

A CONVENTION OF AGRICULTURALISTS.

The Address of Commissioner Colman—Suggestions of Greater or Lesser Value.

The agricultural college convention opened its session at Washington on the 8th. It was called to order by Hon. W. F. Switzer, of Missouri. Commissioner Colman was chosen temporary chairman and Prof. George Fairchild temporary secretary; a committee on credentials was then named.

Commissioner Colman, in his opening address of welcome, briefly sketched the discussions in congress which preceded the magnificent grants of land for the endowment of agricultural colleges in several states, and said it would be conceded that the general public professed a degree of dis-appointment in the outcome of these institutions. After alluding in detail to some of the branches which should be fundamentally taught in all agricultural colleges, he referred at length to some of the operations and plans which might be carried out on college farms by college faculties, and which would be more particularly under the auspices of the department of agriculture, and for the special range of operations and plans involving problems which could only be solved by investigations carried on simultaneously in different localities.

The peculiarities consequent upon changing seed from one soil and climate to others were strongly suggested that good results result from a well conducted series of experiments made over widely diversified climates and conditions. They said the wider the system of interchange of seeds, and the greater the number of simultaneous tests, the sooner could be tabulated the results out of which to deduce principles for future guidance and action. As an example of special work for suitable localities, he would mention investigations relating to the cotton plant. The department could collect seeds of many varieties and assign them to all colleges in the cotton states, with instructions which would secure similarity of treatment throughout their growth. Semi-weekly inspections might be made when every detail of progress connected with rainfall, temperature, time of first flowering, continuation of the blooming period, quantity and quality of lint, etc., should be carefully noted. This process should be continued for a series of years, but when completed could not fail in being of great benefit to all engaged in the culture of crops. Determinations would be reached as to adaptability of certain kinds to certain climates, and varieties than those now cultivated, would be indicated for many localities, and profits would be enhanced. The first fact to be developed by such experiments would be the eliciting of knowledge necessary to an intelligent crossing of varieties for the purpose of combining in one the excellencies of many. He could see the necessity for a great national experimental farm, also, which he would have established near the capital, and if he might go farther, he would establish on it a permanent national or world's exposition, where products of this and other nations might be exhibited. He believed that at no distant day this would be realized, for agriculture, the nursing mother of all industries, was entitled to such recognition.

After the completion of the commissioner's opening address the temporary officers were made permanent. Commissioner Colman in the afternoon announced he had received a letter from Miss Cleveland, of the executive mansion, which he did not think was intended as a private communication. He said Miss Cleveland had manifested a laudable interest in one of the industries in which the country was interested.

The letter read as follows: "Executive Mansion, Washington—I venture to ask if the subject of silk culture in the United States is one which will receive attention from the government. I find myself feeling a deep interest in this industry, not only because it seems rich and fitting that we should produce our own silk in successful competition with the old world, but because the industry when so established, as it may be by the encouragement of the government, will afford one more avenue of self support to women. I am sure you desire with me to see such avenues increased in a worthy and legitimate way. I am hoping to have the pleasure of visiting your bureau before long. Very truly yours, "ROSE ELIZABETH CLEVELAND."

The letter was received with applause.

JOUENYING INTO SIBERIA.

The Proposed Trip of Lieut. Schuetz Into that Country.

Lieut. W. H. Schuetz, United States navy, is about to sail on the North German Lloyd steamer Fulda for Berlin. From there he will go to St. Petersburg, where he will obtain his passport through Siberia. The object of this trip is to deliver to the inhabitants of the Lena delta the presents provided by congress for those who aided in securing the survivors of the Jeannette expedition, as well as those who aided the labor of the relief party under Lieut. G. B. Harber. Lieut. Schuetz will take with him a handsome sword for presentation to the governor of Yakoutsk, and a number of state department medals for the more prominent natives who took an especial part in the labors of relief. Besides this the lieutenant carries with him a number of rifles from America, a large quantity of cotton and flannel, and will purchase at Yakoutsk a supply of tea, tobacco, and knives suitable for the frigid regions which he is to visit. His journey will occupy nearly a year, and he will be compelled to travel about 8,000 miles on sleds drawn by horses, reindeer and dogs. Lieut. Schuetz is well fitted for this expedition. He has traversed the country before and is familiar with several of the dialects of Asiatic Russia, besides which he is a man of powerful physique, and is personally acquainted with the natives who rendered the most aid to the previous parties, as he was a member of the relief expedition which went in search of the remains of the unfortunate Commander DeLong. It is the intention of Lieut. Schuetz to publish a book on Siberia on his return, and he has written a number of letters to various newspapers upon the Siberian people which were read with a great deal of interest at the time, his publication will undoubtedly prove of great value in explaining the mode of life of this peculiar people.

The Amended Chinese Bill Not Restrictive.

The San Francisco Bulletin prints the statement that 6,700 Chinese were landed in that city from August 1, 1882, when the restriction act went into effect, to July 6, 1884, when the amended restriction act was passed. From the latter date until July 6, 1885, over 8,100 Chinese landed, or 1,400 more in one year under the amended act than during twenty-three months under the original act. This the Bulletin accounts for by the increase of fraudulently-obtained certificates.

The Crop Outlook in Missouri.

The state board of agriculture in its June report estimates the yield of wheat in Missouri at 73-10ths bushels per acre, or a total of 11,234,940 bushels. The condition of corn 85-5-10ths, oats 92-6-15ths, hay 83-7-10ths. Wheat is generally well filled and of good quality, though injured somewhat by excessive rain and rust.

TROUBLE WITH THE TEXAS DRIVE.

Cattle Being Driven North from the Lone Star State Stopped by Armed Parties.

The following telegram was received at Washington by the commissioner of agriculture:

Dodge City, Kan., July 9.—Hon. Norman J. Colman, Commissioner of Agriculture: Nearly 50,000 head of cattle on the drive from Texas to the Pan Handle of the Texas and Colorado have been forcibly stopped and prevented from passing over the common trail for such cattle through the Indian country, the Cherokee strip and "No Man's Land," and are now stopped there by an armed band in the pay of a rival cattle interest. These cattle comprise the herds of J. R. Blocker, of 7,000 head; Pugsley Bros. & Downing, 9,000; J. W. Driscoll, 12,000; H. E. S. Holby, 6,000; and John T. Lytle, 6,000, all citizens of Colorado, Missouri, Kansas and Texas. These cattle were purchased for speedy delivery in Colorado and the Pan Handle, and contracts for which are now expiring and have expired. All these cattle are sound and healthy and from a healthy district, clear of disease. To further aid in stopping these cattle their criminal proceedings have been instituted by a complaint sworn to by an irresponsible party at the suggestion of this rival interest, and we have been doing our best to get a trial and have the case disposed of. We are law-abiding citizens and started our cattle north a full knowledge of the requirements of the quarantine regulations of the several states and territories, especially of the state of Colorado, the only state or territory having quarantine regulations in which we proposed entering, and we were careful to govern ourselves so that we would not violate the laws of that state. The opposition is determined to prevent and stop the progress of all these herds, law or no law, and by force. Other herds from four hundred miles further to the south from Texas had previously passed over the same trail without communicating disease, and these herds are the same kind of cattle, from the same districts, which had been coming over the trail for years and about which no complaint had been heretofore made. J. R. Blocker, Texas; W. S. Pugsley, Colorado; J. W. Driscoll, Texas; C. A. Pugsley, Missouri; N. Downing, Colorado; H. E. S. Holby, Colorado; M. C. Campbell, Texas; Dennison Sullivan, Colorado.

RAVAGED BY WIND POWER.

No Loss of Life, But Much Damage to Property Reported.

The storm on the 9th, says a Sparta (Wis.) dispatch, was very severe in this vicinity, and it is feared that the full reports from the surrounding country will bring news of great damage and perhaps death. The storm was frightful and its fury was concentrated into half an hour's time. The roof was blown from the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway depot and from several other buildings. The steeple was blown from the Baptist church and the bell tower from the Catholic church. Glass windows were blown in and chimneys immovable decapitated. At the Milwaukee and St. Paul depot fourteen cars were blown from a side track onto the main line, rendering the passage of trains impossible. A number of cars were also blown off the track at the Northwest depot. Reports from sections along the line show that the storm extended, with greater or less force, all the way to Milwaukee.

In the vicinity of Oshkosh the storm was terrific. Many houses were unroofed and barns and fences demolished. The church and the exposition building were destroyed by the storm. Piles of lumber were blown down and scattered in all directions. Many chimneys were blown over and through roofs. Some streets were blocked by fallen trees and debris dropped by the winds.

Monticello (Minn.) dispatch: A cyclone passed north of this place yesterday afternoon. The track of the storm was about five miles distant. It was an ominous-looking cloud and was watched by every one in town. The cloud was funnel-shaped and as it danced across the prairie, now tearing up dirt from the ground and again rising some distance in the air, it created a peculiar scene. A house between Big Lake and Becker was struck, and nothing was left of it where it stood, pieces of timber and furniture being scattered all over the prairie. Some distance further on an old stable was picked up by the cloud and carried away. A house standing near by was unharmed. A little child playing in a yard was picked up and carried some distance, but landed near a fence unharmed, save for a few scratches. No fatal results from the storm are as yet reported.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

Resolutions Adopted by the Convention Recently Held in Washington.

The committee on legislation reported the following resolutions, which were adopted: WHEREAS, One of the principal objects of this convention is to establish closer relations between the Department of Agriculture and all institutions systematically engaged in active labors for agricultural progress; therefore, Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention the first practical measure to secure cooperation in the fulfillment of the admirable suggestions of the Commissioner, is the creation of a division or office in the Department of Agriculture supplied with the necessary clerical force, which office shall be a special medium of inter-communication and exchange between the institutions intended to be represented by this convention and the center of the general plan of co-operation.

Resolved, That this convention respectfully recommend to the Commissioner as one of the most important functions proposed by the bureau is the compilation and publication of periodical bulletins of agricultural progress, not less than quarterly and an annual report based thereon. The bulletin should contain in popular form, ready for the use of the farmer and press, the latest experiences and results in the progress of agricultural avocation, investigation and experimental in this and all other countries.

Resolved, That as necessary on the part of the intended co-operation of colleges and experiment stations on their part here represented regard themselves as bound to make definite plans for supplying said office with such regular reports of their operations as may be called for by the Commission.

Big Bear in Limbo.

A dispatch from Winnipeg says that Chief Big Bear was captured near Carlton by Sergeant Smart, of the mounted police. His son and one of his councillors were taken at the same time. When apprehended the Indian chief said that his braves were on their way to Carlton to give themselves up. They had been for some days without provisions, and while approaching Carlton had passed Colonel Otter's and Colonel Irvine's forces. Seven of Big Bear's Indians have been captured by Dennis, of the surveyor's scouts, and Colonel Irvine has taken seventeen. The remainder are surrendering to the Indian agent and giving up their arms.

A Whipsnake Nine Feet Long and Six Inches in Circumference Around the Largest Part of the Body was Recently Killed Near East Point, Ga.

A sign on a barn in Preston, Ok., reads cheerfully: "The place to buy your coffin is at Graves Stone's undertaking establishment."

SOUTHERN WAR CLOUD.

Belief that an Alliance Exists Between Ecuador and Chili.

A prominent naval officer is reported to have said in relation to the fact that a naval vessel has been ordered to Ecuador: "You know the Iroquois has been sent down to Guayaquil, in Ecuador, to demand from that government the release of Prof. Santos. In addition to the general instructions her captain, Yates Sterling, received he had sealed orders, which are only to be opened in case the government of Ecuador does not promptly comply with the request of the secretary of state. Of course neither I nor any one else but the secretary of the navy knows what those sealed orders are, but I can easily imagine."

"What do you believe them to be?" was asked. "Orders to take Santos, if necessary, by force," was the prompt reply. "And there will be the interesting feature of this matter. It has been rumored among the diplomatic representatives of the South American governments in Washington, and believed in higher quarters, that Ecuador has made an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Chili, and that the latter power will promptly interfere if Ecuador is attacked. Chili is the most powerful of all the South American republics. Eight years ago she calmly defied the United States, and her ranking officer, Admiral Don Patricio Lynch, informed the American admiral commanding the South American station that if any trouble occurred between the two nations he meant to sail for San Francisco and levy an indemnity on it or shell the place out of existence. The last he could easily have done, for his fleet had the usual pattern of Krupp and Armstrong guns. The Chilean navy could have stood three miles beyond the range of the best guns we have in any fort about the Golden Gate and dropped 500-pound shells into the heart of San Francisco."

THE PRAYERS FOR GEN. GRANT.

The Sufferer Manifests His Gratitude to the Christian People.

Mr. McGregor dispatch: Rev. Father Didier, of Baltimore, called on the general this afternoon. In response to the priest's statement that they were all praying for him, he wrote: "Yes, I know, and I feel very grateful to the Christian people of the land for their prayers on my behalf. There is no sect or religion, as shown in the Old or the New Testament, to which this does not apply—Catholics, Protestants and Jews—and all the good people of the nation, of all politics as well as religious and nationalities, seemed to have united in wishing for or praying for my improvement. I am a great sufferer all the time, but the facts I have related are compensation for much of it. All that I do is to pray that the prayers of all these good people may be answered so far as to have all meet in another and better world. I cannot speak, even in a whisper. In the afternoon the Mexican editors were present to Gen. Grant, and he addressed the general, saying that they could not pass so near without paying their respects to one who had done so much for his country and for the promotion of good feeling between the two republics. Gen. Grant, in reply, said he had great interest in Mexico dates back to the war between the United States and that country. My interest was increased when four European monarchies attempted to set up their institutions on this continent, selecting Mexico, a territory adjoining us. It was an outrage on human rights for a foreign nation to attempt to transfer her institutions and her rulers to the territory of a civilized people without their consent. They were fearfully punished for their crime. I hope Mexico may soon begin an upward and prosperous departure. She has all the conditions. She has the people; she has the soil; she has the climate, and she has the minerals. The conquest of Mexico will not be an easy task in the future."

Wants the Indians Disarmed.

Ex-Delegate Oury, of Arizona, and Mr. Hughes, of that territory, called upon the commissioner of Indian affairs to urge the disarming of the Indians of San Carlos reservation, in Arizona. They expressed the belief that this measure, if adopted, would prevent a conflict that seemed to be impending between the Indians now on the reservation and the white settlers. Commissioner Atkins made a request and proposition that the cowboys also be disarmed, and then proceeded to expound his views upon the Indian question at some length. He said he failed to see any reason why the cowboys should carry arms when the Indians were disarmed and added that it was entirely improper for the Indians to have black or red, to be permitted to ride around the country armed with a Winchester rifle and army revolver, free to shoot any one in sight.

C. Gordon Adams called upon President Cleveland and presented numerous papers from residents of Arizona, the effect that the attempt to locate the Apaches on the San Carlos reservation has proved a disastrous failure and asking that steps be taken to locate the tribe on the Oklahoma lands in the Indian Territory. The president promises that the matter shall receive his earnest and prompt attention.

Grain in Sight.

The following figures, taken from the official statement of the Chicago board of trade, posted on change, shows the amount of grain in sight in the United and Canada on Saturday, July 4th, and the amount of increase or decrease over the preceding week: Wheat, 40,764,217 bushels, a decrease of 268,318 bushels; corn, 5,643,341, an increase of 450,132; oats, 3,088,595, a decrease of 196,273; rye, 220,618, an increase of 13,857; barley, 110,831, an increase of 1,015. The amount of grain in store in Chicago on the date named was: Wheat, 14,055,822 bushels; corn, 681,092; oats, 469,968; rye, 44,517; barley, none.

Yellow Fever Germs.

Dr. Hamilton, of Washington, surgeon general of the marine hospital service, has been advised of what is regarded as a sporadic case of yellow fever in New Orleans. He does not think that this should cause alarm, although evidence has been discovered that it originated in importation of fever germs. He thinks there can be no doubt that yellow fever was imported in created clothing or in some other way. The case was effectually quarantined at the earliest stage and it is not expected that the fever will spread from it.

The Iowa Greenbackers.

At Des Moines on the 7th the Iowa greenback state convention met, with about 500 delegates in attendance. Hon. L. H. Weller was made temporary chairman, and Hon. J. B. Weaver permanent chairman. The convention adopted the fusion resolution by three-fourths majority, and nominated E. H. Gillette, of Polk county, for lieutenant governor, and F. W. Moore, of Daviess county, for superintendent of public instruction, leaving the candidates for governor and supreme judge to be nominated by the democrats. The usual greenback resolutions were adopted.

DOMESTIC HINTS.

CANNED FRUIT.

Put the prepared fruit in a jar, and cover with boiling syrup sweetened to taste. On three successive mornings drain off the syrup, boil again, and pour over the fruit. The last morning let the fruit and syrup come just to the boiling point, but do not boil; then seal immediately. Fruit prepared in this way has been tested by the author and found perfect. Strawberries preserve their shape, and never ferment.

SWEET PICKLES.

Eight pounds of fruit, four pounds of best brown sugar, one quart of vinegar and one cup of mixed whole spices, stick cinnamon, cassia buds, allspice and cloves—less of the latter than of the former. Tie the spices in a bag and boil with the vinegar and sugar. Skim well; then add the fruit. Cook ten minutes, or till scalded and tender. Skim out the fruit and put into stone jars. Boil the syrup five minutes longer and pour over the fruit. The next day pour off the syrup and boil down again, and do this for three mornings. Keep the bag of spices in the syrup.

POACHED EGGS.

Break your egg into a teacup previously well buttered, stand it into a frying pan of boiling water up to the middle of the cup; as soon as the white hardens it is done; put a knife gently around the edge and slip the egg onto a plate; it is rather more trouble to dress them this way, but repays you well, as they come out nice and compact and do not look so ragged as when broken into the pan of water, the usual mode of cooking them.

ALMOND CAKE.

One-half cupful butter, two cupfuls sugar, four eggs, one-half cupful almonds, blanched—by pouring water on them until skins easily slip off—and cut in fine shreds, one-half teaspoonful extract bitter almonds, one pint flour, one and a half teaspoonfuls baking powder, one glass brandy, one-half cupful milk. Rub butter and sugar to smooth white cream; add eggs, one at a time, beating three or four minutes between each. Sift flour and powder together, add to butter, etc., with almonds, extract of bitter almonds, brandy and milk; mix into smooth, medium batter, bake carefully in rather hot oven twenty minutes.

APPLE JELLY CAKE.

One cupful butter, two cupfuls sugar, four eggs, three cupfuls flour, one and one-half teaspoonfuls baking powder, one cupful milk, six apples, six ounces sugar, one teaspoonful butter. Rub together butter and sugar to fine light, white cream, add eggs, two at a time, beating ten minutes between each addition. Sift flour and baking powder together, add to butter, etc., with milk, and mix into rather thin batter. Bake in jelly cake tins carefully greased. Meanwhile have apples peeled and sliced, put on fire with sugar; when tender remove, rub through fine sieve, and add butter. When cold use to spread between layers. Cover cake plentifully with sugar, sifted over top.

LUNCH CAKE.

Two cupfuls butter, two cupfuls sugar, one and a half pints flour, one teaspoonful baking powder, six eggs, one teaspoonful each of extract rose, cinnamon and nutmeg. Rub the butter and sugar to a very light cream; add the eggs, two at a time, beating five minutes between each addition; add the flour, sifted with the powder, wine, extracts; mix into a smooth batter; put into a thickly papered, shallow cake pan and bake in moderate oven one and a quarter hours. When cold ice the bottom and sides with white icing.

RICE CAKE.

One-half cupful of butter, two cupfuls sugar, four eggs, one and a half cups rice flour, one and a half cups flour, one teaspoonful baking powder, one-half cup cream, one teaspoonful extract lemon. Beat the eggs and sugar together ten minutes; add the butter, melted; sift together flour, rice flour and the powder, which add to the eggs, etc., with the cream and the extract; mix into a thin batter, and bake in patty pans, well greased, in a hot oven, ten minutes.

RICE PUDDING.

One-half cupful rice, one and one-half pints milk, one-half cupful sugar, large pinch of salt, one tablespoonful lemon rind chopped fine. Put rice, washed and picked, sugar, salt and milk in quart pudding dish; bake in moderate oven two hours, stirring frequently first one and a quarter hours, then permit it to finish cooking, with light colored crust, disturbing it no more. Eat cold with cream.

Sabbath Observance.

On the question of Sabbath observance, *The Boston Budget* says: "Whatever may be the view of individuals as to the sacredness of any day, and the duty of its strict observance, the fact is patent that it is both impracticable and impossible, if not unwise, to attempt by law to compel the observance of the Sabbath in accordance with the personal views of any one class of citizens, however worthy. Each citizen is entitled to be protected in the observance of the Sabbath in accordance with his convictions. The general sentiment of the Christian world has recognized the necessity of the suspension of business and the adoption of a day of rest and for divine worship. Our Israelitish brethren abstain from general labor and business on Saturday, and they are entitled to protection and respect. In fact, it is impracticable, unwise, and indeed impossible to regulate by law the religious observance of the Sabbath. General regulation for the protection of society, and for the preservation of the peace and good order of the community, are eminently right and proper. But beyond this it is not safe to go. Much must of necessity be left to the convictions of the individual citizens, and that general respect for the religious opinions of others which forms the basis of civil as well as religious liberty, which after all is the best security for public and private morality."

In Georgia some of the doctors fill their saddle bags with liquor, and become traveling barrooms.

A SPEECH BY MR. PHELPS.

What the American Minister Had to Say at the Lord Mayor's Banquet.

At a recent banquet given by the lord mayor of London to her majesty's judges, Mr. Phelps being present, the host proposed the health of the American minister. Mr. Phelps responded as follows: I am much indebted to the lord mayor for the kind and generous way in which he has presented my name, and to this distinguished company for the cordial manner in which the toast has been received. I do not assume to myself the honor of this reception, for I am, as yet, but a stranger within the gates of England and I have no such claim upon your personal consideration as my distinguished predecessor had. But it is more gratifying than any personal compliment you could pay me to see in this another proof, in addition to the many that have been pressed upon me on all hands since I have landed on your shores, of the hearty feeling of sympathy which exists among the English people toward the country I have the great honor to represent. When an American minister comes here he finds it is no foreign mission on which he has been sent. On both sides of the Atlantic he is equally at home; he has changed the sky but not the hearts by which he is surrounded, and he feels that, though he comes as a stranger, he is soon established as a friend. It is an undeniable fact, and in my judgment, it is a most important and significant as well as a gratifying fact, that the relations between the people of these two great countries are growing more cordial every day. In my behalf they never were so cordial as they are at the present moment. International prejudices are usually the offspring of international misunderstandings; international misunderstandings rapidly perish under the influence of large and liberal international intercourse; and those are the means, under providence, which are bringing these peoples nearer and nearer toward each other. Steam and electricity have bridged the Atlantic, and each country is full of the citizens of the other. Many Americans live here and many Englishmen live in the United States, and every summer each country is overspread with travelers from the other. How cordially on our side of the Atlantic the feeling to which I have alluded is reciprocated those who have traveled in the United States will know, and those who have not been there I freely invite in the name of my countrymen to go, for it is that intercourse which has brought the peoples together in the manner to which I have adverted. The relations between governments, and especially the governments of great nations, are most important, undoubtedly, and we are to be felicitated on the fact that the relations between the governments of England and the United States are now so happy that there is nothing to be said on the subject. But, after all, the fraternity that should exist between nations depends not upon the relations of the governments, and is not to be brought about by diplomacy or by treaties; it depends upon the personal sympathy and feelings of the people themselves. And if I may be permitted to refer to recent events, I can assure you that when I was perceived in America that the clouds of war which threatened to settle down upon your country began to be dissipated—a hope in the realization of which I pray God we may not be disappointed—and when it began to be seen that the sunshine of continued peace was likely to fall unobstructed upon the multiplied industries of England, there were no people in all the range of humanity by whom that conclusion was received with more sincere and complete satisfaction and gratitude than by the people of the United States. Especially, as it seems to me, should the fraternity between these two great nations find expression on this occasion and in this place, where you, my lord mayor, preside in your official capacity as chief magistrate of the greatest city in the world—a city whose commerce has more than put a girdle around the earth. It is there exactly that you touch us most nearly. America is emphatically a country of industry and of business; in no country in the world do that class called business men possess so large a share and influence in the affairs of the government. America is able to offer a home to all, simply because it offers work to all. It is pre-eminently the home of the worker and not of the idler, and therefore here, more than anywhere else, it is appropriate that expression should be given to the relations which subsist between the two countries. There is another reason why an American representative, and above all who come here on this occasion, and that is the common share which we claim and the common admiration which we feel for the distinguished men who are your guests to-night—the judges of England. We claim them as ours, as brethren of our profession in America, one and all. In hundreds of courts and among thousands of lawyers and judges who never saw and never will see the faces of the English judges, their names to-day are household words, and their decisions are the subject of constant study and of constant instruction. American judges have to administer justice from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but although the judgments of the English judges do not prevail there, they are seen and felt by both bench and bar. One distinguished member of the English bench, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, came to America a year ago. He came as the guest of the American bar, and was made the guest of the American people. He delighted us all, and he went away, I am glad to think, not altogether displeased with us. I hope that many of his distinguished brethren may follow his example, and travel through what I may call the second jurisdiction of the British bench. In no other things are the British people to be more largely congratulated than on their judiciary. Never did the judgments of the courts command higher regard and more complete consideration than they do to-day. It is

the justice done in the land that makes your commerce possible; it is that justice which has built up British liberties. The freedom of England has been fought for over many a field and contended for in many a parliament, but, after all, it is to the judges that you are most indebted for the freedom you enjoy. Your poet laureate has condensed the whole thing in the lines: When freedom slowly broadens down From precedent to precedent.

A Model Wife.

The best woman in the world resides in the city of Austin. She has been married a number of years to a man named Pterby, who is one of the most disagreeable, quarrelsome men outside of the Texas Legislature. And yet Mr. and Mrs. Pterby have never had a quarrel, for the reason that it is impossible to make her angry. He has scowled at her, and occasionally waited a chair at her, just to see if she would not get angry, but he suffered disappointment in each and every instance. Pterby had been bragging to his friends about what a good-natured wife he has, and Gilbody offered to bet fifty dollars that if Pterby were to go home, raise a fuss, and pull the table cloth full of dishes off of the table, she would show signs of temper. He had tried that with his wife once, but he never repeated the experiment.

Pterby said he didn't want to rob a friend of his money, but he knew he could win. At last they made the bet. The friend was to watch the proceedings through a window. Pterby came home apparently fighting drunk. She saw him coming, went out to the gate, opened it, kissed him and assisted his tottering steps into the house. He sat down at the middle of the floor, and howled out:—"Confound your ugly picture, what did you pull that chair from under me for?"

"I hope you did not hurt yourself," she replied, smiling kindly. "I was to blame for it; I am so awkward. But I'll try and not do it again if you will forgive me this time," and she helped him to his feet, although she had nothing to do with his falling. He then sat on the sofa, and sliding off on the floor, abused her like a pick-pocket for lifting up the other end of the sofa. She said she was sorry, and finally led him to the supper table. He threw a plate at her, but she dodged it, and asked him if he would take tea or coffee. Then the brute seized the tablecloth, sat down on the floor, and pulled the dishes and everything over him in one grand crash. Some women might have lost their temper; but not so with Mrs. Pterby. She did not blubber like a child; she did not even sulk or pout. With a pleasant smile she said:—"Well George, this is a new idea. We have been married ten years, and never yet eaten our supper on the floor. Won't it be fun! Just like those picnics we used to go to before we were married," and then this angelic woman deliberately sat down on the floor alongside of the wretch, arranged the dishes, and fixed him up a nice supper. This broke him up. He owned up he was only fooling her, and offered to give her fifty dollars to get herself a new dress with. She took the money and bought him a new suit of clothes and a box of cigars with it. Heaven will have to be repaired and whitewashed before it is fit for that kind of a woman.—Texas Siftings.

A Dreadful Blunder.

Speaking of bustles, says Clara Belle, I went to church last Sunday with just the most sensitively devout girl that breathes the air of this sphere, whence she will arise to the azures and delights of heaven. She is truly fashionable, too, and her summer costume was a dream of beauty. She ought to have been spiritually happy, but I plainly saw, as I watched her through the services, that she was ill at ease. "What's the matter, dear?" I whispered. "I can't imagine," she sadly replied; "but somehow or other I am getting no consolation from the exercises. The rector is an enchanting man, ever, the weather is perfect, my own religious experience was comforting, up to the time I sat down in this pew. I am positively miserable in my mind. Some occult influence is at work, I'm sure."

After we got home and were disrobing to dress anew for dinner, a sudden exclamation from my friend arrested my attention. "Clara, oh! Clara!" she cried, "I've solved the mystery! Look here," and she whipped out a copy of *The Police Gazette* from her bustle. That's some of brother Jack's horrid literature. How blind I must have been! I am so careful always, pretty nearly, to select *The Christian Union* to put into my bustle when I am going to church. Then I seem, somehow, to get an ease of soul from the services that is due, in some degree, to what I am sitting on. But to rest on a *Police Gazette!* No wonder the religious exercises went for worse than nothing."

Culture and Happiness.

Now life is not only what we make it, but it is, very largely, what we think it is. If we hold before ourselves constantly, some dreary "might have been;" if we think it is, in some unexplainable way, finer and more exalted to set ourselves to a minor key of some miserer, we may become in reality very unhappy. There is no law, unfortunately, against people's making themselves wretched. Schopenhauer's theory is that culture makes for unhappiness; that the more cultivated is an individual the more sensitive is he to physical discomfort or mental troubles, and that he is thereby a being formed to be jarred upon at every turn. It is very possible that the old adage about a little learning applies to this case. A superficial culture doubtless increases one's sensibilities in various ways without producing a corresponding increase of resources; but the deeper culture supplies these and enables its possessor to bear a thousand trials or to discover means to surmount them as may be, of which the more ignorant individual would never have dreamed.—Boston Traveller.