ESPOSITO, THE BRIGAND.

The Complete Story of the Italian Bandit's Crimes Abducting Rich Men for Ransom, Extorting Money by Mutilation, Killing a Man and Pinning His Lips together-Identification.

The energetic efforts of the Italian Government to procure the extradition of Guiseppe Esposito, alias Randazao, the alleged leader of a gang of Italian bandits, are but part of a series of movements to extirpate one of the most daring bands of brigands that ever installed the series of the series Vice-Charcellor Vivani fested Italy. Palermo wrote to the King in October, 1877: "It is now an incontrovertible fact and the firm conviction of the public that the uninterrupted succession of crimes prepetrated in the present time, among which the most re-cent are those against the Messs. the Barons Porcari and Igadari, that the audacious kidnappings, the numberless assassilations, and the diffusion of threatening letters by unknown individuals, cannot but be the work of a large association of malefacors. As the chiefs of this association may be named the notorious bandits Girchimo di Psquald, Antoni Leone of this district, Capraroof Boracria, Roca, and Rinaldi in the district of Cefalu." One of the brigands Passaiume surrendered himself in July of that year,and made a confession implicating Randazza as one of the band. Then Randazzo himself surrendered, knowing that the authorities were on his track. He was one of the assasins of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancello. of Alia, and was wounded in the leg. He went to Termini for surgical treatment, and from there to Guccione. He was imprisoned in the jail of Gastronono, from which he escaped, and rejoined the band of Leone, who made him Lieutenant. When Leone was captured Esposite was made Captain, and for years was the terror of the surrounding country. As he was well known to many peasants and officials, there was no difficulty in procuring an identification. Portraits that the Coudert Brothers, as the agents of the Italian Government, caused to be sent from New Orleans were fully identified in Italy before Dectective Mooney, of the firm of Mooney & Boland, made the arrest of the man now confined in Ludlow street jail. prisoner is awaiting identification by Italian officers now on their way to this city. He is about 40 years old, of swarthy complexion, with dark brown piercing eyes, jet black curly hair, beard, and moustache, and regular features. He has a habit of wrinkling his forehead, which is said to be for the pur pose of concealing the scar by which the brigand is to be identified.

About 8 p. m., on the evening of June 21, 1876, a band of twelve of the brigands on horseback and on foot, masked, entered a country seat on the St. Nicola road, the residence of M. Fasci Vincenze, aged 71. Two servants were overpowered. The brigands knew that the proprietor was a helpless man, deaf, nearly blind, and enormously fat. They compelled one of the servants to get M. Fasci out of bed and dress him. Then they took all the money and food in the house, mounted M. Fasci on one of his own

CARRIED HIM OFF TO THE MOUNTAINS.

mules, and

The neighbours were terrorized into refraining from interference. The authorities pursued the culprits promptly and tracked them to a cave in the mountain of Calogero, where several of the gang were captured. One of the prisoners betrayed the hiding place of the captive on the summit of Mount Calogero. The place was inaccessible from above, and the entrance from beneath was extreme by difficult. The entrance to the cave had been walled up. When rescued M. Fasci was lying exhausted on the bare earth, and by his side was the bread and bottle taken from his own house. As he was, in fact, hermetically sealed up, he must have died soon if not rescued. It was evident that the captors intended to let him die unless the

family paid ransom.

The most brutal crime proved against Esposito, alias Randazzo, was the capture and mutilation of an English curate named John Forester Rose, who was, on Nov. 4, 1876, riding to the railroad station, one kilometre from Lacrera, in company with two young Italians. There were four of the brigands, with double-barrelled carbines, short distance, when they set the Italians free, but kept Mr. Rose for ransom. One of the captured Italians subsequently identified Guiseppe Esposito as one of the four bandits. Esposito was picked out from among four persons. It was proved that he had extorted the ransom from the friends of Mr. Rose, by sending to Mrs. Rose first one ear of her husband and then another, threatening to send the whole body piecemeal unless the ransom was paid. Mr. Rose was liberated

Government should take action against the bandits. On March 20, 1877, while the real estate owner, Guiceione Guiseppe, aged 69, of Alia, was working in the vineyard of Portella del Lupo, together with his brother Anton, aged 52, and Joseph, the son of Anton, all residents of Alia, three masked robbers appeared, afoot, armed with double-barrelled One of the robbers was of low stature, stout, with long moustaches and short beard. The first thing the robbers did was to shoot Guiccione dead, to rob him of his watch and

ransom was paid. Mr. Rose was liberated on payment of the ransom, and his return to

England, minus both ears, aroused the British Government to demand that the Italian

a little money, and to PIN HIS LIPS TOGETHER

with a big skewer, as an indication that he had spoken against somebody. The authorities soon fastened the responsibility of the crime upon Esposito. It appeared that the murdered man had said that if what he knew about Esposito's assassination of Duboliono Francesco was made public, Esposito would be in the penitentiary. The assassin was recognized by a nephew of the murdered man, who said that he had been to collect the herds on the day of the murder. He saw Esposito with a gun in the neighborhood, and knew of Esposito's having made threats against his uncle, and saw the murder committed.

Subsequently the sister of Esposito was noticed in the neighborhood inquiring whether her brother had been identified.

The companions of the murdered man. among whom was his brother, at first said they did not know who the murderers were. But shortly the brother admitted that he had known all the time that the murderer was

the fugitive Guiseppe Esposito, alias Randazzo, and that he had not revealed it to the police, for fear of endangering his own life; that Esposito had threatened to assassinate him if he did not keep quiet. He knew that the motive of the murder was revenge for what the dead man had said about Esposito's

previous crimes. Esposito is also convicted of kidnapping and detaining in the territory of Termini Imrese, in May, 1877, Antonio Formusa, who was on a visit to an estate at Dispensa, near Fridda. About 6.30 p. m., four armed men appeared at the house, frightened the servants into non-resistance, took Formusa away, blindfolded, on a mule, and defied the servants to follow or capture them. The authorities organized a hot pursuit, and finally secured an attendant of Formusa, named Loreto Geraci Esposito, who confessed that he had been the organizer of the abduction. He had arranged all the details with the band, had informed them of the right time to make the capture, and said that the bandits told him they were going to take the captive to a wood near Collesano.

The attendants who had been overpower ed at the house at the time of the capture of Formusa said that the captors had threatened to burn the house, and reminded them that they had children to feed, and therefore it

BEST FOR THEM NOT TO RESIST.

They knew of Esposito's former employment Formusa and identified him. by Formusa and identified him. The last thing the robbers did when they went away was to tell the servants to be sure and have

the ransom money ready.

One of the murders proved against Esposito alias Randazzo was that of a farm laborer named Esposito Santo, 26 years old, in June, 1879, in the district of Marge, formerly St. dogen, a vast tract almost entirely sown th oats. The land is surrounded on all sices by high hills abounding in deep grottoe and recesses. Santo's farm was nearly in the centre of this track. About 500 metres distant is the precipice of Margi, overlooking the "great ravine of the hermitage," and higher above to the right the smoky grotto. Santo's corpse was found at the pre cipice with a gunshot wound under each ear, another on the breast, a fourth under the left am pit, and two in other parts of the The chief witness against Esposito Randazzo was one Rinalde Antonio, who overheard a conversation in which Esposito Randazzo confessed that he was the murderer, and sail that on viewing the corpse he thought Saito was a worthless man. It was also shown by another witness that Santo had incurred the hatred of the band to which Esposito Raidazzo belonged by firing into them. The band went boldly to where Santo was and demanded provisions, and he, instead of responding with bread, gave them a dose of lead. He was several times warned and threstened. An attempt was made to decoy him to the fields, which he frustrated. Then the gang dragged him to the precipice and mrdered him.

Another of the explains of Experite Pare

Another of the exploits of Esposito Randazzo was the capture of Salvatore Sansone of Commatara, district of Termini, and the extortion of £30,000 in October, 1879. Sansone was confined 28 days in an artificial grotto, constructed of branches on the summit of a piece of cultivated land. The grotto was about three metres square, and the entrance was thorough a scuttle. While imprisoned here Sansone heard Eposito Ran-dazzo, one of the brigands, spoken of as "the maimed." Part of Sansone's ransome money was traced to Esposito Randazzo. Another portion of the ransom money was traced to a farmer named Francesco Lombino, who had been used as an intermediary between the brigands and the Sansone family. But Lombino said he had abstracted part of the ransom before delivering it to the brigands. After a long and patient inquiry that was conducted with considerable expense, the authorities fastened this crime upon the bandits, Espesito Randazzo Guis, Passafuime, Luciano, and Randazzo Nicolo. Espesito escaped with five of his compadions, and a reward of 25,000 livres was offered for his capture. But he has not since been seen in

Detective Mooney says that the identification at the hearing on Aug. 3 will be com-plete enough to remove all doubt. He points to the vendatta among the Italians in New Orleans and the shooting of a man supposed to have betrayed the prisoner, as evidence that he has got the right man. As for the charge that he maltreated his prisoner on the voyage, he says he gave him the bridal room on the steamship, and supplied him with broiled chicken and other food from the cabin table, together with wine and cigars, and that the man was only chained, because, conscious, of guilt, he threatened

suicide,
Mr. Fuller, of the firm of Coudert Brothers, received information that the wife of the prisoner left New Orleans last Monday with her baby for New York for the purpose of identifying the prisoner as Vincenzo Rebello. The woman has had several interviews with the prisoner at Ludlow street jail, and he has received and carressed her and the baby as his wife and child. Marshal Knox has given her a pass which will permit her to visit the jail an hour each day, and she availed herself of it yesterday. The prisoner remains quiet and tractable. Commissioner Orborn has dedecided that he has no power to grant the application of ex-Judge Choate to remove the prisoner to New Orleans for examination.

"Had Rather be Kicked."

Physicians frequently send patients to take riding lessons, particularly persons whose occupations are of a sedentary character. One stout, red-faced merchant, a little ter. One stout, red-faced merchant, a little past middle age, who was so recommended by his doctor, came up to try the prescription one morning last autumn. He had been on a horse since he was a boy, he said. They put him on an easy-going, tractable horse, and he jogged about the ring for one hour faithfully. Then he dismounted stifly, winh many grimaces and a few pithy remarks, waddled into the office, and declared himself. (They' regid he to the state of himself. "That," said he, "lets me out. I can get exactly the same results for half the money and in half the time, by hiring my porter to kick me.

THE Archbishop of Tunis, who is an Italian, has been requested to resign, and the French Archbishop of Algeria has been appointed in his place. This has caused a painful impression, as the Italian Archbishop has held his office in Tunis for thirty-eight years, and is himself nearly ninety years of age, though comparatively vigorous.

AGRICULTURE.

BY A PRACTICAL AGRICULTURIST.

Suggestions of and for the Season.

With this month begins the fall work, and the more promptly it is entered upon the better. The stubbles are now idle, and they can be ploughed at once for the fall sowing, thus preventing a growth of weeds from ripening their seeds. Wheat requires a deep, rich, and mellow soil. All the hard lumps should be broken up by the harrow and pulverized, using a field-roller to aid in this work, if the harrow does not bring them to a fine state. The bringing of the soil to a fine state is now recognized, and there are a great many "Pulverizers" upon the market espe-cially designed for this work. To those who cannot afford (or think they cannot) such an implement, the common harrow and a long roller will be sufficient, if used thoroughly, to prepare the soil as a proper bed for the seed. The old method of broad-cast sowing of wheat is fast being superseded by the superior one of drilling the grain. The drill secures uniformity of depth, and by putting all the grains in a proper place for growth, there is a saving in the amount of seed to be used—six pecks of good plump grain—and no other should be used—is sufficient per acre, if sowed with a drill. Much depends upon the variety of seed sown, and the farmer should make a study of this matter, to determine which is the best kind of wheat for his soil and locality. Early sowing is the best, except when there is no danger from the Hessian Fly. Late sowed wheat makes such a poor growth before the frosts come that it is not in good shape for winter, and is not sure of giving even a fair crop. The preparation of the soil for rye is the same as for wheat, though it will do well on a poorer soil than wheat. A soil that is rich enough for a good crop of rye, can be made, in man cases, to produce a more paying crop by adding a dressing of 300 pounds of any good fertilizer, and sowing it to wheat. value of rye straw in some localities may make the rye crop, grain and straw together, more profitable than even a good crop of wheat. This only is the case near cities where the straw brings a high price. A number of crops may be grown for fall fodder. White turnips may be sown this month, and on good soil, with proper care, 600 to 800 bushels of this excellent feed may be obtained per acre. These roots need to be fed out rapidly; but if carefully stored will last until January. Millet, if sown early this month, on rich soil, will make an excellent feed for late fall; and rye, sowed now, will, if not needed for pasture, produce a fine growth for the spring soiling of the

farm stock. The root crops, mangels and beets, and field cabbages, need frequent cultivation during this mouth, and until the leaves cover the ground. If weeds are allowed to grow, and the soil is left unstirred, the crep will be small. Sugar beets are best if earthed up at the hoeings, so that the roots are entirely below ground. Mangels do not require this "hilling up." Potatoes should be harvested so soon as they are ripe, otherwise the tubers may startinto a new growth.

They are much more apt to be affected by
the "rot" if left long in the soil. If this
"discase," which is a fungus growth, makes
its appearance, the vines should be all burned so soon as the potatoes are dug, as the spores are thus destroyed in vast quantities. When other work is out of the way, much may be done to make the spring work lighter by ploughing in the fall. When this is done early, it is much like a fallow in its effect upon the soil—it kills the weeds, loosen's the soil, and allows of chemical changes that make plant food available. Heavy clay soil is much improved by early fall plowing. Muck is a valuable material for the barnyard, stable, and compost heap, and can be dug with the greatest ease at this season of the year. It may be drawn from the bed to a heap near by, where it can dry out, and afterwards be taken to the place where it is to be stored for use. During the dry weather of this month drains can be dug with greater comfort and less expense than when the soil is full of water. The value of a drain depends upon the thoroughness with which the work is done. It should be a permanent improvement.

AT a London Zoological Gardens there is an elephant which eats buns out of your hat. Lord Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty, who had heard of this, bought a bun placed it in his hat, and gracefully presented the dish to the elephant. Unluckily this happened to be the wrong elephant, and one whose education had been neglected, for he took hat and bun together, handed them into his capacious mouth' and munched them contentedly amid the inextinguishable laughter of the onlookers.

NOTWITHSTANDING the natural facilities for suicide at Niagara Falls, a resident of that place last week tried to hang himself, but the rope slipped; tried to cut his throat with a razor, but was interrupted; tried to shoot himself in the breast and lodged the bullet in the shoulder. He is likely to get well, and perhaps will think that strangers know more than he does about the advantages of the Falls. He got tired of life because his wife had stayed two months at her father's with the children.

AT a late fete given in Paris the German favors were brought into the ball room by a freight train. The doors near the orchestra freight train. The doors near the orchestra flew open and the dancers saw a tunnel, inside of which stood a miniature engine and train of cars. A track was suddenly thrown into the ball room, a locomotive's shrill whistle was heard, and a train of thirty tiny freight cars rushed in, filled with bouquets and favors, which were distributed to the guests.

Ar a late reception in Loudon, at Modjeska's house, she wore a flowing robe of white soft cashmere, opened widely from neck to waist, displaying underneath a tightly-fit-ting pale blue silk jersey, the knitted collar-band clasping her slender throat, with no trimming or fastening whatever. Pale pink roses were in her hands, but she wore no jewels, laces, or other accessories, thus proving the old law "that a woman unadorned is adorned the most."

The present harvest prospects throughout southern Russia are so brilliant that, if they should be realized, the farmers think they will be able to dispense with any harvest during the next four years.

STORING ELECTRICITY.

A Cleveland Man's Rivalry to the French Inventor.

From the Cleveland Leader

After years of patient and quiet investigation and experimenting, Mr. Charles Brush, the electrician, has completed a new invention which he considers to be an ample reward for his life of study and work. He has succeeded in perfecting a method of storing electricity. This is a consummation to secure which the greatest electricians of Europe have been laboring for a number of years. The use of electricity is no doubt in its infancy yet, and the rising generation is likely to see most astonishing things accomplished with it. Mr. Brush, in his electric light, has already furnished the world with one of its most practi-cal applications, but his new accomplishment bids fair to extend its use as a motive power to great lengths.

Faure, a French inventor, very recently discovered a method of storing electricity, and to use his method a company with large capital has been formed in Paris. Faure's invention was an improvement over the invention of Plante, made some years ago. Plante, a good many years ago, described and used on many occasions what he calls a secondary battery. Faure took that secondbattery, and made some changes in it and additions to it, and called it his invention. It was merely a modification of Plante's secondary battery, though, of course, better perfected. The news that Faure had invented a method of "bottling electricity," as it was called, attracted much attention in England and America, and was much noticed recently in the Eastern press.

What M. Faure describes as his invention was accomplished by Mr. Brush years ago, but the latter was not satisfied with such poor results. What he has since perfected goes far beyond what any other inventor has yet accomplished. Mr. Brush's invention is a secondary battery in the same sense as is Plante's and Faure's. There is no essential difference in the basis of the three inventions. The improvements of Mr. Brush are in the method of storing and in the amount of electricity capable of being stored in a given time and in a given space. The details of his method are entirely different from those of the French inventors, and do not infringe upon the rights of either of those gentle-

Mr. Brush uses for his storage reservoirs metal plates, so arranged that they are capa-ble of receiving a very large charge of electricity, and of holding it for an indefinite time. The storage reservoirs vary in size as desired. They may be put to any use of which electricity is possible. They can be taken about in waggons by day, and left at houses of citizens, like so much ice or kerosene, and used at night. Each citizen may then run his own electric lights as he pleases. The plates can be put on street cars, connected with the axles, and made to run the cars without horses. Steam cars may be ultimately run in the same way. Mr. Brush recently stated that in a given space he was able to store double as much electri-

city as Faure.

Mr. Brush has been working at this matter for years, and he is a man who says nothing of his work until he is satisfied with it. His last invention is now only a case of economy. For some uses it will be cheaper, for others more expensive, than the present methods of obtaining power. The practical character of the invention is settled, and it is simply a matter of expense. The engines can be run and electricity accumulated during the day, and then at night two sets of lights can be run, one set by the power stored up. An indefinite amount of electri-city can be stored in this way and used as wanted. The details of the method cannot now be made public, but will be published in a short time.

Dr. Griscom's Fast.

Dr. John A. Griscom recently completed at Chicago, a self-imposed fast of forty-five days. During the fast he drank 1,433 ounces of water, or about two pounds a day. When he began he was in fine physical condition and weighed 197‡ pounds. At the close of the fast he weighed 147½ pounds; his pulse was 66, respiration 15, temperature 98° Fah. On the first day of his fast his the respective of the fact has the temperature 100°. pulse was 84, and his temperature 100°. ${
m He}$ suffered but little during the fast, strength held out wonderfully, To the last his muscular power exceeded that of most men, and his mind was perfectly clear.

The faster was watched by a number of reputable physicians, and a scientific record of his condition was kept from day to day. The official summary of the record, it is promised, will add materially to the physiology of fasting, while certain of the results are said to be fatal to some of the accepted theories of medical men.

It will be observed that—if the evidence

of Dr. Griscom's case holds generally-a man in good physical condition, subsisting upon water and his own store of flesh, conames about one pound of solid food a day when leading a fairly active life. This closely coincides with the figures given by physiologists. For an average man at ordinary labor, Dr. Letheby estimates, on the experiments and observations of a large number of investigations, a daily requirement of 5.688 grains of carbon and 307 grains of nitrogen, or nearly six-sevenths of a pound; while, for active labor, the carbon and nitrogen required weigh together about one and one-fifth pounds. Dr. Dalton's observations in-dicate a more liberal diet as necessary for a man in full health taking free exercise, his quantities being equivalent to 16 oz. meat, 19 oz. bread, $3\frac{1}{2}$ butter—or nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of mixed food, and about three pints of

It would seem from these figures that the absorption of food from one's own bodily store of flesh costs considerable less energy than the digestion and assimilation of food in the usual way. In any case, a man in good health, with fifty pounds of surplus can safely reckon on nearly as many days of life, in case of enforced abstinence, or for voluntary abstinence, as for the cure of dis-

The purpose of Dr. Griscom's fast, he says, was to impress people with the utility of fasting and the possibility of long-continued fasting without severe pain. He believes that much of the sickness and physical distress men suffer from may be attributed to the overcrowding of the system with food and food products, and that very many mal-adies may be cured simply by abstaining from food for a longer or shorter period. The

daily observations upon the blocd of Dr. Griscom are said to prove the important fact that the relative number of blood corpuscles is not materially diminished by fasting; and there is reason to expect that, when the details of the physicians' observations are di-gested and published, the sanitary value of fasting—and of eating less, habitually—will be scientifically established. As a remedy for obesity, fasting—partial or complete— would seem to be both safe and efficient; but it must be persisted in for longer periods than have heretofore been thought prudent. Curiously, the distress of hunger seems to vanish after a few days' abstinence.

NOTES OF FOREIGN LIFE.

The persecution of the Jews in Russia and elsewhere has led to the formation of a public subscription at Brussels in aid of these unfortunate children of a dismembered race, and it is gratifying to know that a large sum has already been collected.

Joh, Maria Hilderbrandt has sent a new species of palm tree to Herr Wendland, Court gardener at Herrenhausen, and a noted connoisseur of that exotic tree. Hilderbrandt discovered the tree in the eastern part of Madagascar, and it has been christened by Wendland, in honor of the Chancellor, 'Bismarckia Nobils."

Some interesting gold and silver coins have been found recently among the sands which form the bank of the Samara River. Some of these coins have Tartar inscriptions. Most of them, however, are Polish and Austrian coins of the sixteenth century. A Kalmuck camp was once fixed on the spot where the coins were found.

The defiant Arab chief, Bou-Amena, is said to be a remarkable conjuror, and his followers believe that he is a miracle-worker and an emissary of Mohammed sent upon earth to effect the deliverance of the faithful from the Christian yoke. Heswallows swords with Oriental grace, and he probably regrets that he is unable to swallow his enemies with equal ease.

Dr. Schliemann has received from the city of Berlin the special favor of "honorary citizenship." Prince Bismarck and Gen. von Moltke are the only other living persons who have been honored in a like manner. Dr. Schliemann, by the way, asserts that, during his recent journey through the Troad and in the Ida Mountains, he discovered the altar of Zeus.

Carlsbad is described as a charming place, although not strictly a pleasure resort. It is not a second Monaco. But it may be recommended for its lovely walks, good music, pretty shops, picturesque crowds and costumes, and cheerful out-of-door life under a blue sky. The waters at Carlsbad, furthermore, put one in that happy state which can only be inspired by a good appetite and a sound digestion. This is better than all the vanity of the world.

There were two murders in France toward the close of the year 1860 which are called to mind by the shocking Lefroy case in Eng-land. One of the victims was M. Poinsot, a magistrate, who was found dead in one of the carriages of a train travelling between Troyes and Paris, his head having been pierced by two pistol-shots. Shortly before this event, the body of a Russian gentleman had been found on the line between Paris and Mulhausen. In both of these cases the murderers escaped.

A foreign correspondent states that Prince A foreign correspondent states that Times Bismarck has written to Mrs. Garfield an autograph letter in which he begs her to accept his heartfelt sympathy and best wishes for her husband's recovery. The German Chancellor, it is known, has always had a strong partiality for Americans, especially since his student days, when he became the firm friend of the late Mr. Motley. Prince Bismarck has been passing his days recently at Kissingen, where he leads the life of a valetudinarian.

An English writer complains that his countrymen are ill-prepared for the hot weather which has been making London uncomfortable. He believes that the warmth might be enjoyable if people lived in houses constructed to keep them warm in winter and cool in summer, and if they could be induced to put on clothing adapted to summer heat. Moreover, it is a sad fact that, even while the mercury stands amid the nineties, Englishmen stick to their beef, mutton, and heavy puddings, and to their ponderous porter and stout.

That facetious American who swindled hotel keepers by stealing his own pantaloons and charging those persons with the offense has found an imitator in France, one Beauvois, who has been convicted of simulating railway accidents. Beauvois' ingenious system was to lean on the door of a compartment not properly closed, and to pretend that his leg was sprained by falling from the carriage. He practised this trick five times, and on each occasion received some compensation for his misfortune. His sixth attempt carried him straight to prison, where he is now safely lodged.

Fears of Death.

Why should men ever be afraid to die, but that they regard the spirit as secondary to that which is but its mere appendage and convenience, its symbol, its word, its means of visibility? If the soul lose this poor mansion of hers by the sudden conflagration of disease, or by the slow decay of age, is she therefore houseless and shelterless? If she cast away this soiled and battered garment is she therefore naked? A child looks forward to a new suit and dons it joyfully; we cling to our rags and foulness. We should welcome death as one who brings us tidings of the finding of long-lost titles to a large family estate, and set out gladly to take possession, though it may be, not without a natural tear for the humbler home we are leaving. Death always means a kindness, though he has often a gruff way of offering

SARA BERNHARDT is quite as much of a social favorite in London as ever, and receives more invitations to dinner parties and breakfast parties that she can possibly accept. She appeared lately at a large dinner party given in her honor in a toilet composed of a cuirass corsage in peacock-blue beads, worn over a train of satin, of the same hue, and shaded with a profusion of old Mechlin lace.