the stipend of Thomas Littleton, judge of the King's bench, 1466.
The model of the first English steam vessel was laid before the Board of Admiralty in 1789.
The first Italian lady who sang in public in England was Francesca Margherita de l'Epine, who appeared in various operas in 1693.
The first striking clock was imported into Europe by the Persians about the year A. D. 800. It was brought as a present to Charlemagne from Abdella, King of Persia, by two monks of Jerusalem.
The first English newspaper was the English Mercury, issued in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was in the shape of a pamphlet. The Gazette of Venice was the original model of the modern newspaper.
The first bread was made by the Greeks and the first windmill by the Saracens.
Turnpikes were originated in 1267, the sum of one penny having to be paid for each wagon passing through a certain manor.
The first toll for the repair of English highways was imposed in the reign of Edward III., and was for repairing the road between St. Giles and Temple Bar.
The first Lord Mayor's show was in 1453, and Sir John Shaw was the first that held a feast in the Guildhall, 1501.
The Earl of Arundel (temp. Charles I.) was the first person who brought to England from Italy the new way of building with bricks.
Surnames were first adopted in the reign of Edward the Confessor.
The first idea of electricity was given by the friction of two globes of quicksilver in the year 1617.
Linen was first made in England in 1243, and only worn by the luxurious.
The first glass window in England was one put up in an abbey about 680. Glass windows, however, did not become general for many hundred years, and as late as 1577 the glass casements at Ainswick Castle, the Duke of Cumberland's seat, were regularly taken down when the family were away from home.
The first record we have of coal is about 300 years before the Christian era. Coal was used as fuel in England as early as 852, and in 1234 the first charter to dig for it was granted by Henry III. to the inhabitants of Newcastle-on-Tyne.
The first English almanac was brought out at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1347, and the first printed almanac appeared in London about one hundred years later.
The first balloon was made by a Jesuit about 1620. The idea was revived in France by Mr. Montgolfier in 1783, and introduced in England the following year.
Books in their present form were first made by Attalus, King of Bergamus, in 1337.

...The first house ever numbered in London was one abutting east of Northumberland House, Strand.
The first advertisements known of in England were in the shape of small bills affixed to the doors of St Paul's Church.
The first play-bill issued from Drury Lane Theatre was on April 8, 1663, the piece represented being "The Humorous Lieutenant."
The first royal letter was written by Henry V. to the Bishop of Durham, February 10, 1418.
The first book containing musical characters was issued in 1495 from the press of the celebrated "Wynken de Worde."
The first record of a judge's salary gives £138 13s 4d as the stipend of Thomas Littleton, judge of the King's bench, 1466.
The model of the first English steam vessel was laid before the Board of Admiralty in 1789.
The first Italian lady who sang in public in England was Francesca Margherita de l'Epine, who appeared in various operas in 1693.
The first striking clock was imported into Europe by the Persians about the year A. D. 800. It was brought as a present to Charlemagne from Abdella, King of Persia, by two monks of Jerusalem.
The first English newspaper was the English Mercury, issued in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was in the shape of a pamphlet. The Gazette of Venice was the original model of the modern newspaper.
The first bread was made by the Greeks and the first windmill by the Saracens.
Turnpikes were originated in 1267, the sum of one penny having to be paid for each wagon passing through a certain manor.
The first toll for the repair of English highways was imposed in the reign of Edward III., and was for repairing the road between St. Giles and Temple Bar.
The first Lord Mayor's show was in 1453, and Sir John Shaw was the first that held a feast in the Guildhall, 1501.
The Earl of Arundel (temp. Charles I.) was the first person who brought to England from Italy the new way of building with bricks.
Surnames were first adopted in the reign of Edward the Confessor.
The first idea of electricity was given by the friction of two globes of quicksilver in the year 1617.
Linen was first made in England in 1243, and only worn by the luxurious.
The first glass window in England was one put up in an abbey about 680. Glass windows, however, did not become general for many hundred years, and as late as 1577 the glass casements at Ainswick Castle, the Duke of Cumberland's seat, were regularly taken down when the family were away from home.
The first record we have of coal is about 300 years before the Christian era. Coal was used as fuel in England as early as 852, and in 1234 the first charter to dig for it was granted by Henry III. to the inhabitants of Newcastle-on-Tyne.
The first English almanac was brought out at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1347, and the first printed almanac appeared in London about one hundred years later.
The first balloon was made by a Jesuit about 1620. The idea was revived in France by Mr. Montgolfier in 1783, and introduced in England the following year.
Books in their present form were first made by Attalus, King of Bergamus, in 1337.

...The first house ever numbered in London was one abutting east of Northumberland House, Strand.
The first advertisements known of in England were in the shape of small bills affixed to the doors of St Paul's Church.
The first play-bill issued from Drury Lane Theatre was on April 8, 1663, the piece represented being "The Humorous Lieutenant."
The first royal letter was written by Henry V. to the Bishop of Durham, February 10, 1418.
The first book containing musical characters was issued in 1495 from the press of the celebrated "Wynken de Worde."
The first record of a judge's salary gives £138 13s 4d as the stipend of Thomas Littleton, judge of the King's bench, 1466.
The model of the first English steam vessel was laid before the Board of Admiralty in 1789.
The first Italian lady who sang in public in England was Francesca Margherita de l'Epine, who appeared in various operas in 1693.
The first striking clock was imported into Europe by the Persians about the year A. D. 800. It was brought as a present to Charlemagne from Abdella, King of Persia, by two monks of Jerusalem.
The first English newspaper was the English Mercury, issued in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was in the shape of a pamphlet. The Gazette of Venice was the original model of the modern newspaper.
The first bread was made by the Greeks and the first windmill by the Saracens.
Turnpikes were originated in 1267, the sum of one penny having to be paid for each wagon passing through a certain manor.
The first toll for the repair of English highways was imposed in the reign of Edward III., and was for repairing the road between St. Giles and Temple Bar.
The first Lord Mayor's show was in 1453, and Sir John Shaw was the first that held a feast in the Guildhall, 1501.
The Earl of Arundel (temp. Charles I.) was the first person who brought to England from Italy the new way of building with bricks.
Surnames were first adopted in the reign of Edward the Confessor.
The first idea of electricity was given by the friction of two globes of quicksilver in the year 1617.
Linen was first made in England in 1243, and only worn by the luxurious.
The first glass window in England was one put up in an abbey about 680. Glass windows, however, did not become general for many hundred years, and as late as 1577 the glass casements at Ainswick Castle, the Duke of Cumberland's seat, were regularly taken down when the family were away from home.
The first record we have of coal is about 300 years before the Christian era. Coal was used as fuel in England as early as 852, and in 1234 the first charter to dig for it was granted by Henry III. to the inhabitants of Newcastle-on-Tyne.
The first English almanac was brought out at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1347, and the first printed almanac appeared in London about one hundred years later.
The first balloon was made by a Jesuit about 1620. The idea was revived in France by Mr. Montgolfier in 1783, and introduced in England the following year.
Books in their present form were first made by Attalus, King of Bergamus, in 1337.

...The first house ever numbered in London was one abutting east of Northumberland House, Strand.
The first advertisements known of in England were in the shape of small bills affixed to the doors of St Paul's Church.
The first play-bill issued from Drury Lane Theatre was on April 8, 1663, the piece represented being "The Humorous Lieutenant."
The first royal letter was written by Henry V. to the Bishop of Durham, February 10, 1418.
The first book containing musical characters was issued in 1495 from the press of the celebrated "Wynken de Worde."
The first record of a judge's salary gives £138 13s 4d as the stipend of Thomas Littleton, judge of the King's bench, 1466.
The model of the first English steam vessel was laid before the Board of Admiralty in 1789.
The first Italian lady who sang in public in England was Francesca Margherita de l'Epine, who appeared in various operas in 1693.
The first striking clock was imported into Europe by the Persians about the year A. D. 800. It was brought as a present to Charlemagne from Abdella, King of Persia, by two monks of Jerusalem.
The first English newspaper was the English Mercury, issued in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was in the shape of a pamphlet. The Gazette of Venice was the original model of the modern newspaper.
The first bread was made by the Greeks and the first windmill by the Saracens.
Turnpikes were originated in 1267, the sum of one penny having to be paid for each wagon passing through a certain manor.
The first toll for the repair of English highways was imposed in the reign of Edward III., and was for repairing the road between St. Giles and Temple Bar.
The first Lord Mayor's show was in 1453, and Sir John Shaw was the first that held a feast in the Guildhall, 1501.
The Earl of Arundel (temp. Charles I.) was the first person who brought to England from Italy the new way of building with bricks.
Surnames were first adopted in the reign of Edward the Confessor.
The first idea of electricity was given by the friction of two globes of quicksilver in the year 1617.
Linen was first made in England in 1243, and only worn by the luxurious.
The first glass window in England was one put up in an abbey about 680. Glass windows, however, did not become general for many hundred years, and as late as 1577 the glass casements at Ainswick Castle, the Duke of Cumberland's seat, were regularly taken down when the family were away from home.
The first record we have of coal is about 300 years before the Christian era. Coal was used as fuel in England as early as 852, and in 1234 the first charter to dig for it was granted by Henry III. to the inhabitants of Newcastle-on-Tyne.
The first English almanac was brought out at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1347, and the first printed almanac appeared in London about one hundred years later.
The first balloon was made by a Jesuit about 1620. The idea was revived in France by Mr. Montgolfier in 1783, and introduced in England the following year.
Books in their present form were first made by Attalus, King of Bergamus, in 1337.

...The first house ever numbered in London was one abutting east of Northumberland House, Strand.
The first advertisements known of in England were in the shape of small bills affixed to the doors of St Paul's Church.
The first play-bill issued from Drury Lane Theatre was on April 8, 1663, the piece represented being "The Humorous Lieutenant."
The first royal letter was written by Henry V. to the Bishop of Durham, February 10, 1418.
The first book containing musical characters was issued in 1495 from the press of the celebrated "Wynken de Worde."
The first record of a judge's salary gives £138 13s 4d as the stipend of Thomas Littleton, judge of the King's bench, 1466.
The model of the first English steam vessel was laid before the Board of Admiralty in 1789.
The first Italian lady who sang in public in England was Francesca Margherita de l'Epine, who appeared in various operas in 1693.
The first striking clock was imported into Europe by the Persians about the year A. D. 800. It was brought as a present to Charlemagne from Abdella, King of Persia, by two monks of Jerusalem.
The first English newspaper was the English Mercury, issued in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was in the shape of a pamphlet. The Gazette of Venice was the original model of the modern newspaper.
The first bread was made by the Greeks and the first windmill by the Saracens.
Turnpikes were originated in 1267, the sum of one penny having to be paid for each wagon passing through a certain manor.
The first toll for the repair of English highways was imposed in the reign of Edward III., and was for repairing the road between St. Giles and Temple Bar.
The first Lord Mayor's show was in 1453, and Sir John Shaw was the first that held a feast in the Guildhall, 1501.
The Earl of Arundel (temp. Charles I.) was the first person who brought to England from Italy the new way of building with bricks.
Surnames were first adopted in the reign of Edward the Confessor.
The first idea of electricity was given by the friction of two globes of quicksilver in the year 1617.
Linen was first made in England in 1243, and only worn by the luxurious.
The first glass window in England was one put up in an abbey about 680. Glass windows, however, did not become general for many hundred years, and as late as 1577 the glass casements at Ainswick Castle, the Duke of Cumberland's seat, were regularly taken down when the family were away from home.
The first record we have of coal is about 300 years before the Christian era. Coal was used as fuel in England as early as 852, and in 1234 the first charter to dig for it was granted by Henry III. to the inhabitants of Newcastle-on-Tyne.
The first English almanac was brought out at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1347, and the first printed almanac appeared in London about one hundred years later.
The first balloon was made by a Jesuit about 1620. The idea was revived in France by Mr. Montgolfier in 1783, and introduced in England the following year.
Books in their present form were first made by Attalus, King of Bergamus, in 1337.

...The first house ever numbered in London was one abutting east of Northumberland House, Strand.
The first advertisements known of in England were in the shape of small bills affixed to the doors of St Paul's Church.
The first play-bill issued from Drury Lane Theatre was on April 8, 1663, the piece represented being "The Humorous Lieutenant."
The first