Points in the Annual Report of Secretary Herbert.

Recommends Construction of More Battle Ships and Torpedo Boats Estimates for Coming Year - Naval Militias.

WASHINGTON. Nov. 29 .- The secretary of the navy in his annual report to the president recommends that congress be asked to authorize the construction of three battle ships of about 10,000 tons displacement each, to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding \$4,000,000 each, and twelve torpedo boats of from 100 to 300 tons each, at the discretion of the secretary of the navy to cost not exceeding an average of \$170,000 or a total expenditure for naval increase of \$14.040,000.

The naval estimates for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, amount to \$30.952,020, of which \$13,259.392 is to make payments upon work hitherto authorized. The construction of steam machinery, armor and armament of the new vessels now approaching completion. This appropriation, which is to meet an indebtedness due before the end of the fiscal year, will be substantially the last, for with the expenditure of \$750,000 in 1897 the existing navy

will be entirely paid for. The secretary announces the adoption of a new naval policy regarding the movements of ships in commission. He has decided in the interests of economy and efficiency and for the more perfect protection of American interests abroad to put into operation a policy which will keep a number of cruising vessels sufficient for the ordinary needs of naval policing on each of the six stations, North and South Atlantic. North and South Pacific. Asiatic and European, the South Pacific being a new station, now for the first time announced. This policy, it is thought, will allow frequent fleet and squadron evolutions which are necessary for the instruction of officers

The secretary alludes to Secretary Chandler's references to the wastefulness resulting rom many different yards and from the methads pursued in them. What our navy needs, says the secretary, is more ships and guns, not m re navy yards.

Inder this head the secretary says that the ordnance work at the Washington gun factory has progressed satisfactorily during the past year. Our plant, all of the newest pattern and most approved design, was selected with the greatest care and constructed with commendable foresight. It remains unsurpassed in the d. During the year 453 guns, rang-from 4 to 13-inch, were ordered, and of these 340 have been completed.

During the past year the development of

rapid fire guns abroad has been in the direcon of an increase in numbers, with an extension of the system to guns of higher calibers. and the department has been at work on simflar lines. It is difficult to overestimate the advantages of rapid fire.

The progress made in this country in the manufacture of armor has been remarkable. To make such armor requires a plant costing millions of dollars and workmen of skill and experience. Two great armor manufacturing plants have been established in this country The very first plates produced are believed to have been equal to any then turned out in the oldest establishments of Europe. The department, however, was not satisfied with this. It demanded improvement upon European armor, and improvements were made. first by the introduction of an admixture of nickel with the steel and, secondly, by face-hardening by means of the Harvey process. Thus, it is be-Heved, our armor became very early in the process of its manufacture, far and away the best in the world. European navies are now adopting similar methods.

Interest in the naval militia continues unabated, and it is apparent to the department that its efficiency has materially increased within the past year. During this period orand Connecticut, and the formation of others Vermont, New Jersey, Virginia and Georgia. At the present time the number of officers and men of the various states mustered in and serving numbers 2,549. The movement is still in its infancy, and certainly prom-ises gratifying results, but the exact refations of the naval militia to the regular service, and how the two shall best and most efficiently cooperate in any regular plan of antional defense, is not as yet distinctly marked out. There are, however, undoubtedly many directions in which the splendid bodies of young men now being organized can in case of need render effective service. The department will continue to extend all the material aid in its power, and will always be ready, by suggestions and otherwise, to assist in perfeeting any plans that may promise to secure the helpful and harmonious cooperation of the

militia with the regular navy. The secretary asks authority to put the old warship Constitution in condition to preserve her indefinitely. He recommends that congress-authorize the construction of a special battleship to perpetuate the name of Kear-sarge, and he urges the transfer of the coast survey establishment to the navy.

CITIZEN BANDITS.

Alleged Scheme Whereby Wenithy Cattlemen Defraud Express Companies. ELRENO, O. T., Nov. 29.-Twenty-five thousand dollars was expressed from Kansas City to George Isaacs, a wealthy Chickasaw cattleman at Can- the American minister. As the Moadian, Tex., arriving at that point Saturday evening last. When the train pulled into Canadian station a will be from that vessel, which is in gang of bandits held up the express the Pei Ho river not far from the seat car, opening a general fusillade on the of government of the Chinese emperor.

Sheriff McGee, of this county, was called in and took a hand at the shooting in protecting the express company and was shot by the robbers, being literally shot to pieces, and several others were fatally wounded in the engagement, among them being some of the robbers, who were carried away by their pals.

It is stated that a combination has been made by wealthy cattlemen and Kansas City parties whereby money is to be shipped into the territory where the express companies are to be despoiled. The shippers will then present their claims to the express companies for settlement. A number of wealthy cattlemen of the Chickasaw Indian nation are said to be impli-

George Isaacs, a wealthy stockman living in the western part of the Chickasaw nation, has been arrested. Isaacs shipped to himself from Kansas City two packages said to contain \$25,000. They were addressed to Canadian, Tex., and were on the train attacked by the robbers, in the defense of which Sheriff McGee was killed. The packages were opened and found to contain \$200 in \$1 and \$2 bills. Two of the robbers were identified as Isaacs and a friend. The former was captured.

HEALTH OF THE PRESIDENT.

He Has Suffered Severely from Rheumatism, But Is Better. WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- The presi-

dent continues to improve in health. He is much better and expects to be out in a few days, said Secretary Thurber, in reply to an inquiry concerning the health of the chief executive. The president has suffered much pain from his foot, and at times has been obliged to lay aside his work on this account. He has had these rheumatic attacks before, and the trouble is no more severe than those he has previously ex. Germany and Peru. perienced.

TRADE REVIEW.

The Outlook as It Appears to Dun and Bradstreet. NEW YORK, Dec. 1 .- R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The complete success of the government loan and the replenishment of the gold reserve have not perceptibly affected business nor prevented an advance of foreign exchange near to the exporting point. As January interest has soon to be met, and the operations of the syn-dicate are thought likely to prevent much selling of the bonds to foreigners, some exports of

gold are not improbable. Money commands better rates since the sale of bonds, but there is scarcely any im-provement in commercial or industrial demands, and the flow of currency hitherward is as large as it has been at any time since September. Importers make moderate demands, and the call from merchants is only for imme-

diate needs. Meanwhile domestic trade and industry have been little influenced by the heavy defalcation in one bank and minor disorders in two others, nor by the failure of the Eric rail-way to meet interest on its bonds. The closing of sugar refineries will diminish the industrial force more than it is increased by the resumption of the Bethlehem steel works and a few other concerns. The controlling fact is that, although in two instances wages have been increased, the earnings of the working force and its purchasing power are not on the whole enlarging at present, and prices of the chief farm products

do not materially improve. Cotton reached 6 cents last Saturday and has reacted 3-16 after a week of heavy speculation. Wheat is 154c higher than a week ago, and western receipts still exceed last year's, while exports from all ports have been about 21,000,-000 bushels smaller. Corn has advanced a frac-tion, receipts being larger than a year ago. and on the whole the outcome for farmers has ot so improved as to promise larger buying by the west and south.

average for railroad stocks has declined 32 cents per share and for trust stocks \$1.93 per share, in part because the Shoe and er robbery and other bank irregularities caused some unreasoning influences, but more because the earnings continue uninspiring.

The tumble in sugar stock may be aimed at congressional action, but the enormous importations last summer in anticipation of duties have not been sustained by the expected consumption. The curtailment of coal production also lessens the working force or hours, and many of the flour mills at the west have stopped on account of the condition of the

"The great industries fairly maintain the production previously reported, but cannot be expected to increase at this season. A few more iron works have gone into operation, and the demand is reported larger, but there is distinct weakness in prices. The shoe industry continues to do remarkably well for the season, and the prospect for the spring business is fairly good, although trouble about prices occasions some friction. In textile manufactures there is more strength in print cloths, but other cottons are somewhat irregular and weaker, and the woolen manufacture still re-ceives some orders for winter goods; but the demand for spring is much retarded by unavoid able delay in filling orders.

Treasury receipt are small, customs 20 per cent and internal revenue nearly 40 per cent less than last year, and the deficit for the

month appears to be about \$9,000,000. "The liabilities in failures for the third of November were \$2.338.931, against \$2,285,676 for the same week last year. The decrease was all in manufacturing, of which Habilities were \$915,326, against \$1,880,027 last year, while in trading concerns liabilities were \$1,395.640, against \$1,384.649 last year. three weeks of November liabilities have been \$8.088.429, against \$17.937.145 last year. Failures during the week have been in the United States 289, against 271 last year, and in Canada 36, against 48 last year.

Bradstreet's says: There is no general or radical improvement ganizations have been perfected in Michigan In business at the south, the southwest or the northwest. But in central western states, and old middle and New England states, the reverse is true, a material gain in demand for many seasonable staples having shown itself with a corresponding increase in volumes of goods distributed or orders for future de-

PANIC IN PEKING.

Chaos Rules in the Chinese Capital -American Legation in Danger.

Washington, Dec. 1 .- "Chaos rules in Peking. The American legation in danger of being sacked. Need immediate protection."

That is the substance of a cable re ceived Friday by Secretary Gresham from Minister Denby at Peking. Secretary Gresham made an immediate call upon Secretary Herbert of the navy and the two were closeted together for an hour and a half.

As a result cablegrams were at once sent to the minister assuring him that prompt measures would be instituted, in spite of international complications, to protect him and his associates. Both state and navy department officers are reticent as to news itself and what will be done to protect the life of nocacy is the only vessel near Pekin it is assumed that whatever force is sent

State department officials pretend not to admit it, but they undoubtedly regard the situation in Peking as extremely grave. They know Minister Denby is not a man to be alarmed needlessly. He is an experienced diplomat who would not have asked

for aid except at the last extremity. They also realize how helpless the legation will be in the event of an attack from Chinamen. The entire force of the Monocacy does not comprise more than 150 men, and it is not probable that more than seventyfive of these can be spared from the ship for the purpose of affording protection to the legation officials. Viewing it from this light, the situation is alarming. Not only are the legation attaches in danger, but the entire American colony in Peking, including doubtless a number who have already sought the protection of the American minister.

There are five vessels within comparatively easy reach-the Baltimore. Admiral Carpenter's flagship, is at Nagasaki, the Charleston at Chemulpo, the Concord at ChinKiang, the Petrel is in the vicinity of Port Arthur, the Yorktown is en route from San Francisco to Yokohama and is expected to arrive daily.

HAWAII RECOGNIZED

Many of the European Governments Officially Acknowledge the Republic.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1. - The Hawaijan charge d'affaires, Frank P. Hastings, has received in his current mail information that since the establishment of the republic Hawaii on July 4 last the official recognition of the following governments have been received: United States, Great Britain, France. Russia, Italy, Belgium, Mexico, Guatemala, and also notice of intent from

OUR WARRIORS.

Secretary Lamont Thinks the Army Should Be Increased.

Thirty Thousand Men About the Right Number-Battalion Formation Urged -Report on Operations of His Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.-Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont in submitting his annual report to the president gives the expenditures of his department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894 at \$56,039,009.34. The appropriations for the fiscal year of 1895 are \$52,429,112.78. The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, are \$52,318,629.55.

The reports of the officers in command of the several geographical departments corroborate the opinion, expressed in the last annual report that Indian warfare is virtually at an end in the United States, and that beyond cecasional calls for police duty in the neighborhood of Indian reservations, the army will henceforth be relieved to a greater degree each year of the labor of armed surveillance over the tribes of the west.

It was found necessary during the period be ginning with March and extending through July of the current year. in various sections of the country, to employ a considerable part of the army to execute the orders of the United States courts, otherwise successfully defied and resisted to protect the dispatch of the United States mails, to remove restraints to travel and commerce, and to guard the property of the government. The movement of troops thus necessitated was the largest which has taken place since the close of the civil war. The difficult and extraordinary tasks im-

osed upon the officers and men of the army were discharged promptly, firmly and judic-lously, in a manner which attested to the courage, intelligence and loyalty of those called into act ve duty, and the thorough efficiency of every branch of the service. The militia of the states wherever employed also proved gen-erally to be composed of qualified and reliable

The number of enlisted men in service on October 31 was 25.516. Deducting the sick. those in confinement, recruits not yet joined, those absent on furlough, and others employed in staff departments of on detached service, the effective field strength on the same date was 2),114 of all arms.

The report says: "I earnestly recommend that congress enact the legislation necessary to establish in the army the battalion formation, now adopted by the armies of every other civilized nation. As necessary to effect that change I recommend the removal of the limit of 25,000 men fixed by the act of June 18, 1874, and a return to the limit fixed by the act of July 15, 1870. Legislative approval of these two propositions will restore to the effective about 4,000 enlisted men, bringing the actual strength of the army up to the nominal strength now fixed by law. By these changes the army will be increased in efficiency 20 per cent. in numbers about 16% per cent and in cost of maintenance only about 6 per cent.

'The organization of the line of the army has undergone no material change since the close of the civil war. During this period of thirty years every large foreign army has been completely reorganized Changes and improvements in arms and ammunition and equipments have forced upon the leading tacticians of the great armies of the world the necessity of a broad departure from the old systems. All have adopted the buttalion as the tactical unit for infantry and artillery serving as infantry, and nearly all the equivalent of the squadron as the cavalry unit. The light artillery battalion has a similar composition. Should our army over be brought into collision with disciplined foreign troops, our present formation would prove so defective as to turn the scale against us in a conflict on terms otherwise equal. For some years the secretaries of war, the generals commanding the army and the most eminent authorities in military science in this country have urged the adoption of the battation forformed officers believe of our small army should embody this universally approved result of modern military

"For pay, rations and clothing of the increased number of enlisted men proposed an increase of \$1,200,000 in annual appropriations. will be required. Retrenchment in the administrative branches of the war department has reduced expenditures for the current fiscal upward of half a million dollars compared with last year, and the estimates contemplate further retrenchment for the coming fiscal year. These economies in the administration of the war department may properly be turned to the benefit of the army, and so regarded the proposed increase in numbers and the higher efficiency in organization of the enlisted men may be obtained at an increase of only about \$700,000 over sums hitherto appro-

priated annually to the war department The policy of concentrating the troops and abandoning unnecessary posts has been prosecuted throughout the year. Where practicable small garrisons remote from railroads, se further retention has be sary by a change of conditions, have been consolidated with garrisons at more important centers, thus reducing the cost of maintenance and transportation and utilizing improved facilities for the prompt dispatch of troops to any point where their services may be re-The changes have in no instance lessened the protection afforded by the army to any region in which a garrison has heretofore been stationed, but have considerably augmented the extent of territory over which that protection can promptly and effectively be

On June 20, 1893, the army was distributed among ainety-five independent posts. During the last year the number of posts was reduced to eighty, with garrisons ranging from 60 to 750 men. The aggregate area of the military reservations abandoned since the last annual report is upwards of 208,000 acres.

Army officers on duty with the national guard of the states, of whom twenty-seven were regularly assigned to state headquarters. concur in reporting stendy improvement in the training and efficiency of the militia. The fact that state camps of instruction, in which forty additional army officers participated, were held by thirty-three states is proof that state military establishments are on a better footing now than ever before in time of peace. In several instances army detachments took part in state camps, and the profit to the army in acquaintance with the soldierly qualities of the militia and to the militia in observation of the attention of the regulars to details, which is necessary to the perfect soldier, is both a present benefit and an investment for the future from which we should reap returns in any emergency calling for the cooperation of the two forces. The strength of the militia shows an increase of about 5,000 since last year, the latest returns showing a total organized force of 117,533 officers and enlisted men. The artillery arm, maintained by thirty-three states, has an enrollment of 5,922 officers and men: the cavalry arm, maintained

by twenty-six states, of 5.069. Among other topics touched upon in the report are the following: Small arms and equipments, field and siege guns, sea coast defenses, arsenals and armories, powders and projectiles, dynamite guns, education of the army, military academy at West Point, national soldiers' home military prisons. home, military prisons, Apache prisoners of war, rivers and harbors, preservation of battle-fields, military reservations, monuments to Gens, Logan, Sheridan, Hancock and Sher-man, pension office, national cemeteries and

WILL MEET AT OMAHA IN '95. Work of the Closing Session of the Trans Mississippi Congress.

Sr. Louis, Dec. 1 .- Not more than fifty delegates were in attendance at the closing session of the trans-Mississippi congress Friday. The most important resolution adopted was one favoring the allottment by severalty of lands in Oklahoma; the giving to natives the rights of citizenship and recommending that the territory be admitted to statehood. Omaha was selected as the place for holding the next congress in 1895.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT. Secretary Hoke Smith Submits His Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 .- In his annual report to the president on the operations of the interior department Secretary Hoke Smith reviews the problem of effective work for the advancement of the Indians.

He says the task of the Indian bureau is that of developing a people no longer savage, but still far from civilized, into beings fit for American citizenship and capable of self-support. Two means are chiefly relied upon to eccomplish this in the most practical manner

-education and allotments of land in severalty. He does not question the advisability of allotting land to Indians in severalty, but does question its propriety before the Indians have progressed sufficiently to utilize the land when taken. The secretary says that land should not be purchased from the Indians at the best bargain the United States can make, but should be sold by the United States, the department acting as a faithful trustee and obtaining for the Indians every dollar the land will bring.

In speaking of the education of the Indians, he says that a definite plan for the Indian. when school is finished, must always be in If he is to enter our cities and towns as any other citizen, then his education should be broad and liberal. But if he is to commence his active life in the development of the resources of the reservation, then his education should be directed especially with a view to that life Secretary Smith adds that even if the education of the young Indian is a preparation for work on the reservation, it should also work to the end that he should be fitted as soon as possible to manage his own affairs free from the paternal care of he department

Mr. Smith agrees fully in his report with those who oppose the use of public money for the support of sectarian schools; but he thinks it would be scarcely just to abolish them entirely to abandon instantly a policy so long recog-nized. He suggests that they be decreased at the rate of not less than 20 per cent. a year. Thus in a few years they would cause to exist. During this time the bureau would gradually be prepared to do without them, while they migh, gather strength to continue without governmental aid.

The secretary urges that the courts in Arkassas and Texas be abandoned, and that the jurisdiction of the United States court be extended over the territory without regard to

citizenship. The secretary condemns in strong terms the establishment of saloons upon the line of Indian reservations and calls attention to the deision of Judge Bellinger, of the district of Oregon to the effect that the sale of liquor to an Indian who has received his land in severalty is not in violation of law because by allotment he has become a citizen. If this decision is right, it presents another argument against too speedy allotment of lands in severalty to Indians.

The report shows that the public lands disposed of during the past fiscal year aggregate 10.377.254.72 acres. It approximates the vacant lands remaining at 606.040,313.71 acres, exclusive of Alaska, which contains 300,000,000 acres, and military and other reservations; 29,000,000 acres in round numbers are em braced in the lists of selections by railroad and wagon road companies awaiting examination and settlement at the close of the fiscal year. The aggregate selection of swamp lands since the passage of the act of 1849 is 80,456,153.51 acres. During the past year 138,159.47 acres were patented under this head.

The total cash receipts from the disposal of public lands amounted to \$2,674,985.79: 891.981. 03 were received for Indian lands Over 35,000 agricultural patents were issued, granting, approximately, 5,640,800 acres. Mineral, mill site and coal patents were issued to the number of 1,429. About 3,100 patents were issued to Indians for allotments or selections in severalty, covering 101,936.34 acres. Patents of all classes issued during the year covered mation, and our most progressive and best in- about 7,700,000 acres, a decrease from the pre-

Congress is asked to make sufficient appro priations to employ at least one superintendent on each reserve and upon the larger reserves to provide a sufficient force of assistants to prevent public property from being wantonly destroyed. It is also pointed out that a lack of special agents has prevented investigation of proposed forest reserves which would otherwise have been made. The importance of laying a foundation for a wise, comprehensive forestry system to be applied to the timber upon the public lands and the forest reservations is again urged upon

congress. The secretary recommends that the commissioner of the general land office and the secretary of the interior be relieved from the duty of deciding these cases and that a nonpartisan court be created in connection with the general land office. The decision of this court is to be final, so far as the jurisdiction of the de partment is concerned. It is suggested that an appeal should be had in certain circum-

DAI the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, 969.544 pensioners were borne upon the rolls, an increase of 3.502 pensioners during the year. Of these, 16,619 pensioners are on ount of Indian and other wars prior to the late war, and 15 429 widows, orphans and other dependent relatives. Under the act of June 27, 1800, there are 375,084 pensioner and 94,260 widows and orphans. It is Interesting to note that nine widows and three daughters of veterans of the revolution constitute the pension roll for that war. Forty-five survivors of the war of 1812 constitute the remnant of that list. The total amount expended for pensi during the past fiscal year was \$139.804.461.05, leaving a balance from the appropriation in the treasury of \$25.205,712.65. The estimate for the fiscal year 1896 made by the commissioner is \$140,000,000. The commissioner states that, in his opinion, the year 1895, thirty years after the close of the last war, must in the nature of things see the highest limit of the pension roll which, therefore, must begin to decrease. The aggregate of persons added to the rolls during the year is 39.085, and the total number

dropped for all causes 37.951. There were 22.546 patents granted, including reissues and designs, and 1,656 trade marks registered during the past year. The number of putents which expired is 13,167. The total expenditures of the patent office amounted to The receipts exceeded the expendi-\$1,053,962.

tures \$129,560. The commissioner of labor in charge of the eleventh census, for the fiscal year ending June 20, 1894, states that the total disbursements on account of the eleventh census to that date amounted to \$10,365,676.81. At the close of the fiscal year the total number of persons employed in the census office was 679; there are at the present writing about 400. The whole number of volumes necessary to comprehend all the facts gathered at the eleventh census is twenty-five; the estimated and actual printed pages of these volumes being 22 900

The report treats at length of many more subjects of minor interest, among them being the bureau of education, public documents. railroads, the territories, national parks and forest reserves, and various public institu-

The secretary closes his report with recommendation for an additional building for the Interior department, as \$352,699 were paid out for rental of buildings in which branches of the department have their offices located.

Georgia Legislators Refuse to Vote Money for the Militia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 30.-Consternation reigns in the ranks of the volunteer militia of the state over the failtheir maintenance. For several years | per's Magazine. the legislature has set aside from \$20,000 to \$25,000 annually for the military, but the present body has declined to give a cent for that purpose. This will necessitate abandonment of the annual encampments, and will probably result in disbanding of a ma-

NIGHT FISHING.

A Novel Way of Catching Big Black Bass in New York State.

When the cold weather comes on in the fall the Lake Keuka lover of angling looks forward to what is to him the most enjoyable sport of all the year, although the average angler elsewhere would not be apt to see much pleasure in it. This is fishing for black bass at night. The fishermen along the lake discovered long ago that the biggest black bass seek the deep water in the fall, and do their feeding mostly at night. It has also ated. been discovered by them that the bass have peculiar ideas about what they are willing to eat at night. In fishing for black bass during the day the baits that are usually killing elsewhere, such as dobson or crawfish. lyzes the returns of the Protestant These baits Lake Keuka black bass Episcopal church, and shows that there lake. It is called the streaked side. communicants. er is used it is a very light one. The the Religion of Islam."

a narrow strip and wound temptingly habitants. about the gang of hooks. Last season large, crooked hook with a long spend the night in feeding.

tened to the line another line, two or property to be taxed. three feet long is tied. To the other end of this is attached a lead-sinker of about four ounces in weight. This is et to the bottom. The gang and its He Dwells on an Irish Island and Rules alluring bait play on the water above the bottom the length of the sinker line. This rig is used at the end of a Achill island, out to sea, looking like a hundred feet of line. The boat drifts, thin line of sand in the waves of the or is rowed very slowly.

in the Lake Keuka waters, and is prac-

PHILADELPHIA AS CAPITAL.

Monotony of Life in the City in the Early

Days of the Union. Life in Philadelphia during these ten ban ever be to those who are bred in capitals. There was a little gloss of international marriages, but there was the eternal monotony of a new and small society. Outside of this temporary capital, in the woods where the people were beginning to build an empire, was to be found the real life of had pitched its tent there, but while the future glowed with hope the present was crude and uncomfortable. The few Europeans who saw the hopefulness of the experiment were men of broad and philosophic minds. Most of those who came hither on business or for pleasure complained only of the barbarism of the backwoods. The representatives of foreign countries who were forced to dwell at the seat of government found life almost unbearable. It was of Turreau, whom Napoleon sent as minister to the United States in 1804, that Henry Adams was writing when he said: "At best, the position of a French minister in America was not agreeable. The mere difference in habits, manners, amusements, and the want of a thouand luxuries and pleasures such as made Paris dear to every Frenchman, rendered Washington a place of exile. Perhaps nothing but fear of the guillotine could have reconciled even republican Frenchmen to staying in a country where, in the words of Talleyrand, there was no Frenchman who did not

feel himself a stranger." But what did Jefferson or Madison care for Turreau-Turreau of whom Dolly Madison wrote: "I have heard sad things of Turreau-that he whips hts wife, and abuses her dreadfully;" the wife who was servant in his jail, who rubbed out the red mark on his door placed there as a guide to the guillotiners, and whom he marure of the house of representatives to ried because she had thus saved his vote the usual appropriation for life?-Henry Loomis Nelson, in Har-

A Distraction.

Mrs. Brown-Considering the trouble you have with dyspepsia. I should think you wouldn't insist on eating everything!

Brown-My dear, the only time jority of the companies now in the don't feel miserable is when I'm eating

SCHOOL AND CHURCH,

-Holman Hunt has just been appointed Romanes lecturer for 1895 at Oxford.

-The largest salary that any Baptist minister receives in Germany is 3,600 marks, about \$850, and the church that pays this salary has between 500 and 600 members.

-The Pennsylvania supreme court has confirmed the decree of the lower court that school boards have the right to exclude from the public schools children who have not been vaccin--Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, of

Boston, the son of the poet, was a lientenant-colonel in the civil war, and was wounded at Antietom and Frederangler on Lake Keuka meets with little icksburg. After the war he became success if he fishes with any of the professor in the Harvard law school. -A writer in the Living Church ana-

will rarely notice, and he is not partial are 4,366 churches with less than 100 to young frogs. The best bait for bass communicants each, 1,506 having bein this water is a little minnow, which tween 100 and 209, 24 with 1,000, two is caught in a creek that flows into the with over 2,000 and one with over 3,000 The minnows natural to the lake - Mrs. There sa Viele, formerly a shiners and other kind-are indiffer. Miss Griffin, has just been decorated

ently taken by the bass. During the with the grand cordon of the chefekat day the angler drifts slowly in his boat by his majesty, the sultan of Turkey, along the shores. The fishing is done in reward for "services rendered to the in comparatively shallow water, along Ottoman curpire" by the paper rend bethe outer edges of the thick growths of fore the literary congress at the Columsubmerged water weeds. If any sink- bian fair at Chicago, on "Turkey and

minnow must be always lively, or the | -Probably the first provision for a day-feeding bass will not come near it. free school in America by a direct tax At night the fishing is done in an or assessments on the inhabitants of entirely different manner. Then the the town was in Dorchester, in 1639, fisherman seeks water that is thirty or four years after the general court had forty feet deep. Instead of a single granted Thompson's island to the peohook, he uses a gang of eight or ten ple of the town of Dorchester. The tied in pairs an inch apart. The hooks town voted to tax the proprietors of are but little larger than ordinary this island twenty pounds "for the trout fly hooks. Until last season the maintenance of a school in Dorlure used was either a dead lake shiner | chester," and the rent was paid by one or a little brilliant fish known as the hundred and twenty persons, including sawbelly, or a piece of fat pork cut in the principal part of the adult male in-

-The Montreal aldermen bave besome one made the discovery that the fore them a resolution restoring all bass, as if to keep up and add to their | property in the city now exempt to the reputation for capricionsness, would taxable list, to be taxed on a basis of take a black fly at night with especial half its value. The city is heavil f in avidity. The fly that seems to be the debt, and its revenues are unequal to most killing is a big fuzzy thing, as the demands upon the treasury, and ong as a caterpillar, and with very more money must be raised in some few feathers on it. This is tied on a Fay. This scheme of taxing exempt property promises to add quite a sum shank. According to a local angler of to the revenue, for there would be some of much observation, this queer-look- \$20,000,000 to be taxed. The greater ing lure resembles closely an insect portion of the exempted church propthat abounds at this time of year on erty in Montreal is owned by Roman the weeds that grow on the bottom of Catholies, while the Protestants are the the lake, and upon which the bass richer in proportion to their numbers. The Roman Catholic population of If the fisherman uses the gang of Montreal is said to be 165,000, and the hooks and a shiner, sawbelly, or piece value of the exempted property owned of pork, the bait is so attached to the by Roman Catholic churches is \$11,645,gang that when it is trolled through 750. There are 55,000 Protestants, who the water it will whirl. The leader own church property worth \$6,710,984. used is six feet long. When it is fas- In addition, there is school and other

THE KING OF INNISHKEA. Mayo Tribe.

About sixteen miles from Dugort, in

Atlantic, is the island of Innishkea. If the fly is used; it is sunk to the One fine morning our party started to bottom in the same way, three flies be- visit it in a trusty hooker. As the ing used as the leader, two feet apart. hooker came in sight of the shore great Bottom fishing with flies is a new art excitement was visible among the islanders, and it was very hard to tised with good success in the day-time realize that we were still but thirtyas well as at night. This gang rig six hours' journey from London. The never takes bass except at night .- N. inhabitants turned out en masse, the women and children in their scanty garments of red flannel crouched outside their cabins, while numbers of the men ran down to the beach and put out in their coracles on chance of rowing us to land. It was a strange scene and curiously like a picture plate in a boy's years-from 1790 to 1800-must have book of adventures. We knew there been as delightful as provincial life was a "King" of Innishkea, and soon a tall, bronze-faced man was pointed out to us as his majesty. finish, and there was the beauty of the On landing all the party were intro-American women, which led to certain duced and conducted by him to "the palace." where the queen dowager with her daughter bade us welcome in true Irish fashion. The old lady was in her picturesque native costume-red dress and plaid shawl over ber head; the princess, however, had evidently on the new experiment. Civilization first sight of the hooker arrayed herself in modern fashion to do us honor; and we were amused on penetrating for the country and for humanity, into the reception room to find advertisements from shops in Buckingham Palace road and St. Paul's churchyard hung up to embellish the wall, though only by a favored few could they be read. The island was destitute of any school or means of instruction for the children, a very small proportion either understood or spoke English, and there was neither watch nor clock among the people, who had a happy-go-lucky idea of time and troubled themselves little as to Greenwich regulations. There were no church bells to ring. no trains to catch, no office hours requiring punctuality; so when the sun was high in the heavens they would get through their no very arduous farming duties, and when he sank in the great waste of waters they could steep. The king's word settled all disputes; it was a hereditary monarchy, and his people, as far as he was concerned, were untaxed. Happy those states, thought some of the visitors, where royalty could be maintained with so little cost and sovereigns content with so little grandeur! However, I am in honesty bound to add that we found King Philip had other means of filling his coffers besides levying taxes on! his faithful subjects and had learned the art of making good his opportunity whenever the Saxon stranger ventured to land on his shore. But Innishkea has an interest altogether apart from its situation, surrounded as it is by lovely views of mountain cliff and rocky headland. On this spot, hundreds of years ago, early Christian missionartes landed, and on the top of a shelly mount, half a mile from the beach, are Christian remains of great antiquity. West of the island there stands also the ruins of a church said to have been built by the successors of St.

Columba.-Leisure Hours.