

SOME BRIEF POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Gen. Marmaduke, of Missouri, says he has no notion of being a candidate for the Missouri senatorship.

Gov. Foraker's wife relived him of a fearful task during the last Ohio campaign by reading all the newspapers to him.

Col. Colyar of Tennessee gallantly says that the one insuperable obstacle to the ladies voting is that they "are never old enough."

T. V. Powderly, general master workman of the Knights of Labor, is going to live in Philadelphia, and may be nominated for congress.

A Washington correspondent says Mr. Hoar now takes rank with Edmunds and Sherman, and is giving Massachusetts her old place in the senate.

Walter M. Wyse, who has lately acquired an interest in the Washington Post, is a firm friend of President Cleveland, and made \$100,000 by backing him for election.

Senator Fair, of Nevada, may have trouble to secure a re-election. Ex-Senator Stewart has his friends at work and the republicans claim that they can elect the requisite number of assemblymen.

The New Jersey state senate contains six lawyers, three farmers, two merchants and one of each of the following vocations: Physician, broker, clerk, railroad agent, canal and towing agent, editor, contractor, county collector and real estate dealer.

Surveyor General Dement, of Utah, was examined by the senate committee on public lands, on the 3rd, with reference to the recent publications which embodied alleged utterances of his, implicating senators, members of congress, and high executive officials in Washington and Utah in extensive conspiracies to appropriate public lands for their own benefit, and in conspiracies and bribery of legislation affecting Mormons. Dement denied the statements attributed to him.

A BLOODY SET-TO.

Jack Dempsey and Jack Fogarty Being the Participants.

New York dispatch. The fight arranged recently between Jack Dempsey and Jack Fogarty, of Philadelphia, for a stake amounting to \$6,000, occurred in this city at an uptown house last night.

Dempsey is 23 years old, stands 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high and weighed 148 pounds. Fogarty is 21 years old, 5 feet 8 inches, and weighed 149 pounds. The men entered the ring this morning.

In the first round Dempsey fought cautiously, hitting at the stomach, while Fogarty countered on his chin.

During the second round, Dempsey planted a terrific left hander on Fogarty's nose, making the blood spurt.

In the third round Dempsey almost closed Fogarty's left eye. Fogarty fought gamely, but hit short, while Dempsey made every blow tell.

In the fourth round Dempsey almost knocked his antagonist down with a blow in the stomach. Fogarty then began to show weakness, but rallied in fine style. In the eleventh round Fogarty was knocked down by a blow on the jaw, but he got up and fought again, although covered with blood.

In the sixteenth round Fogarty twisted Dempsey on his back, but did little harm, and in the next round Dempsey broke Fogarty's nose with a left hander. Fogarty kept growing weaker, but came up the twenty-seventh round.

He threw up the sponge and Dempsey was given the battle. Time, one hour and forty-seven minutes. Kid gloves were used and by the terms of the match the men were to weigh 150 pounds each and the winner was to take the entire amount at stake.

A STARTLING DISCOVERY.

The Same Having Been Made by the Commissioner General of the Land Office.

The commissioner general of the land office has made the startling discovery that the Indian title to about 10,000,000 acres of land in North Dakota has not been extinguished, despite Secretary Teller's order in October, 1884, opening those lands, and the subsequent settlement by inhabitants of what may comprise fourteen or fifteen counties, most of which are organized and contain 20,000 people. The facts as recited by Commissioner Sparks in a letter to the surveyor-general of Dakota show that the Pembina Chippewas made a treaty with the United States ceding the Red River valley country in Minnesota and the country lying west and north of Devil's lake still belonging to the Indians, but most of the Pembina Chippewas went on a new reservation, and a Mink and Turtle Mountain band of only 250 Indians took up their homes in the disputed district and claimed to be the owners of this farm of 10,000,000 acres. The land offices in Dakota were notified that no surveys would be sanctioned in said district. Two years afterwards Secretary of the Interior Teller reviewed the case and decided that the Indian claim was not well grounded, and in 1882 this tract was thrown open to settlement. Commissioner Sparks states that in view of these facts, and the presumption that the question will be submitted to congress, he had decided to suspend all surveying contracts in this district indefinitely. Portions of the Grand Forks and Bismarck land districts are also affected by this order.

DESPERATE COLLISION ON THE RAIL.

A desperate collision occurred on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad at Stanton, Va., Feb. 2nd. No. 8, the night express, ran into a freight on the siding and completely wrecked both engines. Fireman Gittings was killed, being badly mutilated and scalded. The master machinist had an arm and leg broken and received a bad scalp wound. The engineer had his throat cut and was badly scalded; his condition is dangerous. The engineer of the freight train had his back badly strained and his body bruised. The accident was caused by criminal negligence. The freight train was on the side track waiting for the express. The conductor told the brakeman that when the express had passed he should turn the switch, but the brakeman went to sleep and was awakened by a passing freight train. He got up and changed the switch just as the train came into sight, and before his fatal error was discovered the train dashed on the siding and the engines locked.

EDUCATED INDIANS.

Forty of the sixty-eight Modoc and Sioux Indians who for three years past have been receiving instructions at the expense of the United States government in the institute five miles south of Washington, are now being prepared for their return to the Indian Territory, having completed the course of study. Owing to the rapid advancement made by these children, they completed their studies two years short of the time allotted, and they are now to give place to others who are waiting for the privilege.

THE LANDS OF UNCLE SAM.

A Good Deal of Time Given to the Consideration of the Repeal of the Pre-emption Law.

Washington special: The senate committee on public lands has given a good deal of time this session to the consideration of the repeal of the pre-emption law, and is perfecting an excellent bill on that measure. The question that has puzzled them most is whether to decide to report in favor of allowing commutation of homesteads to pre-emptions. There seems to be a disposition on the part of a majority of the committee to this course, on the ground that the necessity of many settlers on the public domain for money with which to improve their steads is so pressing that they need to mortgage their farms, which they cannot do to advantage until they have title. If this proposition is adopted it will be the only form in which pre-emption will exist at all in our land laws. The bill, so far as it has been drafted, is very conservative with regard to rights already acquired, and protects the settlers who are now in possession of the lands. Together with the repeal of the pre-emption law will be repealed. Some question has been made as to the disposition of desert and mountain lands, and the committee is still in doubt as to the proper legislation to recommend in regard to them. In all probability these lands will be pre-empted to settlers hereafter as they are now, conditional upon sufficient improvement, the principal condition being, with regard to desert lands, that water shall be turned upon them for the purpose of irrigation. The amount of mountainous land which any settler can enter upon is limited to one section, and all lands, exclusive of mineral and timber lands, which, without irrigation, produce some agricultural crops are regarded as desert lands, and all lands, which are mountainous and rough and cannot be ploughed are regarded as mountainous land. Proof of these conditions is required upon the oath of two or more witnesses. The bill gives the secretary of the interior power to subpoena and cross-examine witnesses for proof before the register and receiver in local land offices. There will be attached to the bill the measure introduced in the house by Mr. Joseph, of New Mexico, which provides that in all cases of private entries, where contests or protests on part of the government or any individual, arise pending the six weeks notice of final proof, and before the duplicated receiver's receipt is issued, if it appears that any clerical error has been committed, the commissioner of the general land office shall have power to suspend the entry, and that after final proof and the issuing of the receiver's receipt, if any error or fraud has been discovered, the commissioner may suspend the issuing of the patent, but must file with the attorney general a copy of the States notice of such suspension with his reasons, and it, therefore, becomes the duty of the attorney general to commence proceedings in the proper court to set aside the title. While this seems a formidable process of taking away the settler's title, it will be seen at once that it is an important advantage to him, as it gives him the right, if he is in the right, to go into court, cross-examine witnesses and defend himself against false charges and rascally special agents.

THE FOUNDATIONS OF A VAST HIPPODROME AND A ROMAN ROAD LEADING TO THE LOIR HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO LIGHT IN MAKING SOME EXCAVATIONS NEAR NANTES, FRANCE. THE REMAINS OF NUMEROUS VILLAS, WITH ARTICLES OF JEWELRY AND POTTERY, HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN DISCOVERED IN THE SAME NEIGHBORHOOD.

PERSIAN playing-cards are twenty to the pack in five suits of four each. They are made by hand and often highly finished in rich effects upon a gold ground, preserved by a thick coat of varnish, so that some of the sets used by the rich will perhaps cost \$50. The national game, which has been played for several centuries, bears a striking resemblance to poker.

There is a marked contrast between the temperature at the surface and in the depths of the mines on the famous Comstock lode. While severe winter weather is prevailing outside the heat is so intense in the lower levels of the mines that the workmen, who have no clothing on but overalls and heavy brogans to protect the feet, can work only at short intervals.

The modern way, apparently, to become famous is to be threatened with hydrophobia. Three of the Newark children who were treated by Pasteur have been perched on pedestals in a dime museum in the Bowery, New York, to be viewed by gaping crowds. The managers even had the audacity to write Dr. Billings and M. Pasteur, asking them to pose in the museum.

A RECENT Yale graduate told a story at a New York dinner of a young man who attended a Michigan college, and, to eke out enough money to put him through, gave lessons on the piano to young ladies. The faculty heard of it, and in the college prospectus printed the names of the young women as students in the musical department of the college. He thought this plan might give Yale a boom if that staid old college could be induced to adopt it.

ESSENCE OF LATE TELEGRAMS.

It is said the king of Greece will abdicate soon.

The Spanish budget shows a deficit of more than 22,000,000 pesetas.

Catholic archbishops say the religious situation in France is satisfactory.

The steamer John R. Maude was burned at the New Orleans wharf. Loss, \$25,000.

Philadelphia's mayor, in a proclamation, cautions the people not to violate the Sabbath laws of 1794.

The Catholic Herald says Archbishop Williams, of Boston, will be the next American cardinal.

It is proposed to build a six-mile submarine tunnel between Prince Edward's island and the mainland.

Seven boys attached to the training squadron at Newport, R. I., escaped, stole a boat and started out to sea.

The state of Tennessee is paying off its indebtedness right along and the last settlement of the debt question is considered fixed and final.

Mexican sheep herders and Carlisle's cowboys on the lower San Juan river had quite a protracted fight recently. Casualties reported, one dead Mexican.

Ex-Governor Gaston, of Massachusetts, has been informed that the president would like to name him for the sub-treasury at Boston, but he gives no sign of accepting.

Emperor William, Empress Augusta and a large number of the imperial family attended the annual ball, de la opera. At the ball the kaiser danced with the crown princess.

WILL WONDERS EVER CEASE?

Telegraphic Messages Sent From a Train in Full Speed.

New Brighton (N. Y.) dispatch: The Railway Telegraph and Telephone company gave an exhibition on the Staten Island railway this afternoon of the New York method of sending and receiving telegraphic messages on a railway train under full headway. Among those on the train were: Senator Leland Stanford, of California; Vice President Sykes, of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad; Dan Dowd, vice president of the Rock Island railroad; Stuyvesant Fish, vice president of the Illinois Central, and Thos. Edison. A battery was in one of the passenger cars, with a ground wire connecting with the axle of the wheels and the track. The other wire connected with the roof of the cars. The car roofs were connected by an insulated wire. The common electric magnet, worked by a Morse key, was used. From the car roofs the messages were transmitted by induction to the permanent wires on the poles along the line of the railroad, a distance of from twenty-five to thirty feet. Messages were sent to and from New York and other points with perfect facility while the train was running at thirty miles an hour. Mr. Edison said the new wonder in telegraphy would be introduced at once on the Illinois Central railway.

A boiler at the saw mill four miles south-east of Breckenridge, Mo., exploded, killing Spencer Reed, engineer, and Adam, his stepson and fireman, and badly wounding a boy 11 years old. The engineer was blown with great force against some rocks twenty feet away. The fireman was literally torn to pieces. Reed leaves a wife and six children. The mill was out of repair and considered unsafe.

The State's Trades Assembly before adjourning at Columbus, Ohio, adopted a resolution favoring the enactment of the eight hour law to be observed by corporate companies. It did not endorse the action of the National Federation of Trades held at Chicago, supporting the strike of May for an eight hour system, but recommended legislation on the subject.

OTHERWISE AND PERSONAL.

NATIVE Africans use flint-lock muskets made at Birmingham, England.

The American colony in Paris number about three thousand, but the shopkeepers say it is worth more to the trade of the French capital than it thirty thousand Germans and twenty eight thousand Italians combined.

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In England the legal definition of beer extends to "any liquor which is made or sold as a description of beer, or as a substitute for beer, and which, on analysis of a sample thereof, shall be found to contain more than 2 per cent. of proof spirits." Hence an interesting commotion among a number of would-be temperance people, who suddenly found out that the "blue-ribbon beer" contained considerably over 2 per cent. of absolute alcohol.

THE average silk crop of Tonquin is, according to L'Avenir du Tonkin, estimated at from 1,200,000 to 1,900,000 kilogrammes, and its value from 21,600,000 to 24,200,000 francs. Tonquin silk has not yet, however, found much favor with the Lyons manufacturers. This is owing to the primitive mode of preparation in vogue among the natives, by which the threads become inextricably tangled and extremely difficult to work by European machinery, the loss being from 22 to 30 per cent., instead of the average 5 per cent.

THE results of experiments with eighteen varieties of cheese are given in Zeidemann's Centralblatt. Cheddar, a rich and highly flavored English cheese, was digested in the shortest time, four hours, while unripe skimmed cheese required ten. There is little difference in the digestibility of all sorts of hard cheese or all soft cheese. Fat cheeses dissolve the most rapidly. Taking into consideration the quantity of nitrogen dissolved, the writer concluded that on account of its great proportionate digestibility, cheese is the most nourishing of all foods except meat and eggs.

DOCTORS do not appear to have much faith in the idea that odd-shaped bottles or peculiar labels will prevent mistakes in the taking of drugs. An English physician relates that he once gave a man, for external use, a little croton-oil liniment in a blue fluted bottle, with a red label. One night, the man, being troubled with a cough, thought he would take some of his wife's cough mixture, which was in a bottle having raised letters. He mistook the flutings on his own bottle for the raised letters on his wife's, and swallowed the croton-oil. He soon discovered his error, and was very ill for many hours.

It appears from a paper read before the Pharmaceutical society that one of the reasons for the low price of quinine lies in the fact the cinchona trees are no longer destroyed in the harvesting. The old plan was to cut them down and strip off the bark when they were ten years old. Then the idea was adopted of tearing off long strips and filling the bark places with moss. The present method is to scrape off the outer layer of the bark, the portion richest in quinine, and this does not interfere with the growth of the tree. The bark is scraped off half round at one operation, the other half six months afterward. The process may be repeated year after year.

PECK'S BAD BOY

scared the Groceryman About Mad Dogs—Tells How Crime Can Be Prevented by Vaccination.

"Mad dog! Mad dog!" shouted the boy, as he rushed in the grocery store with both hands on the basement of his pants, as though a dog was after him, jumped under the counter and crawled behind the barrel of lump white sugar. "Hide yourself quick or you are a dead man." The groceryman was cutting a slice off a cheese for a servant girl with a shawl over her head. His first idea was to run down cellar, but the girl slid down there, so the groceryman simply jumped into a crockery crate and laid down and perspired. He wished every dog in the world was dead. Presently he heard a crunching behind the counter, as of lump sugar being chewed by a boy, and he raised up out of the crockery crate slowly, got out of it and walked on tip-toe behind the counter, and took the bad boy by the ear and led him out by the stove, and emptied about a hat full of sugar out of his pockets. Then he looked at the boy. The boy began to froth at the mouth, and snap with his teeth, and he said: "O, vaccinate me, quick, I am bit."

The grocery gave the boy a kick in the pantaloons, and said: "There, you are vaccinated. That is the first application of Pasteur's treatment. If you feel spells coming on again, I will give you more sole leather virus in your system. What you mean, coming in here yelling mad dog, and scaring my customers down cellar?" and the groceryman wrapped up the cheese and called the girl out of the cellar and sent her home.

"O, I only wanted to see if you were a coward. But you ain't, O, no. You only went into that crockery crate head first just for fun. Say, do you believe in vaccination?" and the boy brushed some straw off of the groceryman's coat. "Yes, I do," said the groceryman. "The science of vaccination is the greatest discovery of this or any age," and he turned the boy around to give him another kick.

"Well, so do I," said the boy as he put the stove between himself and the groceryman. "The time is coming when vaccination is going to be used for everything. I believe the time will come when criminals will be prevented from committing crime by vaccination. For instance, suppose you were a thief, and everybody knew it, I don't say you are," said the boy, as the groceryman picked up a barrel head, "though your symptoms are favorable. But suppose you were a thief. Take an honest man, one everybody knew to be honest, and vaccinate him, and when it began to work, take some of the virus and vaccinate you. As soon as it began to work on you, your power of lifting things that did not belong to you would be gone. You would become an honest man in spite of yourself, by vaccination. I don't say it could be made to work on you, but it might. If my scheme works, and universal vaccination is established, there will be no more crime. Then they will vaccinate bank cashiers against defalcations, and with the virus from an honest minister, say, the cashier can't steal to save him."

"Yes, but suppose the minister happens to be one of these kind that runs away with other people's wives? Wouldn't the cashier be liable to elope, if the virus worked on him?" remarked the groceryman, with a wise look.

"O, well, maybe," said the boy. "But we will have to be careful where we get our virus. But we can settle the Indian question by vaccination. Suppose we take the hostile Indians, and vaccinate them with virus from these dudes. As quick as it works on the Indians all the light will be taken out of them, and they will go moping around, afraid to say their souls are their own. The virus from a dude—if you can raise virus on a dude, and it seems as though you could, if you can make it work on a heifer calf—would do as much to exterminate Indians, and make them peaceable, as a whole army. I wouldn't be afraid to fight an Indian myself, after he had been vaccinated with the virus from a dude. Say, that will be a good way to whip Sullivan. Let him be vaccinated with virus taken from a peaceable Quaker, and Sullivan would become a man of peace, and any of the boys could go up and swat him in the mouth, and he would go off and cry, and say he would tell his mother. The only thing I am afraid of is that they will get to using vaccination in politics. Suppose all the democrats should be vaccinated with virus from republicans, and it should work, the voters thus operated upon would vote the republican ticket, and ruin the party in power."

"O, don't go on that way, you weary me," said the groceryman, as he took a wash dish of water and a whisk broom, and began sprinkling the floor, preparatory to the regular semi-annual sweeping out. "Tell me what the commotion was over to your house last night? I heard your father had to be dug out of the coal pile under the sidewalk. How did he get there?"

"Well, I'll tell you. It was all his fault. You see, we have been excited about this mad dog scare, and I asked Pa what he would do if he met a mad dog. I told him he would get up and dust, but he said he would grab the dog by his hind legs and beat its brains out. He said men were cowards generally. He hated to see men get frightened and run when any calamity happened. I thought I would try Pa, 'cause I never heard of his showing much sand. So I took our black setter dog, and took Pa's lather brush and put lather all around the dog's mouth for foam. Then I took one of these little rubber bands and put it around the dog's upper jaw. That made the dog open his mouth and show his teeth, and chew so as to get the rubber off. But the dog wagged his tail all the time, 'cause he knew it was only one of my jokes on him, and he wasn't mad. But he did look savage. When Pa came in from down town at supper time I was up stairs with the dog, and I let him go, and he went down stairs on a gallop to welcome Pa. He thinks everything of Pa. Saw him coming and he saw the foam on his mouth, and Pa's hair just raised right up. The dog was going to jump upon Pa as usual, and have Pa take off the rubber band, but Pa yelled, 'Take him off! He's mad! Hanner, lock yourself in the closet and telephone for the

patrol wagon." Well, you'd a dide to see Pa. He jumped right over the dog, and went down the cellar stairs at two jumps, and crowded in the coal bin under the kindling wood. I wiped the lather off the dog's mouth, and took the rubber band off, and me and the dog went down cellar and hunted Pa out. When Pa saw our dog wagging his tail and acting so happy, and no froth on his mouth, he came out, and then said, "That settles it. I drank an egg-nog down town, and it went to my head, and I thought I saw egg-nog all over the dog's nose and mouth, and I thought he was mad. Poor doggie! No more egg-nog for your Uncle Ike." And then Pa crawled out of the coal bin, and gave me a half dollar not to tell anybody he was scared. O, when, when, what a duse! What makes you sweep out the grocery?" And the boy went out coughing.—Peck's Sun.

Ostriches in New Zealand.

A Christchurch, New Zealand, correspondent of The New York Mail and Express writes: The experiment of ostrich-farming at this place is likely to be successful. In 1881 a pair of ostriches were brought from Africa. This was before the duty of £100 per bird and £5 per egg was imposed. In consequence of an order for 150 pairs of ostriches for California having been received, the South African government saw that a valuable revenue might be lost to it, in the exportation of ostrich feathers, and therefore imposed the before mentioned prohibitory duty. Now it is as difficult to get an ostrich or an ostrich egg from Africa as it had before been comparatively easy. Only a short distance from this place is an ostrich farm that bids fair to become profitable. With the aforesaid pair there have been raised two fine hens now 2 years old, and six young chickens only a few days old. The male bird is black, very fine, and pugnacious. If a stranger approaches the paddock he drops on the ground, expanding his wings to the fullest extent, and thrusts out his head and long neck in a challenging mood. If the stranger comes nearer he begins to fight and as the bird is both heavy and strong he is generally the victor. He thus protects the hens and the young. To collect the feathers is a very difficult task. The birds have to be driven from the paddock by means of long forked sticks into a house especially built for the purpose, and which is entered by means of swing gates. When penned in the feathers are cut off to about an inch from the butt. These butts are left on the birds until dried up, when they are removed by means of tweezers, without injury to the bird. From the young birds, those not 2 years old until February, two cups of valuable feathers have been obtained, and a third is nearly ready. The "chicks" have no feathers yet, but will have in about twelve months.

The hens are very prolific in laying eggs, which are hatched here by means of a patent incubator, heated to about 103 degrees Fahrenheit. The first experiment, about a year ago, was unsuccessful, through want of practical knowledge of the necessary appliances. This month six out of twelve eggs have been successfully hatched, and the other six are likely to be before the next mail leaves. The young birds are about the size of a small hen, and covered with a peculiar substance, not at all like feathers, but more resembling cut paper of a gray-whitish color. The shells from which they came are about as thick as a china teacup. The food of the young birds consists of crushed maize, oats, and chopped cabbage, while the older ones feed on oats, calcined bones, and the grass of their paddocks. After the young birds are hatched, and old enough, they will be removed to a glass-roofed house, the floor of which is covered with sand heated artificially to 110 degrees Fahrenheit, and here they will grow up. This sort of a plan for rearing has been tried with great success. The experiment thus far has been costly and many eggs have been lost; but the success of the past month has warranted the belief that ostrich farming may be probably carried on here, and the outlay of 1881 will pay a good revenue within a very short time. The 2-year-old ostriches have to some extent become acclimated, and the young of this month will in less than a year add to one of the best-paying enterprises ever started in New Zealand.

The Heavenly Map.

Astrologers divide the heavens into twelve equal parts, called "houses." This is done by dividing the vertical circle—or circle passing through the zenith and east and west points of the horizon—into six parts of thirty degrees each, and six corresponding divisions lie below the horizon. In regard to these "houses" Lilly says that "the exact knowledge of them is so requisite that he who learns the nature of the planets without exact judgment of the houses is like an improvident man that furnishes himself with a variety of household stuff, having no place where-in to bestow them." To each of these "houses" is ascribed a particular significance. For instance, the first house refers to the stature, health and life of man, or it stands in state astrology for the common people; the second one refers to wealth generally; the third to brethren, to letters and to messengers, etc., and so of the other houses. The seventh house is singularly heterogeneous in its signification, as it refers to lovers and husbands, animals strayed, thieves and things stolen; so that if a young lady were to inquire after her absent lover, or an elderly lady after her favorite cat, the astrologer would look to "the seventh house and planets therein and respecting." The next things of importance in astrology are the zodiacal signs. Aries, the first sign, is described as being fiery, choleric, bestial, luxurious, intemperate and violent; and besides, it "rules" gumbolls, toothache, baldness, places of refuge for thieves, and, among other countries, England. Campanella says that "Aries makes people ferocious, stubborn, fierce, bold, presumptive and crafty, like the English." We ought to feel complimented. Taurus signifies people given to pleasures, like Neapolitans. Virgo signifies the best mathematicians, astronomers, learned and ingenious men, etc. Libra points to those given to the delights of music, and so on.—All the Year Round.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Danish Potatoes—Cut two or three slices of salt pork in half-inch squares. Fry until a crisp brown. Add one quart cold potatoes, chopped not too fine, and two raw chopped onions and a little pepper. Stir well, and when thoroughly hot serve.

A very pretty letter pocket can be made of a palm-leaf fan covered with silk, satin or velvet. It is better to cut a piece of pasteboard the exact size of the fan and cover that, putting a loose pocket on the front to hold the letters, and then attaching the pasteboard to the fan and suspending it with a loop and bow of ribbon.

Graham Muffins—One quart of Graham flour, one tablespoonful of baking powder and half a teaspoonful of salt sifted. To this add two eggs well beaten, two ounces of melted butter and enough milk to form a thin batter, mixing thoroughly. Bake in muffin rings or pans half filled with the batter, in a brisk oven.

Try this layer cake: Five eggs, their weight in fine flour, and also in sugar, and half their weight in butter. Melt the butter and mix it with the sugar, adding the yolks of the eggs, one by one, beating all the time, and then add the whites, which have been beaten to a stiff froth, adding the flour last. Bake in four jelly cake tins. Marmalade or quince jam is spread between the layers.

In cooking canned vegetables it is best always to open them in a strainer and pour a quart of cold water over them. Even with tomatoes this is useful, as it completely removes the juices that may have caught some corrosive quality from the can itself. After they have been thus washed let them air on a plate for a time before cooking. Especially necessary with peas, corn, flageolet, beans and asparagus.

Baked Apple Sauce—Pare, core, cut into quarters or eighths, put into a deep pudding dish in layers, with a sprinkle of sugar and two or three bits of butter over each, fill almost to the top, add a very small quantity of water; cover and cook in a well-heated oven from one half to three quarters of an hour. Then uncover and crown slightly on top. This makes a delicious desert when eaten with sweetened cream.

Mouchoir Cases—Get two Japanese tidies, without trimming; around each sew narrow black velvet, attaching it with "herring-bone" stitch on the edges. Next make a puff of satin about an inch and one half wide, connect the two tidies back to back with the puff, then a portion of the satin over the top, so as to form the before mentioned parts into a bag; attach strings either to draw or remain stationary. You can line if you wish.

Currant Jelly Sauce.—Three tablespoonfuls of butter, one onion, one bay leaf, one sprig of celery, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, half a cupful of currant jelly, one pint of stock and some salt and pepper. Cook the butter and onion until the onion begins to color; add the flour and herbs and stir until brown; add stock and vinegar, and simmer for twenty minutes. Strain and put the jelly into the dish, stirring it over the fire until it melts.

To make lemon marmalade slice the lemons very thin, only taking out the seeds; add three pints of cold water to each pound of fruit, after being cut in pieces; let it stand twenty-four hours; boil it until tender; pour into an earthen bowl until the following day, weigh it, and to every pound of boiled fruit add one and one half pounds of lump sugar; boil the whole together until the syrup jellies and the chips are rather transparent.

Tapioca Pudding with Peaches.—Wash half a pint of small tapioca, put it in a small double boiler, add a liberal quart of boiling water, and boil half an hour. Take a can of peaches, put them in a pan, add one-quarter of a pound of powdered sugar, a saltspoonful of mixed ground spice, two ounces of butter and the grated rind of a lemon. Pour the tapioca over the fruit, bake to a delicate brown, and serve hot or cold, with cream or foaming sauce.

Fig Pudding.—Half pound figs, quarter pound suet, half pound bread crumbs, two ounces flour, six ounces brown sugar, a little grated nutmeg, two eggs and a little milk. Mince the figs and the sugar very finely, and mix them with the bread crumbs, flour, sugar and nutmeg. Salt all these well together, then beat up the eggs until light, add them, with a little milk, to the mixture and put it into a buttered mold, tying it tightly over with a thick cloth. Boil for four hours and serve with wine sauce.

Rice Cream.—One cup of rice boiled soft, but not to a paste. Two cups of milk, four eggs, a cup of sugar, vanilla extract, a cup of whipped cream. Make the eggs and sugar into a custard, season with vanilla. Seal the milk first, pour this upon the beaten eggs and sugar, and cook until it thickens well. While still hot beat in the rice, season with vanilla, and let it get almost cold before you beat in the whipped cream. Set to form in a wet mold on ice. When you are ready for it turn out on a glass dish. Pass brandied peaches and light cakes with it.

Not a Poetess.

Judge Dusenberry took tea at the Sykes mansion on Fifth avenue one night last week. Conversing with Miss Sykes, Judge Dusenberry remarked:

"I am delighted, Miss Sykes with the poetry of your friend, Miss Skimmerhorn, but, of course, you yourself don't write poetry."

"How do you know I don't write poetry?" replied Miss Sykes, somewhat piqued, for she has written a number of poems for publication.

"I know you are not a poetess, because as a rule, all ladies who write poetry are very homely."

"You are quite right, Judge Dusenberry," replied Mrs. Sykes, with great dignity, "the cares of the household preclude me from cultivating the muses, even if I were ever so much disposed to do so."—Texas Siftings.

Seventeen counties are represented at the Northern California citrus fair at Sacramento. There are over five hundred exhibitors and countless varieties of fruit.

Hares are not caught by the sound of the drum.