But Now Come Rumors of Indian Trou-

bles Outside of Arizona. Washington special: Nothing is known at the war department or Indian bureau of the alleged outbreak of trouble between the Indians on the Great Blackfeet reservation, in southern Montana, of which rumors and specific accounts have reached the western press. This reservation has the greatest number of fragments of tribes of any reservation in the United States. It comprises an area of 33,830 square miles, or nearly as large as the state of Ohio, and contains 21,651,200 acres. Upon it are three agencies-the Blackfeet, at which are gathered remains of the Blackfeet blood, and Piegan tribes; Fort Peck agency, the rendezvous of the Assinaboine, Brule, Sautce, Loon, Uncompabgre and Yankton Soux, and Fort Belkuap agency, about which are gathered Gros Ventre, Assinab ine and a few river crows. None of these Indians have any great love for each other, and if the bands from the different agencies run across one another somebody generally loses a scalp. Information has been received here from time to time of brawls and dranken fights, but none as serious as the last reported outbreak. It is feared that these Indians, especially the Blackfeet and Gros Ventre, who are especially aggressive, are preparing to go upor the war path against their neighbors and the fee whites in northern Montana this fall. The "war" could not be very formulable, as there are not over 7,000 Indians of all tribes on the reservation, but it could be made very unpleasant around the sgen-cles and for isolated whites until the mil itary forces could be gotten into motion.

Assistant Adjutant General Kelton said yesterday: "We have three regiments of in-tantry and two of cavalry about the reser-vation, and I think if any outbreak were to occur it could be handled without any great

THE SITUATION IN ARIZONA. It is believed at the war department that the capture of Genonimo has practically put an end to Indian hostilities in that country. An army officer talking with a reporter to-day said that it depended upon the conduct of the whites and how the In dians are treated by the agents on the agencies whether there would be any further If the Indians were treated properly they would probably all remain quiet. The capture of Geronimo clears Arizona of hostilities. The Indians most likely to give trouble now are the Uncompangres, in the mountains of Colorado, and those in the wilds of Washington terriory. These are not particularly savage, but they are in regions where it is easy for them to hide away, and they are liable to plunder. One trouble, he savs, is that the whites are too aggressive. They try to take advantage of the Indians and to bully them, No patches were received from General Miles this morning and nothing can yet be learned as to what will probably be done with Geronimo and his band now that they are captured.

San Francisco dispatch: General O. O. Howard, commander of the division of the Pacific received a dispatch from Lieutenant General Sherdan to-day directing that the Apache and Warm Spring tribes be sent immediately to Fort Marion, Fla., with the exception of Geronimo and other Apaches recently captured. All the latter will be taken to Fort Bowie, where they will b confined under close guard until the gov ernment shall determine what shall be don

GERONIMO ORDERED HELD.

with them. It is understood, bowever that Geronimo and other hostiles will be tried by a military commission at that place. They will not be turned over to the civil authorities, as the district attorney claims to be unable to procure positive evidence. General Howard gives it as his the hostiles will turn state's evidence, as was the case with the Modoc marauders. The Apaches at Fort Apache will start tomorrow for their new home.

# LEARNING LESSONS FROM AMERICA.

A Graceful Acknowledgment from the Pen of an Englishman.

London special: I found on Saturday night and yest rday at the clubs and gos sip resorts but small interest felt in the results of the yacht races. Since Lieutenant Hann's start from Cowes there has seemed to be no attention paid to the matter, it being here regarded as a foregone conclusion that be would be beaten. This view has grown in strength since the result was known of the first day's sailing. This morning's Telegraph has a delightful leader on the event in the course of which it says:

"We may, from a patriotic point of view, regret that the old country has not carried its colors to the front. On the other hand it is satisfactory to see the craft of yachtsmanship so thoroughly understood in the United States. seems to us something strange in the ideas of the Americans, whose pavy is subject to gentle rid cale, even by themselves, able to trim out and handle a yacht which in a good, honest race over thirty or lart; of sea, can beat the best vessel tha can be sent out against her from these shores. Lovers of the pastime in England can never forget how Americans taught us almost our earliest lessons as to the faults to be found in our existing type of vessels when in 1851 they sent over a yacht, which then created something like a consternation in the English clubs, but we did not fail to see the superiority of our rival's build and to imitate her good points. British yach have since that date undoubtedly altered in construction, but the defeat of the Genera and the Galatea make it somewhat doubtful if they have been altered enough. The members of the New York yacht club are indefatigable in turning out yachts with every improvement that science can sug It is plain from the late contest that re shall have to take one or two leaves ou of the book of our victors if we are to re gain for England the championship of the world in the matter of pleasure sailing."

SUCCESS THAT IS PLEASING.

Washington dispatch: The treasury officials are pleased with the success that has thus far attended their invitations to holders of 3 per cent bonds to surrender them for redemption. Of the \$10,000,000 included in the new form of call, about \$1,000,000 have been presented for redemption. The purpose of the new departure was to obtain bonds for redemption from individuals and corporations willing to convert them into cash to use in more profitable improvements, and thus obviate the necessity for calling bonds held by national banks, thereby forcing a surrender of national bank currency. bonds redeemed under the treasury invitation were surrendered by parties other than national banks. It is now expected that the entire \$10,000,000 will be surrendered within the time specified, but whatever amount is thus presented will save the bonds of the banks to that extent. proposed to continue this policy of inviting the surrender of 3 per cent bonds, and it is probable that a rule will be adopted under which holders of such bonds may present them at any time and have them redeemed with accrue! interest to the day of redemption.

## IMPORTANT TO MANY FARMERS.

Disregard of the Atlantic and Pacific for an Act of Congress.

Washington special: A decision by the commissioner of the general land office is made public which may prove of very great importance to many farmers in the west. It is upon the homestead claim of Daniel Z. Rogers who took up a small tract of land along the line of the St. Louis & San Franrisco railroad, but has never been able to perfect a patent. The trouble is that the congressional land grants to the South Pacitic and its successors, the Atlantic & Pacifig railroad of Missouri, conflict with the claim of Rogers. Congress first made a grant of the even numbered sections along the line of the South Pacific from Franklis to the Mssouri state line six miles deep. Subsequently a charter was granted to the Atlantic & Pacific from Springfield to the Pacific coast, giving them the odd numbered sections for a strip ten miles deep, with a pro-ision that this grant should be diminished by the amount already granted to the South Pacific. The condition was ignored and the Atlantic & Pacific located all its land between Springfield and the state land without regard to the previous locations made by the South Pacific. In this way the entire strip on both sides of the track, including both odd and even numbered sections, was taken up. Rogers claim was located upon one of the odd numbered sections, for which the goverament has given the Atlantic & Pacific railroad a patent.
The decision of the land office is to the

effect that patents for the odd numbered sections were issued in direct violation of aw, and are therefore void. Upon this ground the claim of Mr. Rogers is sustained. This would be unimportant in itself, but be principle involved in this decision of the and office necessarily affects all the land legally located by the Atlantic & Pacific oud, for which patents have lessed. This is stated to aggregate 100, 000 acres, and it is believed all the land us pass dout of the hands of the railroad supany to innocent purchasers for a valtable consideration. As is well known the land is thickly populated and expensive improvements have been made.

The decision means that all these people are occupying land which really belongs to the government, so that the effect of the lecision would be much more severe to them than to the railroad company. A similar case, presented in the case of a man named West, who holds about eighty acres, was decided by Commissioner Sparks bout two months ago. In this decision he took the same view as has been taken y Assistant Commissioner Stockslager as minounced to-day. While there is ap-mirently no reason to question the strict egality of the view taken by the land flice, the grievous complications such a cosion would cause were so apparent to Assistant Secretary Hawins when the case came up to him on appeal that the matter was at once presented by him to Secretary amar, and the case has been hing up. It callogether improbable that any decision all be made by Mr. Lamar, and be will chally refer the matter to congress when meets. To sustain the decision of the and office would be in effect to throw all he land open to homestead and pre-emp-ion chains, and Secretary Lamar will robably ask congress to pass a bill conhe land, and authorizing suit to be brought wgainst the railroad company.

## THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

A Circular Respecting Designs for New War. Vessels.

Washington dispatch: A circular to naval architects has been issued by the mayy department respecting the designs advertised last week for two armored vessels opinion that to save their necks some of of about 6,000 tons displacement. It embodies in detail the conditions to which those who submit designs must conform. The design must be a substantial improve ment on existing designs, and unimproved copies of well known designs will receive no consideration. It must be sufficiently in detail to enable the department to clearly ascertain its value. The general features to be embodied in the design for the armored cruiser are: Hull of steel (not sheathed with wood), with double double bottom, and divided into numerous water tight compartments fitted with a complete and powerful pumping system and with drainage and ventilation throughout; ram bow and steel-armored deck running the whole length of the ship; bollers, engines and ammunition rooms being underneath; two-thirds of full sail power to be carried on two or three masts, each with protected top, with one or more machine guns mounted there on; four ten inch gums for main battery, each weighing twenty six and a half tons, ten rapid firing Hotchkiss guns; eight Hotchkiss revolving cannons, and four Gatling guns (one or more for top), for secondary battery; six torpedo tubes, one bow, one stern, and two on each side; fourteen torpedoes, each sixteen feet long; four electric search lights. The ship must be driven by twin scrows, and when fully equipped and with all her weights on board must be able to maintain a rate of seventeen knots per hour on measured She must have quarters for 270 officers and men, with provisions for three and water for one month. Her maximum draft must be twenty-two feet and displacement about 6,000 tons. The general leatures about the armored battle ship are to be similar to those of the cruiser. armament is to be twelve inch gans for main battery and twenty Hotchkiss and four Gatting guns for secondary battery. Fifteen thousand dollars will be paid for sach design accepted.

# THE FAMISHING FISHERMEN.

Thousands of People in a Destitute Condition HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 12 .- Alfred B. Morrine, member of the Newfoundland legislature for Bona Vista, now here, says the Labrador fisheries are an entire failure. At their best they afford but a bare subsistence. The 15,000 inhabitants of the Labrador coast subsist entirely by fishing, and 30,000 people go from Newfoundland to Labrador for fish every year. This year they have not caught enough to pay the cost of transportation and supplies.

At least 20,000 more people are dependent upon the success of the above mentioned 50,000. This makes a total of 65,000 people who are to day destitute and will be entirely dependent upon the government for subsist ence during the fall and winter. These peo-ple are scattered over 3,000 miles of coast, rendering it exceedingly difficult if not im-possible to get to them with relief steamers during the winter, and unless immediate steps are taken to relieve them starvation is inevit-

Besides the above there are 100,000 more people immediately depending on the New Foundland bank and shore fisheries—10,000 on the former and 90.000 on the latter—The total failure of the shore fishery this year renders 70,000 persons destitute—only 20,000 of those depending upon them being prepared to stand the loss of a year's labor. The people have depending upon them being prepared to stand the loss of a year's labor. The people have barely enough for present necessities and no means of earning a dollar. The only relief to this picture is the fact that the potato crop— the only crop raised on the island—is turning out well, and will yield about a pick per head of population.

Morrine says this seems highly colored in view of recent fabrications of starvation the above can, on the same terms, be sent stories about the Labrador Esquimaux, but it by registered mail at the applicant's risk, is the plain English of actual facts and inevit—the registering fee on the same to be paid

### MEXICO'S NEW LAWS.

Text of the Report Received From Consul

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 14 .- A report has been received at the state department from Consul General Sutton at Matamoras embodying a translation of the new law proulgated July 7, relating to the rights of regners. It possides that any foreigner my be naturalized in Mexico after two years' science upon formshing proof that he is in all enjoyment of civil rights in his own my and that he has a lossness or an insufficient to provide him the necessarie of Colomists coming late the country by contracts executed by the govern and whose transportation and settling sees shall be paid by the govern shall be considered Mexican no. Foregiers shall easy all the evol s of Mexican childrens, subject to the reserved to the executive of banishing r residence in Mexico, but they must by the restrictions imposed upon them be laws in force. Ally release of real estimate to a foreigner for a term of more ten years shall be considered as a trans. The federal law may restrict the civil sof foreigners to the cut and subjecting to the same habilities which the laws of in to the same had filles which the laws of a non-countries impose upon Mexicansigners shall contribute to public cases in the matner provided for the laws; they shall submit to the soos and sentences of the tribunals do not applying to different reconces than a parmitted by the law of the Mexicansishall apply to did matis intervention in cases of denial of justice or voluntary in the alimnistration of the same and in the administration of the same and r having tried in vain all the different as afforded them by the laws of the rethe and in the manner determined by in-that onal laws. The compaisory matricu-

tion of foreigners is repealed. Titlelaw does not repeal the twenty league frontier limit or the five league may be limits consequently to purchase real estate within twenty leagues of the frontier the permission of the president is still necessary and to pur-chase landed property within five leagues of the coast permission must be obtained by special act of congress.

### MATTERS IN THE OLD WORLD,

Dilke has returned to London and it is announced that he will resenter public life as proprietor and editor of a London news-

The Pall Mall Gazette is indignant at Sir Charles Dilke's hardibood and publishes an article calling upon the queen "to vindicate the purity of English homes and the sanetity of the judicial oath and remove Sir. Charles Dilke's name from the roll of the privy council."

The Political Correspondence says: Gen Kaulbars, military attache of the Russian from Galecia while attending the Austrian manusivres to Brest Litovsk, Poland, by the czar, last week, has been appointed Russian diplomatic agent at Sofia. If so the appointment must be considered signifigant, as Kaulbars is admittedly the best imformed foreigner living concerning the military affairs of Austria.

The cholera is gaining ground in Austria. It is the worst at Lie, a village near Agram. Of nine hundred inhabitants in the village, ninety have been stricken down and twenty-eight of them died almost immediately. The people distrust the doc tors and conceal the sick as long as possible. The doctors are frequently stoud in the streets. In one house a mother and daughter were found halfmaked on the hare floor, writhing in the agony of death, and in another room lay the body of the father, upon which had been thrown the corpse of son: The villagers are too much fright ened to help one another.

and Frenchmen owing to the hoisting of the French flag alongside of the Spanish flag on some west coast territory. According to the latest advices natives on the vest bank of the Muni river, opposite Fernado Po, hoisted the Spanish flag and a Spanish gun-boat was sent to protect it. The authorities of the French colony of Gaboon therefore dispatched a gun-boat to the spot, the captain having instructions to claim the Muni country as French territory.

# "I AM FERD WARD, CONFICT."

Partners in Crime Fall Out in the Penitentiary.

New York special: Ferdinand Ward was asked at Sing Sing prison, about the letter he had writt-u to President Cleveland, giving reasons why James D. Fish should not be pardoned. In replying, Ward said, among other things, "Fish has tried to appear as my dupe, tried to saddle me with the whole trouble. I blame no one for disbelieving me. 1 am Ferdinand Ward, conviet. I do not expect them to credit me, but when I back my statements up with figures then I challenge the world as to their correctness. I have all the papers and I have every transaction compact. James D. Fish knew I had no such business as I professed. They all know it was not square. Mr. Fish's story of the canvas bag is absolutely false. No man can make me believe that he thought the business was fair when he was receiving from 20 to 35 per cent a month for money. to send up just as regularly as clock worl for his little divy, and no amount of per suasion could keep him out of it. I don't propose to open my mouth about this matter unless I am attacked and then I dadl defend myself. I do not desire to cose as an angel. I did wrong and am receiving my punishment for it. The cause of the whole trouble was this: I got into straights and tried to make op out of stocks. If I had succeeded I should have een Ferd Ward, the great banker. I failed etting, but J. D. Fish and others deserve s much. I warn persons connected with he firm of Grant & Ward not to attack me. I have every letter I have received and they have not been published. I shall ise them some day."

# THE ISSUE OF MINOR COINS.

Washington dispatch: The director of he mint has issued the following circular in regard to the issue of minor coins: Five cent nickel pieces and one cent bronze pieces will be forwarded in the order of application from the mint at Philadelphia to points reached by the Adams Express company free of transportation charges in sums of twenty dollars, or multiples thereof, upon receipt and collection by the superintendent of that mint, of draft on New York or Philadelphia, payable to his order. To points not reached by the Adams Express company and where dilivery under its con-tract with the government is impracticable by the government.

## CORN IN WESTERN STATES.

Indications that the Yield Will Exceed Expectations.

Clocago disputch: The following cross summary will appear in this week's issue of the Farmer's Review: The corn crop had a week of hot and crowding weather, injury from light frosts. The general avpast four weeks have not changed in any are varied only slightly.

per cent and five of the counties report muneration for his services, and the that the corn is out of all danger from remainder he divided between two charlimis come from Lee and Mergan com-es, and they are the only ones reporting respects of a full average wind. The avis the lowest in Edwards and Mercer

In twenty countles of lows, the general cerage ranges from 59 to 63 per cent. In and Carroll countles, reports show at the crop will give a full average yield. Madison, Decatur, Marion and Appar one counties the average ralls from 20 to per cort of an average yield. The tele-aphed average of 61 per cort sont last ch should have applied to lowa instead

Kansas the lowest average reported is per cent and the highest 100. go for the state ranges from 66 to 72 In Mossouri the average for fifteen scat-

er d counties falls below 50 per cent, with gral average of 58 per cent.

In Wisconsin some of the counties indivery low averages. In Grant, Fou di ir and Sheboygan counties the yield in sold at from ten to lifteen bushels an The average for the state runs very

Fully one-half of the counties of Minne da proviict a full average yield. In Pipe-tons county the yield promises to be the treest ever known in that county. In Michigan it will probably exceed the

Lof a year ago. a Nebraska the yield will be fully 85 per

at of an average yield. Reports continue to indicate that early oriel potatoes promise a fair yield, while only all the late planted potatoes are re-poor, indicating generally less than ourth the usual yield. The acreagefor s total crop will exceed very little more no one-half the usual yield.

The late rains have improved the pas-ures somewhat in Iowa and Illinois, where rass in many sections is reported short of green. In other large sections pastures are reported dry and short and cattlelean. many pertions of Illinois, Missouri, large quantities for fodder.

Hogs are reported light but generally eaithy. Hog cholera is reported in Jasdissouri, hogs are dying from unknown

## UNION JACK HISTORY.

Curious Points About the Banner of Great Britain and Ireland. We are all familiar with the white, blue,

which occupied the upper quarter nearest the flagstaff, writes a correspondent of The Lor don Arms. The white ensign has the red cross of St. George in addition to the union jack. Without the jack this white ensign A telegram from Elechyan, west coast of with a red cass represents our old national Africa, reports conflicts between Spaniards that as it existed from the time of Richard I until the death of Elizabeth. This red cros-flag, the banner of St. George, appears to are been chosen by the soluter king in hono of the saint who was the putron of soldiers. I remained for more than four hundred year the flag under which the English warrier. fought on land and on sea. When James VI of Scotland succeeded Elizabeth the Scote had a national that. That size was a cross had a national flag. That also was a cross, but it was shaped differently from that of St. George, and was known as the cross of St. Andrew. The ground of the Scotch flag was blue, and its cross was white. To mark the union of the two kingdoms under one sovereign the national banner under-went a change, aithough Scotland still re-tained its secarite parliament. In the new flag the two banners of England and Scotland flag the two banners of England and Scotland were united. There appeared in it the oblique white cross of St. Andrew on a blue ground, and the red cross of St. George on a white margin, worked in the blue field. The king was accusioned to sign his name in the French form of James, "Jacques," He was, in fact, the Union Jacques, or, as we improperly pronounce it, Jack. For local purposes the Scotch still continued to use the white St. Andrew's cross on the blue field and the English the red cross on the white field. It was stated by royal proclamation in 1656 that "whereas some difference both arisen between our subjects of south and neglish ficting, travel our subjects of south and north Britain, traveling by seas, about the bearing of their flags For the avoiding of all such contention bereafter we have, with the advice of our council, ordered that from henceforth all our subjects of this isle and kingdom of Great Britain and the members thereof shall bear i manitop the red cross commonly called St. George's cross, and the white cross, con mouly called St. Andrew's cross, joined together," and in their foretop our subjects of south Britain shall wear the red cross only, as they were wont: and our subjects of north Britain in their foreton the white cross only, as they were acceptom-ed." In 1707, when the Scotch and En-lish legislatures were united, the distinctive flags ceased to be used, and the united flags as arranged in 1606 became the single cusign for the United Kingdom. It was the sovereign that made the union and established the na-tional flag, and an establishment of distinct legislatures again would not after the flag. Ireland would take previously for its local energy the red cross of St. Patrick. This Irish bunner ought to have appeared in the union flag of 100t, but it did not. Ireland had no distinct recognition in the union flag until 1801, when the Irish and British legislatures were visited. great banker. I failed lack underwent a further change, and the red diagonal cross of St. Patrick on a white field was introduced. Since that date the union jack has shown the red cross and white mar-gin, recalling the banner of St. George, the white diagonal and blue field of St. Andrew's banner, and the red diagonal cross of St. Patrick showing over the white diagonal cross of the Scotch banner. The blue ground of the jack is therefore due to Scotland, and the red and white as crosses and margins to Eng-iand and to Ireland.

# WAR PREPARATIONS.

London dispatch: Great excitement has been caused at Chatham by the unexpected receipt of urgent orders from the admiralty to expedite the completion of the manof war. Relays of workman are to be employed day and night if necessary. action is regarded as an indication of possible continental complications.

The National cotton-exchange reports the crop of the year at 6,575,000 bales, of which amous 4 335,000 bales were exported.

THE Plattemouth canning factory disposed of \$14,000 worth of goods to one party recently, and was unable to fill a second order for \$8,000 worth, '

## BIG FEES.

Eminent English Doctors Whose Incomes Are Enormous Gladstone's Physicain.

"Do London doctors earn more than queen's counsel?" As a rule they do and the majority of reports received at the not, writes a London correspondent of close of the past week indicate that the The Thiladelphia Press but the incomes corn crop is well past any serious doner of the three leading physicians, and those of frost. In portions of Limins, Missouri, of the three leading lawyers are about Kansas, lova and Wismosin the grain is equal, that is to say, at the rate of \$60,already sufficiently matured to resist any | 1000 a year each. The largest sum ever erage indicated by the reports during the earned in one year by a doctor was \$100 .-000, made by Sir Astley Cooper. The particular degree. In a general way the three men at the head of the medical prospects are still very good for a tall av- profession in England at the present engs yield in Ohio, Michelen, Indiana and day are Sir William Jenner, the cours Monosota. The average prospective yield physician. Sir William Gull, and Sir is the Lewest in Illinois, Wisconsin, Mis. Andrew Clark. Just lately the lastsouri and Iowa, and ranges low in Kausas named has obtained considerable notes and Nelmaska. The average given last riots. He was induced to visit a very For Illinois, according to reports from twenty-two of the principal cornegrowing countries, the average is between 62 and 65. The most encouraging reports from stable institutions connected with his profession.

Speaking of fees, there is a tale told of a rich colonial gentleman living in Kent who had the misfortune to take a slight cold. Not satisfied with his local medical attendant he desired to have Gull down from London in consultation. Gull happened to be away and Sir William Jenner came instead. was duly paid his fee of \$375 for the visit. The patient, feeling no better, then sent to Edinburgh to a leading doctor of that city, who traveled the four hundred m les in order to see him, and in ordinary course received a guinea for every mile, that was four hundred guineas, or \$2,100. Again the patient felt no better, and this time Gull was summoned and attended.
"I suppose," suggested the local

practitioner, "you will pay Gull what cold fish, be it either salt or fresh. you paid Jenner £75?

"Nonsense," indignantly retorted the sick gentleman, "I am not going to pay Gull less than I have the Scotchman," and he drew a check for \$2,100. Before he got rid of his cold he had paid \$7,000 in fees.

Gull himself relates a story of an eccentric patient, upon whom in the days when chloroform or ether was never used, he performed a difficult operation from which the old gentleman recovered. But he refused to pay Gull his fees, and, as the doctor left the be froom in an enraged state, the old man snatched off his night-cap, and, flinging it at him, cried: "Take that; I'll give you nothing more."

Gull picked up the night-cap, and, cooling down in his brougham, he commenced to rip up the buing. Concealed therein he found a crisp Bank of Eng-land note for £1,000. This story, by the way, has also been told of several other eminent doctors. Gull began life in an humble way as assistant to a hospital lecturer at 35 shillings per week. When admitted to practice his erst year's fees amounted to \$235, but he himself says that each year they increased by one-third. He is a man of dry humor. Once the bishop of Derry consulted him, and the great doctor

and red ensigns, and with the union jack gravely said: "You must go to Nice, my lord." "Oh, I can't go to Nice; I'm too!

busy "It must be either Nice or heaven." was the doctor's retort.

"Oh, then," quickly added the divine, "Til go to Nice. "I will not question your judgment," replied Gull. "As a right reverened

prelate you ought to know which is the preferable place.

Ser Andrew Clark is Gladstone's physician. He accompanied him on the cruise the premier took with Tennyson. and again last year to Norway. He does not do this as a personal tribute, but as a matter of professional duty. Gladstone is very testy, faddy, and au-Clark is quite incensed when Gladstone orders her husband to spend with him those two months of the year when the great physician is accustomed to have most leisure. It is said that Jenner and Gull are chosen to attend royal patients in preference to Clark because the latter is so closely identified with Gladstone.

Advantages of Politics. Polities is a career which is at least free from that drudgery of the professions and the anxieties and failures of trade. It is a life livelier than that of the country gentleman; more manly, more wholesome (and, of course, infinitely more respectable) than that of that has had two gills of vinegar added the literary man; honester than that of and that is boiling. Do not lay the fish most parsons. It may lead to almost anything-except failure. In politics there, practically speaking, are no failures to those who play the game, About the worst thing that can happen to a man in parliament is to be bored, and if he is bored he can go to sleep, or into the smoking-room. But public life is not all boredom by any means. On the contrary, it provides, for those who care for such things, a good deal of pleasant social intercourse and much interesting gossip. A man may be constantly in the public eye, and in the receipt of a good income from the state, and yet get his rubber pretty nearly every evening. If he has a wife (and does not take her to the ladies' gallery) she will think more of him than if he was a mere lawyer or doctor. If he has daughters they will go to more balls than they would if their father was not in the public line, and better balls, too, and meet more eligible partners. If he has sons he can enjoy the supreme satisfaction of jobbing for them. Certainly it is, all things considered, not a bad life, that of the practical politician. There are, however, two sorts of men whom it does not suit. These are the patriot and the man of genius. Such often break their hearts over the business .- London Truth.

# At the Seaside.

"Have you bathed yet this summer?"

"Yes, I've bathed several times out at Coney Island."

"How did you find the water?" "Find the water? Why, you can't m ss it. It's all around the island."-Texas Siftings.

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Plain Pudding-Two eggs, one cup of sweet milk, one pint of flour, two tablespoonfuls each of melted butter and sugar, two tablespoonfuls of baking pewder. Steam from twenty to twenty-five minutes, and serve with

Sweet Potato Pes-When the potatoes are dry and mealy, take a quart after they have been pared, boiled and mushed; a quart of malk, four eggs, salt, nutmeg, cinnamon and sugar to taste. Bake the same as squash pies. If the polatoes are very moist use less 20 13:

Excellent soft gingerbread is made of I cap of sugar, I cap of butter, I cup of sour cream, I cup of New Orleans molasses, 4 cups of safted flour, 4 tables spreadul of soda dissolved in a little not water. I tablespoonful of ginger, 3 well beaten eggs, the rind grated of I lemon. Raisius if wanted.

Molasses Fruit Cake-Two caps of molasses, I each of butter, sugar and sour cream, a teaspoonful of powdered cloves, two nutmegs, two teaspoonfuls of soda, raisins and currents. about as thick as cup cake. This will make two cakes, the fruit can be omitted as it is good without it.

To Use Cannel Salmon One can of fish rubbed into four tablespoonfuls of melted butter, add four well beaten eggs, one-half cupful of fine bread or cracker crumbs, pepper, salt and mineed parseley. Put into a pudding mold (after thoroughly beating together), boil or steam an hour,

Cabbage Salad Two cabbages chopped fine; sprinkle with salt; let stand over night. One pint vinegar, half cup of ground mustard, three eggs. Beat eggs thoroughly and add to boiling vinegar; pepper and salt to taste; let all come to a boil. Pour over cabbage and stir thoroughly together.

Fish and Rice "Pick up" and bone Season and heat in a stew pan with a when but add a teacupful of cold boiled rice and four chopped boiled eggs. Stir until thoroughly heated through. Dish and serve with pickles.

To Prepare Corn-Cut off the kernels from six large ears of corn. Boil until tender in salted water, about twenty minutes. Drain and then put in a saucepan with a cup of milk, into which a tablespoonful of cornstarch has been smoothly mixed; add two beaten egg. Cook until the cornstarch is done, and serve.

A pretty pudding is made by putting bread crumbs of cake crumbs in a buttered mold and sticking among them at intervals either preserved cherries or peaches, or bits of citron or orange. Then pour a plain custard of eggs and milk into the mold, cover with a bit of buttered paper or stiff pasteboard and bake.

Pium Jam -Let your fruit be dry and free from leaves and stalk. Take equal quantities of plums and sugar, put into a clean vessel and boil one hour, stirring it thoroughly. Damsons prepared the same way are very good. Care must be taken when cold to cover all preserves closely and stand in a cool, dry

Egg drinks are popularly advertised in many tempting maxtures and decoctions at the confectioners', the restaurants and the soda water shops, but it is not generally known that the well beat up white of an egg, added to any of the cooling fruit drinks (not to tea) makes them more read by absorbed into the-system, doing their refreshing work

more quickly. Browned Butter-Put one-quarter of a pound of bufter into a fryingpan over a clear fire; when the butter smokes, have ready and throw into it, one tablespoonful of minced paraley, three tablespoonfuls of vinegar, salt and pepper and simmer one minute longer. Most excellent upon tish either salt or tocratic. Clark is equally firm. Lady fresh, or as a sauce for clams, quashaugs, lobster, scallops or oysters.

To Pickle Pears and Peaches-Select medium-sized pears and smooth freestone peaches; stick them full of cloves. Boil seven pounds of sugar with one gallon of vinegar, an ounce of mace and an ounce of allspice. When it boils put in the fruit and let it cook till a straw will pierce it. Remove the fruit with a skimmer and boil the syrup down for a few minutes; then pour it over the fruit. Cover close.

To Boil Fish-Cut an onion in quarters, stick a clove in each, put a bit of: parsley or thyme with it and lay inside of the fish, salt and pepper, pin the whole up in a clean white cloth or mosquito netting and put into water into cold or even warm water. put meat or fish into other than boiling hot water to boil, except for such as are intended for soups or chowders.

A very simple way to fill in the yawning space of an open fireplace is to tear four yards of very coarse unbleached muslin into half yard lengths. and ravel it. When all done, till your grate with paper and put the ravelings all over and up to the fender. Get three moderate sized white fans. Tie those together in center, letting each of the three be seen. Fasten a variety of the Ittle Japanese insects-toads, beetles, &c. -all over the fans, then put these in the center of the fender or before the grate.

# Equal to the Emergency.

Bob Ingersoll recently was talking with an old colored woman in Washington upon religious matters. 'Do you really believe, aunty," said "that people are made out of dust?"

"Yes, sah! the Bible says dey is, an' I believes it."

"But what is done in wet weather. when there's nothing but mud?" "Den I s pects dey make infiduls an' sich truck!"—Baltimorean.

# Or Hitch a Stout Earthquake to It.

If the water power of Niagara can be utilized to run machinery, why can not the heat of some of our leading volcanoes be brought into service. Whole cities might be warmed by piping the base of a reliable volcano. - tourier Journal.